THE TIMES

No 61,891 TUESDAY JULY 24 1984 20p



Tomorrow

Canvas backed
A portrait of the people who choose the subjects for the National Portrait Gallery



Bandit country
Children as young as 10 have become addicted to gambling, and their numbers are rocketing

Free-wheeling
A refugee from British Rail, Digby Anderson now longs for better bus transport

Tough racquet
Rex Bellamy reports on the inter-county tennis championships at Eastbourne

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize of £6,000 was yesterday shared between four winners, each of whom receives £1,500. They are Mr John Carson, a fashion buyer from Mayfair; Mr Gazi Haque, a barrister of London NW2; Mr Sam Garnes, who works in a chocolate factory and lives in West Croydon; and Mrs Phyllis Elliot, a housewife from Surbiton.

Portfolio list: page 18
How to play: information service, back page.

Zimbabwe minister in fraud link

Zimbabwea's industry and technology Minister, Mr Kumbbirai Kangai, was named in the High Court in Harare in a case where two businessmen are accused of bribing government officials to conceal fraudulent transport claims worth $5.89m.

Petrol price rises loom

Price rises by all the main petrol companies are expected after Esso's 2p a gallon increase, which brings the average price of its four-star to 188.7p. The AA urged a boycott to stop other companies following suit.

ITV wins deal

Independent television has won the exclusive contract to cover athletics in Britain for the next five years. After the ITV withdrawal from Olympic coverage, it was thought that, although ITV's bid of £10.5m was the larger, BBC would secure another extension of the contract they have had for the last 20 years.

Tisdall free

Sarah Tisdall left East Sutton open prison yesterday carrying a bunch of carnations, after serving four months of a six-month sentence for leaking a secret defence document

Guardian appeal, page 3

No to Tate bid

Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, launched a £350m takeover for Brooke Bond, the tea and Oxo company. But the offer was rejected as inadequate Page 13

US trains crash

Two Amtrak passenger trains collided in New York yesterday, injuring scores of passengers in the third serious accident on the national rail line this month. No-one was seriously injured.

Building societies win freedom to act as banks

By Lorna Bourke

Building societies have effectively received government approval to offer a full range of financial services, including cheque books, overdrafts, personal loans, cheque guarantee cards, cash machine and money transmission facilities, in direct competition with the high street banks.

But the price of this freedom could be a significant reduction in the degree of protection offered investors in smaller societies, and a reluctance by societies to cut the mortgage rate when interest rates are falling.

"The days are over when the big societies are going to bend over backwards to protect investors in the small societies", Mr John Bayliss, a general manager of Abbey National Building Society, said.

Firm government proposals contained in a Green Paper published yesterday give societies most of the concessions they requested – the ability to offer the full range of personal banking facilities and the freedom to hold land which would enable societies to build homes for renting or sale.

These proposals will be included in legislation, due to be enacted in the 1985-86 Parliamentary session and are expected to be in effect by January 1987.

But the controversial aspect of them is the firm recommendation that the building societies existing compensation scheme be brought into line with the deposit protection provisions under the 1979 Banking Act. This would reduce the amount of compensation to which building society investors are entitled.

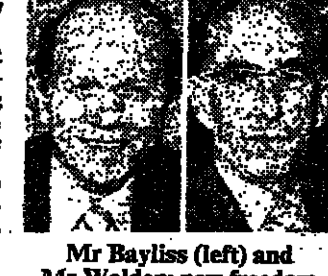
Under the voluntary scheme investors in building societies are compensated in the event of a building society failing, for 90 per cent of their investment, without limit. The 1979 Banking Act offers compensation for a maximum of 75 per cent on deposits up to £10,000.

The Green Paper envisages the continuation of the 90 per cent cover as a voluntary "top up" arrangement in addition to the statutory minimum. But there will be little incentive for the larger societies to join such a scheme.

"I don't know whether all societies will want to contribute to a voluntary scheme. It will certainly be very difficult to get 100 per cent agreement – it is a difficult situation", Mr Herbert Walden, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said.

That view was echoed by Mr Malcolm Hughes, general manager (market planning of Nationwide Building Society.

"I think a lot of buildings societies are becoming progressively more unhappy about the way small societies are becoming very aggressive in the fight for deposits, while hiding behind the voluntary compensation scheme", he said. "I think it will be very hard to get agreement on a voluntary top-up scheme."



Mr Bayliss (left) and Mr Walden: new freedom

The other proposal which could upset building society borrowers is the Government's recommendation that the societies' exemption from the Restrictive Trade Practices Act be withdrawn.

That exemption allowed the societies to operate the interest rate agreement – now largely abandoned. But if they were precluded from even "advising" on rates, as they might be once the exemption is formally withdrawn, then there could be real difficulties in getting mortgage rates down when interest rates generally are falling.

Other proposals, contained in the Green Paper, that societies should be free to offer estate agency, insurance broking, conveyancing and valuation services on an in-house basis have not yet been given full government approval and are still under review.

Opposition reaction to the Green Paper was adverse. Dr Oonagh McDonald, Labour's spokesman on economic affairs, said: "It will mean lending short term at greater risk without the essential expertise in credit analysis and control.

● From September next year, building societies will be obliged to quote an annualized percentage rate to borrowers, in line with the requirements of the Consumer Credit Act, the Department of Trade and Industry announced yesterday. This will make it easier for borrowers to compare rates with the banks, which already quote an APR.

One of 28 pickets being arrested outside a mine at Gorebridge, near Edinburgh, after attempts to block a road.

Leukaemia deaths higher at Sellafield

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The level of leukaemia deaths in areas around the Sellafield nuclear fuel reprocessing plant are higher than expected – two of the three highest levels in Britain, according to a government report published yesterday.

But the investigation concluded that there was no proof that the deaths were connected with Sellafield and called for much more detailed studies.

Sir Douglas Black, chairman of the investigators, said: "We can give a qualified reassurance to people about possible health hazards in the neighbourhood of Sellafield. However, there are uncertainties concerning the operation of the plant".

The report questions the adequacy of control over the permitted levels of discharges and the accuracy of medical records about cancer levels. Questions are also raised about possible genetic risks associated with exposure to low levels of radiation.

There was a lack of coordination between the health and safety agencies, the report said.

Its 10 major recommendations have been accepted by the Government, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, said in a written Commons reply yesterday.

A study should be carried out on cases of leukaemia and lymphoma which have been diagnosed in people under 25, resident in west Cumbria.

An investigation should be made into the records of all children born since 1950 to mothers resident in Seascale at the time of birth to examine cancer incidence and mortality. The records of all children who attended local schools should be examined.

The report urges that an organization such as the Office of Population Censuses and Survey or the Medical Research Council coordinate the monitoring of statistics around major installations producing discharges that might produce cancers or mutations.

Children are thought to receive the greatest doses through shore sand, inhaling it as tiny particles, or eating contaminated fish and shellfish.

Swimming in the sea, coming in contact with beach debris or ingesting seaweed are considered less important.

The report recommends particular attention to the upper limit on discharges over short periods, to removing solvent from dischrges; the filters to remove tiny particles and the limits on specific radioactive substances.

It also recommends revision of controls on British Nuclear Fuels, which operates Sellafield. A review of permits to discharge waste should be conducted more frequently.

Investigation of the Possible Increased Incidence of Cancer In West Cumbria. (Stationery Office, £6.70).

Kinnock challenges opponents

By Julian Haviland

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday carried to his opponents his campaign to give ordinary Labour Party members the determining voice in whether Labour MPs should be discarded.

In a published letter to 25 left-wing Labour MPs who had written to protest at his proposed changes, he said those who argued for keeping the right to "re-select" MPs in the hands of constituency management committees had to explain how, in the name of democracy, they could deny party members the chance to vote.

Mr Kinnock and his supporters are expected to win a crucial vote when the proposed changes come before the National Executive Committee tomorrow by 16-to-12, but only if all his potential allies attend.

The present reselection rules require every sitting Labor MP to submit himself once in each Parliament to a reselection vote

The proposed change, to be voted on at the party's annual conference in Blackpool next October it the NEC approves it tomorrow, simply allows a management committee to put the decision in the hands of a constituency's membership.

Mr Kinnock asked opponents of the proposal if they thought "the great majority of party members cannot be trusted to make a judgement? If they do they . . . had better tell the people of the Labour Party that it is their membership that is wanted, not their opinion."

All seven representatives of the constituency section are expected to oppose Mr Kinnock, but significantly 10 of the 12 trade union representatives are likely to support him.

The expected lineup 48 hours before the vote was:

For the change: Neil Kinnock, Roy Hattersley, Cyril Ambler, Tony Clarke, Ken Cure, Roy Evans, Alan Hadden, Neville Hough, Alex Kitson, Sam McCluskie, Syd Tierney, Charles Turnock, John Evans (the proposer of the change), Betty Boothroyd, Gwyneth Dunwoody, Renée Short.

Against the change: Eric Heffer, Party Chairman, Albert Booth, treasurer, Doug Hoyle, Tom Sawyer, Tony Benn, David Blunkett, Michael Meacher, Jo Richards, Dennis Skinner, Audrey Wise, Joan Maynard, and Steve Morgan (Labour Party Young Socialists).

The position of Mrs Ann Clwyd was not known.

Leading article, page 11

Coal board steps up back to work drive

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is today making a fresh attempt to persuade striking miners to go back to work, as the political tempo of their dispute is being stepped up by Labour leaders.

In advertisements in the popular press, the board says that more than 60,000 people are still working in the industry, and adds: "Every day, their numbers are increasing. The coal board believes this is because they have already decided that their future lies in working with us."

The board goes on to appeal: "If you are a mineworker – why don't you join them?"

The advertising campaign, backed by personal letters to the men and other measures such as telephone calls and visits to strikers' homes, is designed to accelerate the slow-moving return to work in the area where support for the strike is divided, and to test prospects for a break in the solidarity of Yorkshire, South Wales, Scotland and Kent.

The board says in its advertisement that the marathon negotiations with the National Union of Mineworkers last week broke down because the union had nothing to offer.

Details of the package put forward by the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, are given, and the board says the union's president, Mr Arthur Scargill, and his fellow negotiators refused to accept that financial losses could ever be a reason for closing pits that still have reserves.

The political tempo of the strike, now in its twentieth week, was raised by Labour's front bench spokesmen and trade union leaders in a joint attack on the Government.

Accusing the Cabinet of a "vendetta" against the unions, the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee sought to regain the propaganda initiative from ministers, declaring: "Working people have not lost heart. They are fighting back."

The joint declaration was delivered after talks at Congress House, attended by the Shadow Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Stanley Orme, who is still working behind the scenes to get the union and the board back into negotiations.

The prospects of early success in his efforts do not appear good, however, after another day of violence on the picket lines. Forty men were arrested in Scotland yesterday, 14 of them outside Bilston Glen colliery, near Edinburgh, where the board said enough men went to work for the pit to produce some coal.

The TUC-Labour Party liaison committee said in its statement: "The Government's vendetta against the trade unions is imposing a heavy burden on our country. "The

Continued on back page, col 6

Tory fears on EEC passports

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is expected to announce the introduction of a common form European passport in the Commons today.

Conservative backbenchers last night were making strong representations in an attempt to abort a statement; arguing that an announcement would provoke too much controversy at a particularly sensitive time for the Government.

The passport, which was scheduled for introduction at the start of next year, is bound to offend some people by the reference to "European Community" on its burgundy-red, smaller-scale, flimsier cover.

But the biggest protests are expected from the civil liberties lobby over the linked decision that the new passports will be machine-readable, enabling immigration control to speed up the service for travellers by running passports through computer readers.

Fears have been expressed that a link between immigration and nationality computers and computers held by other state agencies could pose a threat to civil liberties.

The Home Office argues that machine-readable passports will save time and money by speeding up movements and, eventually, enable the Government to introduce computerized issues of the documents themselves, allowing cuts to be made in the 1,000 Passport Office staff in six regional offices. They currently issue 2.2 million passports a year with peak postal applications taking anything up to four weeks to process.

South-West faces water rationing

By Michael Horsnell

Water rationing is expected to hit the South West next month unless consumption falls by half.

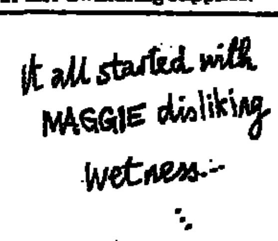
The South West Water Authority yesterday advertised an application under the Drought Act for rationing in the region.

The move will give it a greater flexibility when its board meets tomorrow to discuss contingency plans.

A spokesman said: "We have applied for this in advance of the board meeting to give us maximum powers and we shall be weighing up methods of rationing including rota cuts and standpipes. This is the stark reality. Either method means a great deal of inconvenience and hardship."

Hosepipe and sprinkler restrictions are already in force in the West Country, Wales, parts of Yorkshire, the North West and the Birmingham and West Midlands area.

Authorities in the South West and Wales are considering the introduction of street corner standpipes and selective cuts for several hours each day to eke out fast-dwindling supplies.





The South West's areas most seriously affected are middle and western Cornwall, Plymouth and the North Devon – Cornwall coastal strip.

In some places in the region water supplies are three weeks worse off than during the drought in 1976. Some reservoirs are less than one third full and the while area has a hosepipe ban.

The Secretary of State for Wales signed a drought order yesterday preventing non-essential uses of water in Wales.

Another application which would allow Welsh Water to begin rationing supplies is now under consideration. "That should be authorized by the end of the month. It weems unlikely we shall be able to avoid restricting supplies," said a spokesman.

Most of Wales is already covered by a hosepipe ban and emergency water supplies have been brought to Cardiff and Pontypridd from the Llandegfedd Reservoir in Pontypool, Gwent.

Rainfall for the four months to the end of June was down to 42 per cent of normal.

Wales, normally one of the wettest parts of Western Europe, has had only 42 per cent of its average rainfall for the time of year.

Dr Dick Lillicrap, director of water services managementfor the Welsh water Authority, said appeals to conserve water had reduced demand by eight million gallons a day but consumption needed to be cut by 50 per cent in the areas most affected.

"A lot depends on what happens between now and August 8", he added.

"We reckon we can push the cut-off back by one day for every 25 per cent of water people can save.

EEC to step up fight against terror 'envoys'

Closer cooperation to stop terrorists posing as diplomats from operating in the European Community is being worked out by officials from the 10 member states (Ian Murray writes from Brussels).

EEC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels yesterday agreed, in Sir Geoffrey Howe's words, that "agents of terrorism can strike anywhere, any time, and we must work together with like-minded governments throughout the world to combat them".

The minsters were considering work already carried out on a British initiative to collate information about international terrorists. This was begun after the siege earlier this year at the Libyan "People's Bureau" in London.

Budget delay, page 6

A spoke in the bicycle thief's wheel

Britain's bicycle business is booming and thieves are doing a roaring trade. The situation is so serious that General Accident yesterday announced it would not pay claims for stolen cycles which had been left unpadlocked.

Sales of two million bicycles last year meant that 13 million people, one in four, are cyclists, it said. But thefts in 1983 increased by 20 per cent, with 120,000 cycles worth £11m being stolen in England and Wales alone.

Faced with this soaring crime rate, General Accident policy-holders have their insurance cover invalidated if they leave their cycles without locks on them. It also said that the excess, to be paid on each claim by the owners, would go up to 10 per cent of the cycles value, with a minimum of £15.

Insurance premiums range from about £20 to £30 a year. The most frequent targets for thieves are racing cycles worth about £500 or those owned by people living away from home.

The problem is now so serious in the university city of Oxford that Det Constables Ron Orman and Alan Deadman are permanently attached to a special Cycles Department. There were about 2,700 thefts last year and, on current figures, they will exceed 3,000 in 1984.

The detectives here arranged with the city's secondhand cycle dealers that they will not buy a bicycle unless the seller has a "green card" issued by the local police.

But three out of every 10 people calling at the police station are trying to acquire cards so they can sell stolen bicycles. Sgt Bob Massingham, who runs the Cycles Department, said yesterday: "It is a good source of customers for us."

Not every call results in a prosecution, however, because the cycle thieves have become so wise to the procedure that they often arrange for innocent acquaintances to collect cards for them.

Reported thefts represent only the tip of the iceberg, Sgt Massingham added. Many

General Accident

people felt that, once stolen, a cycle had gone forever. "We probably sell 30 to 35 bikes a month which, after being recovered, remain unclaimed for two months", he said.

Many of those found have their padlocks uselessly left around their saddle spikes – although their owners, to make an insurance claim, say they locked them.

Having a post-code stamped on the frame is a tremendous help. "We have often got in touch with people about a stolen cycle before they have reported the theft", Sgt Massingham said. In Oxford's case, where there are about 150,000 cycles and where a third of thefts are from students, a college registration number is recommended.

Sgt Massingham warned: "Cycle locks are very, very poor. A lot are easily sprung." His department has carried out tests which showed that some simple combination locks can be decoded within 20 seconds.

Spending £5 to £7 on a lock gives reasonable security. Better protection comes from u-shaped metal padlocks at £18 to £26, but these are awkward to carry. "My advice", said Sgt Massingham, who owns three racing cycles, "is to get in touch with the local locksmith and tell him you want a length of chain and a good lock for £8"

DPP guidelines on judging horror videos

The Director of Public Prosecutions' confidential tests for judging obscenity in horror videos was published by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, last night.

He said in a written Commons reply: "A work is likely to be regarded as obscene if it protrays violence to such a degree and so explicitly that its appeal can only be to those who are disposed to derive positive enjoyment from seeing such violence."

The DPP's tests include: "Violence perpetrated by children; self-mutilation; violent abuse of women or children; cannibalism; use of vicious weapons (eg broken bottle); use of everyday implements (eg screwdriver, shears, electric drill); violence in a sexual context."

Parliament, page 4

هكذا من الاصل

Magistrates may be used to deal with backlog of miners' cases

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stipendiary magistrates are expected to be brought in at Rotherham in Yorkshire and Chesterfield in Derbyshire to deal with the backlog of criminal charges against miners that is causing concern among Tory MPs.

The Government is coming under pressure from Tory backbenchers to mount an inquiry into the delay in bringing to trial those charged with offences arising out of the miners' strike.

Some 140 Conservative MPs have signed a Commons motion expressing "grave concern" that of the 4,727 charges brought, only 656 have been dealt with by the courts.

Mr Michael Colvin, Conservative MP for Romsey and Waterside, said: "We want to know why the law is not being implemented. I can understand why civil offences – for example on secondary picketing – are being tolerated by employers. To seek to prosecute would be highly inflammatory and unite the miners, at present divided, and serve only to prolong the dispute".

But criminal offences were another matter. "The law should be enforced without delay".

Cases before so-called "picket courts" are taking longer than usual to come to trial, partly because police witnesses have to be assembled from all over the country.

Requests for stripendiaries, who are full-time, paid justices on a yearly salary of £27,553, have already been made to the Lord Chancellor's department by Rotherham and Chesterfield.

Such requests are quite usual where there is a particularly heavy load of cases, and stipendiaries help both with trials as well as general advice.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, Magistrates' Association secretary, said yesterday: "A stipendiary can sit alone, unlike the lay justices, and he is able to sit all day, on consecutive days, for as long as the cases take. So obviously it is a way of getting through a large backlog of cases".

Among charges, to which most miners are pleading "not guilty", are 1,893 of conduct conducive to a breach of the peace; 1,027 of obstructing the police; 511 of obstructing the highway; 256 of assaulting police, and 233 of causing actual bodily harm.

Mr John Friel, clerk to Mansfield and Worksop justices, said yesterday that with some 2,000 cases so far, the main problem was the strain on the normal work of courts.

Use of a stipendiary magistrate had not been ruled out. Measures taken to relieve courts of the load included sending all the "picket" cases that come into Mansfield to other magistrates' courts in the county, he said.

Some cases now coming before the courts would not be heard until October, because of the "sheer volume".

Pro-strike leaders stay in office

By Craig Seton

Mr Ray Chadburn and Mr Henry Richardson, the "pro-strike" president and general secretary of the Nottinghamshire NUM, emerged yesterday from a six-hour meeting of the union's newly-elected area council – controlled by working moderates since pithead elections swept most militants from power – and claimed that their position was safe.

Mr Richardson said last night that an attempt at the meeting to have the miners' strike declared unofficial had not got off the ground and he had reiterated his appeal to Nottinghamshire miners – most of whom are working – to join the strike even at this stage.

The meeting was the first since the 31 members of the area council were elected in a reaction throughout the Nottinghamshire coal field against the strike. It had been expected that Mr Chadburn and Mr Richardson could face censure or a no-confidence vote because of their continued support for the strike, but Mr Richardson said that such a move had not materialized. "The meeting was very amicable".

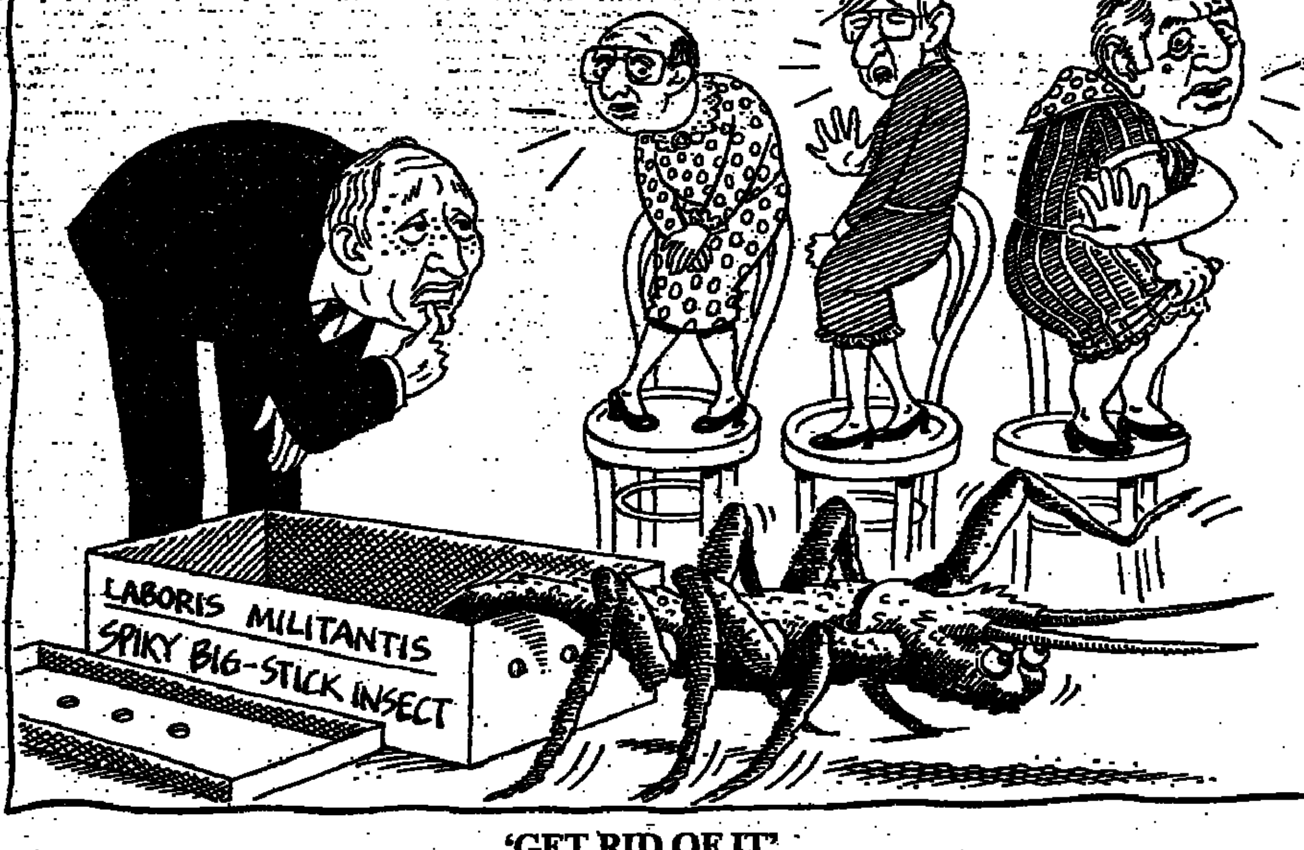
Mr Richardson said he and Mr Chadburn had assured the area council that they had nothing to do with the occupation by striking Nottinghamshire miners of the area NUM headquarters, which had prevented a mandating meeting of the area council taking place. "They accepted that we had nothing to do with it".

As a result of that occupation, 17 Nottinghamshire miners went to the high court and Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, gave an order that the NUM delegate conference must not vote on or adopt a rule change introducing new union disciplinary procedures which the Nottinghamshire council opposed.

The delegate conference, in Sheffield, ignored the High Court ruling and carried the new disciplinary procedures, although Nottinghamshire delegates, including Mr Richardson and Mr Chadburn, voted agaist the change in an attempt to avoid further action in the courts by the new Nottinghamshire area council.

Mr Richardson said yesterday's area council meeting had finally and officially declared its opposition to that rule change.

Mr Richardson said the meeting had taken so long because it was now electing a new executive, which he accepted would also be right-wing. He envisaged no difficulties working with it, in spite of the differences of opinion.



'GET RID OF IT'

'£15m extra needed' for mature students

By Colin Hughes

A large injection of funds to boost "refresher" education for mature students was proposed yesterday by the independent advisory body for polytechnics and colleges.

Demand for short courses to update or learn new skills will rise by 10 per cent b 1990, and the National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education says the Governmennt should increase grant aid for part-time courses by 25 per cent over the next three years.

A report by the body's continuing education group views demand from mature studennts as the biggest growth area until the end of the century. Among more than 40 recommenndations it suggests an increase inpart-time course funds by £15m, or 10 per cent, for 1985-6.

The government is also urged to cancel its policy of trying to make all continuing education fully paid for by fees. Grants should be paid to all part-time students, and fees cut, the group says.

Another £5m should be spent on pump priming vocational training courses for those with work experience.

The report concludes that courses are ill-suited to the needs of students and employers; Employers are shortsightedly reluctant to provide leave to update their workforce's knowledge and applicants receive too little coherent informon and guidance on continuing education courses.

Last year 100,000 polytechnic and higher education college entrants were mature students, two-thirds of them part-time and three-quarters on non-degree courses. But there is no national and annual short course guide.

It is estimated that during this decade the demand for engineers and scientists will grow by 14 per cent, for technicians by 14 per cent, and in the professions by 12 per cent.

Professional associations of accountants, town planners, and surveyors require continuing education qualifications for members to remain registered. Similar moves by engineers would raise demand for short courses by the equivalent of 5,000 full-time students

Investment in continuing education is crucial for sustained economic growth, "an investment with a high return", the report concludes. Polytechnics should promote interest by giving every mature applicant an interview

Faces at 24 pits may be at risk, minister says

Coal faces may be at risk at 24 collieries because of the pit strike, the Government said yesterday.

They include pits at Shirebrook and Warsop, Derbyshire, and Bilston Glen, Scotland, where there has been a partial return to work.

Mr Peer Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, was pressed in a Commons written question by Mr Trevor Skeet the Conservative MP for Bedfordshire North, for details of collieries put at risk by the strike.

Mr Giles Shaw, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, replied that the National Coal Board's main concern for the immediate future "is that individual faces and other workplaces, rather than entire collieries, are at risk".

He said the latest NCB assessment of collieries where faces were more affected included: (Scotland): Barony, Bilston Glen, Castlehill, Comrie, Killock, Seafield. (North East): Bates, Dawdon, Herrington, Murton. (Doncaster): Askern, Brodsworth Hatfield, Markham. (Barnsley): Houghton, Kingsley, Wooley. (South Yorkshire): Manton, Treeton. (North Derbyshire): Shirebrook, Warsop. (South Midlands): Tilmanstone. (South Wales): Bedwas Celynen south, St Johns.

Mr Shaw said: "A face has already been lost at Bentley, Rossington, Highgate, Tilmanstone, Bold and Penrikyber collieries.

He said in another reply that more than 20,000 men had sought information on miners' redundancy terms since the beginning of the dispute.

Tax offer to dairy farmers

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The Government offered a new tax concession yesterday to farmers who have to stop selling milk to meet EEC quotas. Farmers who win some of the £50m set aside as compensation can opt for one of two methods of taxation.

One way would be calculated as loss of profit over five years. Compensation would be taxed as income.

The other way would be to pay five annual instalments to farmers who surrender their full milk quota. That could be worth more than £500 a cow and would be taxed as a capital gain. Capital gains tax does not apply to the first £5,600 made this year.

The National Farmers' Union, which opened its bargaining with the Government by asking for tax-free compensation, welcomed the concession. It predicted that farmers whose income was so small that they paid no income tax would choose to have their compensation treated as taxable income.

The capital option will attract farmers paying higher rates of tax. It will enable them to secure the first £5,600 free of tax by having it taxed as capital gains.

Under both options farmers will be allowed to sell their herds, even though they may receive compensation for five years.

Lie detector firm's chief resigns

By Richard Evans

Sir George Terry, who retired recently as Chief Constable of Sussex, has resigned as chairmam of the first British firm offering a lie detector service after the barrage of unfavourable publicity about the company.

His decision comes only two weeks after *The Times* disclosed that he faced the prospect of being reported to the House of Commons for contempt if he continued to thwart a parliamentary investigation.

Sir George, incurred the wrath of MPs when, as chairman of Polygraph Security Services, he refused to give the names of his firm's clients to the Commons Employment Select Committee, which is investigating the industrial implications of the controversial instrument. He said that to give the names would breach confidentiality.

Writing from Spain, where he is on holiday with his wife, Sir George told his fellow directors: "i an endeavouring to ensure that the media are informed in the United Kingdon on my behalf of my resignation and that I an no longer associated with the company".

Sir George, clearly embarrassed by the adverse publicity that the firm has attracted, added: "I regret that this decision has been forced upon me, but as I have had no operational function with the company . . . little practical difficulty should occur for you".

He has received no pay for the work because the fledgling company has as yet earned little money.

His resignation, which he said was caused by "personal reasons and commitments", comes after that of the firm's only trained polygraphist, former detective from Sir George's force, because of lack of work.

Mr Jeremy Barrett, managing director of the company, was unaware of Sir George's resignation until he was told by *The Times*. He said: "It does not come as an earth-shattering surprise.

"Sir George was not happy because of the publicity that has taken place. We were aware he has not enjoyed his name appearing all over the press. He is a man of great probity".

Doubts about the reliability of the lie detector, much publicized after the governments decision to impose its use on security staff at GCHQ, Cheltenham, were highly damaging.

Dossiers on 'lifers' to be changed

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Dangerous words that might set off violence by a person sentenced to life imprisonment are to be included in release dossiers.

Dossiers will go to probation officers as part of more closely coordinated supervision of "lifers" under new Home Office guidelines issued yesterday.

Danger signals include words or references which could stir up reactions leading to the original crime, for example taunts about a man's lack of sexual prowess which provoked him to violence.

The dossier will also include details of any threats in prison.

When recall of a "lifer" is being considered most concern is caused by problems of drink, drugs, relationships with the opposite sex, bizarre or abnormal sexual interest, inability to handle social situations, social isolation and repetition of the circumstances or pattern of behaviour that led to the original offence.

The guidelines cover time in jail and release stress, the importance of continuity and good communications between all those dealing with the prisoner.

Collapse of dock strike averted serious damage

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

There was relief and congratulation among industry leaders yesterday at the sudden end to the dock strike, which came soon enough to avoid serious damage to industry and the economy.

The cost will not be known for some weeks, but seems certain to be measured in tens rather than hundreds of millions. Its effect will be mainly in delayed deliveries rather than loss of business.

"The strike was sufficiently short for the effect to be not too serious," the CBI said. "Our member firms were very worried while the strike lasted; but most would probably think that they got away without being too hard hit."

The exception is transport operators, such as shipping and lorry firms, who suffered irrecoverable costs from dock delays, though they will be working overtime for the next few weeks to move freight

A heavy lorry loses £200 to £250 a day immobilized, and there were probably about 500 delayed for up to five days last week, with a further 600 unmanned trailers, costing about half that. Total cost to the industry was probably around £3m, the Road Haulage Association estimate; and while some small firms were hard hit, they know of none that went under.

For industry generally, there were substantial costs from sending vital goods by air rather than sea, at an average cost perhaps five times higher for each item.

The total effect on Britain's overseas trade, which amounts to £10,000 in to £12,000 a month for exports and imports combined, will not be known until August

The situation was partially saved by the fact that industry is already moving into the holiday season. The biggest fear among manufacturers was of a further loss of confidence in Britain's ability to deliver

Labour council chiefs take hard line on rates

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Labour leaders of four London borough councils said last night that they would refuse to accept the spending restrictions planned by ministers for them next year. All are prepared to follow the lead given by Liverpool this year in defying government policy and risking breaking the law.

The leaders of Lambeth, Southwark, Greenwich and Lewisham councils were convinced that their councils were among the few on the list of candidates for the first phase of rate capping. The list is to be announced today.

They demanded support for their hard line from the national executive of the Labour Party, which is to debate a response to rate capping tomorrow. Mr John Austin-Walker, leader of Greenwich council, said: "We expect the support of the national executive and the parliamentary party".

Mr Edward Knight, leader of Lambeth, said: "We have no reason to think it will not be given. It will be demanded at the party conference anyway". They were joined at a press conference in London by Mr Tony Ritchie, leader of Southwark, and Mr Ronald Stockbridge, leader of Lewisham.

They rejected the plan which they expect ministers to announce today to transfer central government grant out of the inner cities to Conservative-led county councils which have complained about harsh treatment. Mr Austin-Walker said that if their boroughs cut services to the degree likely to be demanded, they might be faced with a repeat of the Brixton riots of 1981.

Mr Knight said that they all represented areas of high deprivation and unemployment and wanted the Government to return grants taken away since 1979. If the Government did not restore their grant they would refuse to levy rates next year.

£2m for technology training

A revolutionary network of training centres designed to educate adults in new technology is to be created in 10 big towns around Britain by the end of the year. (Bill Johnstone writes).

The scheme, which is part of the Manpower Services Commission's "Open Tech" programme, will cost more than £2m and will offer practical training facilities for 12 hours a day, six days a week depending on demand. The centres would be located in colleges or polytechnics.

The MSC says: "There will be a growing need for many to back up their studies with hands-on experience. It is to help those students, and anyone else who thinks he would benefit from handling high-tech hardware, that we have now committed over £2m to these facilities.

"The centres will respond to people's needs in a very flexible way, helping them to learn various skills related to new technology. There are no set courses and very few constraints"

Computer Horizons Page 17

Printer 'knew killer of wife and son'

Earnest Bird, aged 52, a Fleet Street print worker, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday how he went home from work knowing his wife and son had been "murdered by a colleague".

Mr Bird said he had been working at the *Daily Telegraph* and as the night wore on he realized "it must be true".

He said he did not know how they had been killed but knew that his colleague, Tony Edwards, "had done it".

Mr Bird, of Kangley Bridge Road, Sydenham, South-east London, and Mr Edwards, aged 29, of Mayfield Road, Dagenham, plead not guilty to murdering Mrs Bird and her son, Paul, in October. They were shot dead with a shotgun.

Mr Bird told the jury that he had had an argument with his wife, Eileen, aged 46, and told Edwards he would pay £10,000 to be "rid of her".

He said: "I did not mean it. I was just talking in the heat of the moment. I did not even have £10,000 and I did not intend my wife to be got rid of".

But Mr Edwards told him "no sweat," Mr Bird said. Mr Edwards later added: "I will do it for you".

The trial continues today.

Hartston takes first prize with last round draw

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The first prize in the Robert Silk Young Masters' Tournament which finished yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel in Liverpool Street, London, was won by the English International Master William Hartston.

All he had to do to make sure of first prize was to draw in the last round with the Danish master Klaus Berg. He was well content to agree to a draw after ten moves of a Caro Kann Defence. This gave him 6 points and the first prize.

King and Martin soon followed suit with a 10 move draw in a Ruy Lopez that had not yet even reached the middle game. In so doing the two shared second place along with Tony Kosten with 5½ points each; but Kosten's game was a well fought encounter which he won after some 37 moves.

Manny Rayner spoilt the symmetry of his score of 8 draws by winning his last round game against Peter Large, thereby just qualifying for the 5th and last prize with 5 points.

The remaining scores were: Fuller 4½, Horner 4, Large 3½, Upton 3, Berg ½

The first prize in the ladies' tournament went to the Danish player Nina Hoiberg with a score of 7½ points. The youngest of the three Khadilkar sisters, R. Khadilkar won second prize with a score of 6½. Theresa Needham came third with 6 points by winning in nice clear cut style against Susan Walker.

Ministry told it must change attitudes

The head of the Ministry of Agriculture's new environment unit predicted on his first day in office yesterday that changes would be needed in the Ministry's attitudes (Hugh Clayton writes).

Dr James Park, who was appointed head of the unit's seven staff after a career in food science, said that its job would be to highlight ministry work which conflicted with the needs of conservation.

The ministry took the unusual step of seeking publicity for Dr Park's appointment, which has been made after a series of disagreements between the Ministry and the Department of the Environment about balancing the demands of farming and conservation in the countryside.

"The unit's role will not be that of a go-between," Dr Park said at a press conference.

"It may be that the unit will come to the conclusion that everything in the garden is conservationally lovely. I think that is unlikely."

The unit has been set up for a year with the chance of an extension. It is expected to report to ministers about ways in which the Ministry's policies can be tailored to meet complaints that they always favour farmers at the expense of conservation. Another complaint is that the Ministry sometimes offers farmers money to cultivate land while quangos responsible to the Department of the Environment try to persuade them to leave it alone.

Police powers test case

The Metropolitan Police have 'a special duty' to prevent anti-apartheid demonstrations outside the South African Embassy, a London court heard

The Vienna convention obliged Britain to "prevent any disturbance of peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity" Mr Victor Temple said for the prosecution in a police powers test case at Bow Street Magistrates court.

Three labour MPs were arrested outside the embassy over the weekend. They are among 100 anti-apartheid demonstrators awaiting the result of the test case in which Mr Richard Roques has pleaded not guilty to two charges of obstruction.



Artist's impression of the vessel that would carry solid and liquid stores.

One-stop warship supply vessel

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence is to spend about £500m during the next 10 years on a new class of ship to resupply its warships while at sea. The first order is expected to be placed by January, 1986, and it is hoped to have six in service by 1995.

The new vessels, to be operated by the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, will be the first "one-stop" support ships, able to deliver simultaneously fuel, ammunition and stores.

At present solid and liquid stores, including fuel and ammunition, are carried in separate ships. It is estimated that a move to one-stop vessels could lead to a 20 per cent saving in the number of support ships needed.

Announcing the project yesterday Mr John Lee, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said the ministry was inviting competition from industry to design and build the new vessels.

"We are looking for a prime contractor to take on total responsibility for the design and build of the ship, including the procurement and installation of the equipment to go on board."

He said they hoped to receive tenders by the middle of next year, to be followed by the ordering of one, or possibly two, vessels by January 1986.

The new vessels will be more heavily armed than existing ships of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary and will carry vertical launch Sea Wolf missiles for protection against air and missile attack, as well as rapid fire small calibre guns

Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, Controller of the Navy, however, emphasized that all the weapons were defensive and not offensive.

The ships will have a displacement of about 30,000 tonnes, and have a speed of more than 18 knots.

Sale room

Leach's stoneware vase sells for £3,780

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Contemporary potters demonstrated what money spinners they can be at Christie's yesterday. Topping the bill was a stoneware vase by Bernard Leach made at his St Ives pottery around 1970 which sold for £3,789 (estimate £2,500-£3,000).

It is an oviform vase with a narrow cylindrical neck and an abstract pattern of trees has been incized and combed into its brownish grey glaze.

Another big price for Leach, the father figure of modern art pottery in Britain, was the £3,240 (estimate £800-£1,100) for a slipware dish dated 1920 in the border. It is decorated with a golden brown glaze with a brown slip tree of life at the centre. It had featured in the Leach exhibition in Japan in 1980.

The other expensive potters were, again, Lucie Rie and her follower, Hans Coper. A fine porcelain sgraffito kettle by Ric, dating from around 1970, sold for £2,160 (estimate £1,200-£1,500) to the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Australia. A stoneware oviform bottle by Coper of 1967 made £3,459 (estimate £3,500-£4,500).

At Sotheby's stone carvings from India dominated a sale of Tibetan, Nepalese, Indian and South-east Asian art. A peaceful grey schist figure of Buddha seated on a draped throne, 17in high and dating from the third or fourth century AD, made £13,200 (estimate £8,000-£10,000).

A new Japanese interest in Indian sculpture, which comes after a recent loan exhibition in Japan, was reflected in Japanese purchases, such as 10in schist head of a Buddha, also of around the third to fourth century, at £3,850 (estimate £3,000-£4,000).

Jail for man in blood plot

Colin Campbell aged 56, a businessman, of Scarlett's Lane, Kiln Green, Berkshire, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for two years for his part in a conspiracy to steal blood from the National Heart Hospital.

Earlier this month three other men were jailed for their part in the conspiracy.

Henry Moore gives £200,000 to appeal

Henry Moore, who will be 86 next Monday, has come to the rescue of Manchester City Art Galleries' appeal to raise the £1.8m purchase price of a superb fourteenth century Siennese gold ground panel of the "Crucifixion" (Geraldine Norman writes).

The sculptor has contributed £200,000 from the Henry Moore Foundation, which leaves £400,000 to raise.

Manchester has until August 16 to raise this money, otherwise the painting will be issued with an export licence and allowed to go to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California.

The original six-month delay on issuing the licence was extended for a month by Lord Gowrie, the Arts Minister who took the view that the galleries had a good chance of raising £1.8m.

Henry Moore has a second home at Forte dei Marmi in Italy and has steeped himself in Renaissance art, especially Michelangelo.

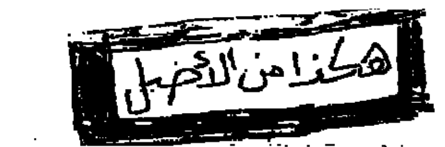
That a great contemporary artist should feel so strongly about the retention of the Siennese panel in Britain demonstrates its relevance to today's artists and should give a new fillip to Manchester's appeal.

Corrections

The address for donations to the Royal Institute of British Architects' president's fund for fire-protection equipment for York Minster is 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD.

The delay to a British Airtours flight, reported in *The Times* yesterday, was caused by a bird strike, not a strike, as stated.

Overseas selling prices



Judge brands Scientology 'sinister' as mother is given custody of children

The Scientology cult was branded "corrupt, sinister and dangerous" by a High Court judge in London yesterday when he ordered two young children to be placed in the custody of their mother.)

He described the practices of the founder of the so-called "church", Ron Hubbard and his helpers, as "grimly reminiscent of the rating and bullying of Hitler and his henchmen".

Mr Justice Hatey ordered a Scientologist father to hand over his son, aged 10, and daughter, aged eight to their mother, who has fought for almost six years to be reunited with them, agter herself breaking away from the cult.

She plans to take them to a new life in another country where she now lives with art dealer and ex-scientologit whom she plans to marry.

The judge, giving an open court judgment after a private hearing because of the public importance of the case, ordered that the indentities of the children, both wards of court, should be kept secret.

He also ordered the cult to stop intimidiating and harassing the mother, and future stepfather, or they would be dealt with the "utmost severity".

Giving his reasons for taking the children away from the father, who lives with and has married another woman, after divorcing his wife, the judge said: "Scientology is both immoral and socially obnoxions. In my judgment it is corrupt, sinister and dangerous. It is corrupt because it is based on lies and deceit and has as its real objective money and power for Mr Hubbard, his wife, and those close to him at the top.

"It is sinister because it indulges in infamous practices both to its adherents, who do not toe the line unquestionably, and to those outside who criticize or oppose it.

"It is dangerous because it is out to capture people, especially children and impressionable young people, and indoctrinate and brainwash them so that they become the unquestioning captives and tools of the cult, withdrawn from ordinary thought, living, and relationships with others".

He described Mr Hubbard and his wife, Mary, as a "charlatan and worse". To escape from their clutches, as the mother and stepfather had done, "calls for great courage and resolution", because "the stranglehold is tight and unrelenting and the discipline ruthless".

Individuals were brainwashed into unquestioning obedience and the methods could be very dangerous to the mental health of the trainee. They were kept impoverished so that they became completely dependent on the organization for their basic needs.

There had been much evidence as to how Scientology broke up marriages and alienated children from their parents. He gave examples which showed "the ruthless and inhuman disciplinary measures" used. The methods blocked out all reasoning powers, and everything had to be paid for.

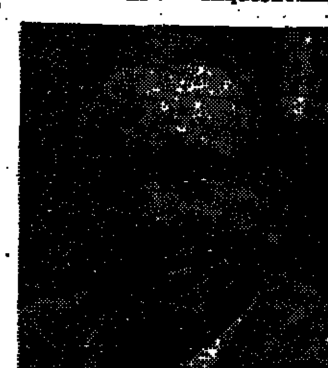
The two children were at a school controlled by Scientologists. The father said the school was independent of Scientology and he would let the children decide when they were old enough whether they wanted to become Scientologists.

The "baleful influence" of the church was ever present and to leave the children with the father would be to leave them "gravely at risk".

In their interests the mother should be given care and control. But they would not be cut off entirely from the father who loved them as they loved him, he would still be allowed access, the judge said.

The judge said the "church" resorted "to lies and deceit whenever it thinks it will profit it to do so". By reading extensively from their own documents, he thought they would find it less easy to "gull and dupe others".

A spokesman for the "church" said after the hearing that the judge's comments were "like Alice in Wonderland".



Mr L. Ron Hubbard: "Charl ton and worse".



City brass: Mr Steve Sykes, from Doncaster, playing E flat tuba solo with the Grimethorpe Colliery Band, which performed yesterday at Liverpool Street station as part of the City of London festival (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Book plot was slur on church group

Allegations that the Church Commissioners controlled and rented tatty buildings at the grubbier end of Soho for immoral and illegal purposes were untrue, the High Court was told yesterday.

The charges in the book *All the Queen's Men*, were unreservedly withdrawn by the author and publishers.

Mr Richard Walker, for the commissioners, told Mr Justice Park that although fiction, the book, by Guiy de Montfort, gave the impression that the background was accurate. It was deeply embarrassing and damaging to the commissioners who do not own any property in Soho. The building they did own, which was sold in 1970, is occupied by the Inland Revenue.

The Hamlyn Publishing Group agreed to pay the commissioners legal costs.

Two for trial on murder charge

Two men accused of murdering Mr Ravindra Mhatre, an Indian diplomat after kidnapping him last February, were committed yesterday for trial to Birmingham Crown Court by Birmingham magistrates.

Mr Mohammed Riaz, of Jarrom Street, Leicester, and Mr Abdul Raja, who has been living in Paris, are also charged with falsely imprisoning Mr Mhatre. Three other men, accused of kidnapping the diplomat and of falsely imprisoning him, were also committed for trial.

Complaint over Sun upheld

The Sun was wrong to say that the singer, Miss Dorothy Squires, described herself as a bankrupt when she left court after appealing against a receiving order, the Press Council said today.

The council upheld a complaint by Miss Squires that the newspaper's article contained significant inaccuracies and that publication of a partial correction was an insufficient remedy.

Mystery insect identified

The mysterious insect discovered by a Surrey publican and shown in *The Times* yesterday has been identified by London Zoo as a spiny stick insect from Papua New Guinea.

The five-inch long lizard-like creature might have laid eggs in the recent hot and humid conditions but as they take six months to hatch cold weather is certain to kill them. The zoo feeds its specimen, scientific name *Eurycantha calcarata*, on leaves of bramble, oak and rose.

Disease killed jog 'guru'

The death of Mr Jim Fixx, the American guru of jogging, who dropped dead last weekend while out on his daily 10-mile run, was due to serious heart disease, rather than to an excess of exercise, according to a report of his post-mortem examination (Thomson Prentice writes).

His book, *The Complete Book of Running*, made him a millionaire and was translated into 12 languages, encouraging millions of people to jog. He took up jogging when he was overweight and smoking

Mr Fixx, who was 52, probably lived longer as a result and felt life could be prolonged by running sensibly, his son John has said.

Company cancels £2m cable TV centre

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Rediffusion, which was awarded a licence to operate a multi-channel cable television system in Guildford two weeks ago, has cancelled plans to build a £2m headquarters for its cable network and is reviewing the economics of the project.

The cancellation and the economic review are the results of the Government's decision in the Budget to abolish 100 per cent capital allowances, and of recent rises in the Bank interest rate. One favoured option is to extend the cable network to include other towns in Surrey.

The Guildford network was originally planned to cover about 20,000 homes, and was to be the showpiece for the Rediffusion cable television network, which has cost the company millions of pounds to develop.

The network would have about 30 channels including entertainment. There would also be "interactive" channels, offering shopping, banking and other high street services to subscribers at home.

The original plan was to extend the system slowly to take in other towns, but now it appears that the company will go for the extension much more quickly than planned.

Guardian appeals over Tisdall leak

The Guardian asked the House of Lords to yesterday to rule that the courts were wrong to order the newspaper to return a confidential government memorandum on cruise missiles leaked by a former Foreign Office clerk, Miss Sarah Tisdall.

As five Law Lords began hearing *The Guardian's* appeal, Miss Tisdall, aged 23, was released after serving four months of a six-months prison sentence for leaking the documents.

The contents of the memorandum by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence about government handling of the arrival of cruise missiles was published in the *The Guardian* in October.

Its return was immediately sought by the Crown to trace the source's identity. The memorandum was handed over by the *The Guardian* after a Court of Appeal ruling in December.

Mr Sydney Kentridge QC for the *The Guardian*, told the Law Lords, headed by Lord Diplock that although the document had been returned there were still "live" issues of importance to newspapers and editors.

He said that *The Guardian's* editor, Mr Peter Preston, had been critiicized for his action. It has been said to Mr Preston having failed in the courts, professiional ethics demanded that he should destroy the memo or flout the court order.

"Whether this criticism is fair or not, it is of the most importance to him and other editors to establish that the law, in the form of section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act, 1981, does give real protection against compulsion to disclose sources," Mr Kentridge said.

"They need to establish that it is not merely nominal protection to be easily defeated by the untested evidence of an official who simply says that disclosure of a sourceis necessary in the national interest."

Although the memorandum was confidential, it did nof concern military strategy, but political tactics, he said. The fact that a document was classified could not be taken in itself as evidence of the status of a documemt in relation to national security.

However, *The Guardian's* appeal was not about the legality or morality of Miss Tisdall's actions, Mr Kentridge said. It was accepted that what she did was a breach of her duty to her employer and of the Official Secrets Act.

The hearing continues today.

Meat drugs used 'recklessly'

Traditional British beef sausages are likely to be made from animals boosted by far-from traditional hormones and other drugs, it was claimed yesterday.

Yet the consumer has no way of telling which products are produced in this way, the vegetarian Society alleged.

It said that more than half the beef carcasses eaten in Britain come from animals treated with drugs

There were widespread and undeclared sales of "hormonized" meat.

Some "corrupt" veterinary surgeons sold powerful drugs to farmers to boost growth a spokesman claimed.

Dr Alan Long, the society's research adviser, said "It pays farmers to use hormmes and hormone like drugs to get higher prices."

He added: The EEC is trying to curb the reckless use in the UK of growth-boosting drugs, but the British Government, fearful of the farmers' wrath, has dallied."

● The Meat and Livestock Commission said the society's statement was "predictably sensational", and "inaccurate". Procedures were monitored and the commission had already recommended a national inspection service.

Release Euro food to poor, MP says

A Merseyside Labour MP yesterday protested that his constituents were going short of food while the European Community's intervention board was storing thousands of tonnes of beef butter and skimmed milk in the area.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP for Knowsley North, said that Fine Fare, the food chain, had been forced to close two stores in his constituency because of lack of customers and cash.

He said: "When food stores can not sell enough to make a profit, then that's the bottom line.

"That really is a sign of the depth of depressing, the level of unemployment and the level of poverty.

The Prime Minister told Mr Kilroy-Silk last week that the Government favoured disposal of intervention stocks in the most cost-effective manner and sales at preferential rates to selected social categories.

The MP said yesterday, "The best idea would be for her to have the magnanimity to release all the stocks and distribute it to the miners' families".

Christian group seeks embryo tests ban

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

Research on human embryos was criticized by two pressure groups yesterday in the wake of the publication last week of the Warnock report on human fertilization and embryology.

Professor Ian Donald, chairman of the medical ethics committee of the Order of Christian Unity, an inter-demoninational organization, said that "abhorrent experimentation, including cross-fertilization between species" could continue and expand before Parliament enacted some of the Warnock recommendations.

He said that in the time the Warnock committee had been sitting, frozen embryo techniques and other "nightmarish" advances had taken place. He demanded a moratorium on human experiments.

His call was supported by LIFE, the group which campaigns to Save the Unborn Child.

Leading article, page 11

Beer drinkers served 4p short per pint

Short beer measures are getting shorter, according to a survey carried out by the six metropolitan county councils, and deficiencies cheat the customer of an average of more than 4p per pint (Robin Young writes).

The trading standards departments say that results show "a seriously deteriorating situation".

In the latest sample of beer sales, carried out in all the metropoltian areas last month, barely one in 20 gave full measure, half the number that were accurate in 1983.

The size of deficiencies also got worse. Last year a third of sales were between one and two fluid ounces short. This year the figure was well over half. Nearly a tenth of sales were more than a tenth short, and the average deficiency was 1.28 fluid ounces, a loss to the consumer of 4.23p.

Mrs Irene Levy, chairman of West Yorkshire consumer protection committee, said yesterday that the survey should provide the proof the Government needed to bring into effect section 19 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1979, which would make it illegal to serve less than a pint or a half-pint

Apology for Churchill's secretary

Sir Winston Churchill's former private secretary, Mr Anthony Montague Browne, won a public apology in the High Court yesterday over allegations in a book that he and his wife, together with Sir Winston and Lady Churchill, were present during an orgy on Aristotle Onassis's yacht "Christina" in July, 1959.

His counsel, Mr Richard Parkes, told Mr Justice Park that it was a "gross and inexcusable fiction". Bodley Head Ltd., publisher of *My Wife Maria Callas* by the late Signor Giovanni Meneghini, now accepted there was no truth in the claim.

NHS link

Britain's first telephone healthline will be launched today in Gloucester to make better use of the National Health Service. Pilot schemes in Exeter and Tower Hamlets, London, will also be launched

No option to admission, airman says

The airman accused of spying, Paul Davies, claimed yesterday he had no option but to admit to RAF police that he passed three secret signals to a woman.

He said at the Central Criminal Court that he could not put up with his interrogators' "shouting and generally being nasty to me again".

Leading Aircrafman Davies, aged 21, denies passing secrets to Hungarian-born Eva Jafaar during sex sessions, while he was stationed in Cyprus last September.

A conversation between a juror and "a person closely connected with the defendant" threatend to halt the trial at one stage yesterday.

Mrs Eva Jaafar, the woman alleged to have extracted secrets from Aircraftman Davies in Cyprus, may be called as a defence witness at the trial today.

The judge, Mr Justice Otton, said he had been told one of the jurors had spoken to the unnamed person yesterday morning. He had decided, for Aircraftman Davies's sake, not to stop the trial.

Aircraftman Davies told the court that when he was interviewed, after being kept in a guardroom cell for eight days, a "big box of signals" was brought in. "I was told to underline those which I was supposed to have told Eva about. I underlined one signal which had Keith Davis's (a friend) name on it. The other two I just picked out – they were any old signals."

Eventually he agreed with his questioners that he passed carbon copies of three signals to the woman.

"I did not pass them but they would not believe me."

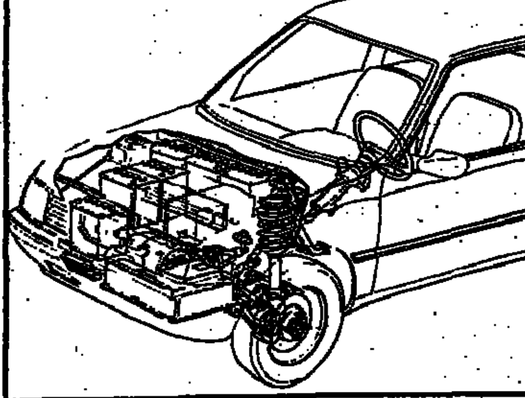
Cross-examined by Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, Aircraftsman Davies denied he would have done "almost anything" to sleep with the woman,

He also denied he stole money from RAF colleagues to entertain Mrs Jafaar.

He told Mrs Jafaar he was an interior decorator at first because he did not want her asking him about his work. It was not until his last meeting with her that she asked him if he knew any secrets, and he had said he could not talk about it.

The trial continues today.





High powered: A left-hand drive Peugeot 205 fitted with the new nickel-iron battery.

Electric car 'breakthrough'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The French motor manufacturer, Peugeot, had developed a new type of battery, which it claims has brought the electric-powered car appreciably nearer mass production.

Using nickle iron instead of the traditional lead-acid concept, the company says that the new battery has double the power, output and life of a traditional battery of the same weight and volume. The company is talking of a battery life of 124,000 miles.

Fitted to an experimental version of the Peugeot 205, it gives the company's latest "super-mini" a top speed of 62 mph and a range of 87 miles. That is believed to be the best performance by a practical electric car.

It compares with 44 mph and a range of 62 miles for the Danish-made Hope Whisper car, which goes on sale in Britain early next year

Sir Clive Sinclair, the electronics entrepreneur, also plans to launch an electric car next year.

Britain claims to be the world leader in electric-powered transport. Lucas-Chloride, set up by two leading battery manufacturers to develop electric vehicles, recently stole the limelight from their French rivals.

Lucas-Chloride is sceptical of the latest French claims.

"The nickle iron concept has been around for years, and has two major drawbacks: it requires constant topping up with large amounts of water, and is more expensive to recharge.

PARLIAMENT July 23 1984

Coal stocks at power stations falling at 1½ per cent a week

COAL DISPUTE

Stocks of coal at power stations remained at a very high level and had reduced over past weeks by only 1½ per cent per week, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said in the Commons when questioned about the mining dispute, now in its twentieth week.

He said in most areas where miners had had a ballot the men had continued to work.

In prolonged talks last week (he said) I regret that the National Union of Mineworkers were unwilling to accept the proposals of the National Coal Board under which every miner who wished to remain in the industry would be able to do so and any pit which was safe would remain open, so long as its operation was beneficial to the industry. At the same time, massive capital investment would continue.

He added that when he first met the leader of the three mining unions in June 1983, he made it clear that if they and the NCB wished to go to him with joint proposals on the future of the industry, he would always be willing to meet them.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab): Bearing in mind that it is now obvious that there is going to be no settlement between the two parties in this mining dispute, Mr Walker is obliged, through his high office, to meet the president of the NUM in the same way as he is meeting the chairman of the NCB.

If Mr Walker is not prepared to do that I take it he is prepared to sit back and join the Prime Minister in a complete shoot-out?

If he does not intervene, history will record him as more sadistic and callous than the witch of Downing Street.

Mr Walker: The Government has intervened on a massive scale to make sure there will not be a single compulsory redundancy, but there will be massive investment and a decent wage structure.

Mr Scargill has made it clear publicly on every occasion that the only thing he is interested in is that every pit, no matter how uneconomic, continues working. Everyone agrees that at the talks last week the NCB were understanding but there was no move at all from the NUM.

Sir William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C) asked for details of the enterprise company to be sponsored by the NCB to help mining communities where pits were closed.

Mr Walker: In the past when a pit closed, there has been a whole range of regional aid and other services.

The NCB has announced the creation of a new enterprise company which will provide funds to assist new business accommodation and professional advice and no doubt this will be in addition to all the services so far announced.

Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab): Those miners who have been on strike for five months have made enormous personal sacrifices which have been supported by their wives and communities to defend not only jobs for themselves but for their sons and grandsons.

The vulgar and obscene abuse by the Secretary of State and other ministers simply indicates that there is no awareness whatever of the deep commitment that leads the miners to continue their battle for the future of their communities.

Mr Walker: Perhaps he should tell the miners and their families affected by the strike that this Government is paying them better than he did and that this Government in cash terms has invested twice as much as he did.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Billericay, C): The local Labour Party have been collecting funds for the striking miners in Billericay High Street on Saturday using a ballot box. Would it not be a better and more logical use of that ballot box to take it to the mining communities and allow the miners to vote on whether they want to be on strike or not?

Mr Walker: It is an interesting fact that the day that Mr Scargill announced that he was changing the rules on balloting the Leader of the Opposition urged that a ballot should take place. Since then he has taken no advantage of it and the Leader of the Opposition remains silent on that subject.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline West, Lab): The role in which he has cast himself is of a slick salesman speaking slander against the NUM leadership which ill-befits the dignity of his office. The Prime Minister's additional slander in talking about the enemy within does not in any way understand the deep commitment of people in the mining community to defend their communities and jobs. Unless he and the Prime Minister understand that there is no hope of reconciliation in this dispute.

Mr Walker: You do not need to defend a situation where you have agreed to invest far more than was envisaged in the *Plan for Coal* and there will not be a single compulsory redundancy in the coal mining industry.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): Mr Scargill and his friends are engaged in a political battle of propaganda. Even if at the end of



Skeet: Tougher action on secondary picketing

the strike Mr Scargill is chopped into a thousand pieces and fed to Mr MacGregor's dog, he would still claim it as a propaganda victory.

Would he point out the real, serious underlying issues at stake?

Mr Walker: The serious underlying issue is that the coal mining industry with the investment that is envisaged and the potentialities for jobs and export markets has a marvellous future. The tragedy is that this totally unwarranted industrial action is jeopardizing it.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): The worst way to try to settle this grievous dispute is for the Government to say that the miners or their leaders are the enemy within and to compare them with fascist dictators.

Is it not ashamed to be associated with such a campaign? Will he not demand that the Prime Minister should come to this House of Commons tomorrow and apologize to the miners?

Mr Walker: No such remarks have been made about the miners. What is happening is that the miners' interests are being undermined by political objectives that have nothing to do with the coal mining industry.

Mr Trevor Skeet (North Bedfordshire, C): As the Government has an impeccable case in this dispute, whose prime purpose is political, would he undertake to mitigate losses by taking tougher action to encourage those firms affected by secondary picketing to take a tough line?

Mr Walker: Whether to take action on secondary picketing must be left to the people concerned to balance the advantages and disadvantages of using the legal rights they enjoy. The Government must do all it can to see that this type of mob violence is effectively dealt with under the law. That is why, tragically, more than 4,000 arrests have had to be made.

Mr John Dormand (Easington, Lab): Is he prepared to make representations on two matters for which he has no direct responsibility but a strong moral responsibility?

Would he seek to change the regulation which means that PAYE refunds to miners are not being made where there is such hardship?

In my constituency, some miners' children now are unable to get new shoes because of the strict interpretation that is being made of the regulations. Will he make strong and urgent representations to the departments?

Mr Walker: The rules for PAYE and the regulations for social security are applied universally across the country. It would be absurd to change the laws as a result of industrial action in which no ballot has taken place and when one-third of the miners are working.

Mr Peter Rost (Erewash, C): When will the NCB start paying off those miners anxious to leave the industry?

Mr Walker: It is a matter for the NCB to consider. The number of people who wish to take early retirement would have made jobs available for other people and this has been delayed by the industrial action.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): One of the most outrageous factors of the dispute is that there has been no ballot of those involved in this action for the past five months – those who are suffering so much hardship as a result of it. As the coal board has put forward new proposals on closures, has not the time come to ask those taking action to resolve some of the arguments by putting that new package to them?

Mr Walker: I would welcome it if the NCB decided to put that package, but it is very difficult and with the sort of victimization going on in certain mining areas I doubt whether such a ballot could be successfully conducted by the board.

It is a great matter of regret that this is the first time in our life time that a strike has been called without a ballot and it is significant that one third have decided to have a ballot and they have been at work throughout the dispute.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C): Since the factors which govern the viability of individual pits are, and always will be, financial viability, will he tell the president many of us believe that the offer now available is too good to refuse and, if it is refused by the NUM, it should be withdrawn?

Mr Walker: There has not been one single critic suggesting the wording offered was a bad or unfair offer and I think it is a great pity that that offer was not immediately accepted.

Mr John Thompson (Wansbeck, Lab): Will he ask the chairman of the coal board about the number of pits already closed not because of inefficiency of the miners or lack of productivity but by mismanagement and bad management?

Mr Walker: I cannot comment on bad management but the formula suggested by the NCB was one in which, if there were reserves of coal which could be sensibly and beneficially obtained, work in that pit would continue.

Mr Richard Hickmet (Glanford and Scunthorpe, C): Mr Bill Sirs, chairman of the ISTC, stated on Thursday that Mr. Scargill was prepared to bring about the collapse of the steel industry for his own political objectives and that the support of Aslef and the NUR was based on similar political motives.

Is that not a disgrace and should not the Labour Party dissociate itself from the leadership of the NUM?

Mr Walker: Yes. But I am pleased to say that throughout his dispute, coal and iron ore have continued to be delivered to every steel plant in the country and the week before last steel production was higher than it was before the dispute started.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy: This dispute is about jobs and the preservation of jobs and of areas. People find it extraordinary that the secretary of state has not met senior officials of the NUM during the last 20 weeks.

Instead of using personal abuse, will he not use his office to call both sides together – the talks were only adjourned last Wednesday – and see that they are resumed at the earliest opportunity?

Mr Walker: No. Before and after every meeting Mr Scargill says the industry is unwilling to yield on the point that it wishes every pit in the country with reserves of coal to be continued to be operated, irrespective of the magnitude of the economic loss.

At last week's meeting there was not one single move by the NUM in the discussions. The reality is that more and more miners and the country as a whole recognize that what is being offered is in the interest of jobs.

It is not in the interest of jobs to stop the capital investment programme by this action, to lose markets, to stop the whole movement of coal and to see pits deteriate geologically. If anyone is losing jobs by their action it is Mr Scargill.

● Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy, later told Mr Giles Shaw, Under Secretary of State for Energy, that the squalid comparison made by the Prime Minister last week between the Argentine invasion and the miners' strike was deeply resented and rejected by South Wales mining communities.

Many youngsters from mining communities had fought in the



Dormand: Children cannot have new shoes

Falklands for the right of those islands, 7,000 miles away, to remain in their community.

The miners (he said) are trying to fight to remain in their communities.

Mr Shaw said the Prime Minister's remarks had already provoked a lot of comment, but she had been referring to the danger of militant activities undermining the state.

The undermining of democratic institutions (he added) starts with those who refuse to accept the rights of the rule book to ballot their members when they take strike action.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton North, C) asked what hope Mr Shaw could offer to miner's wives in South Wales, one of whom had written to him saying her husband had been on strike for 19 weeks and wanted to return to work. She had written that they had a nice house but she was frightened that the windows would be broken and house smeared with paint and her husband injured by Scargill's bully boys.

Mr Shaw said there were intimidatory activities which would bear no relationship to the average miner's view of his industry and certainly no relationship to the standards of behaviour in South Wales.

● Mr Walker, said later that 21,641 men voluntarily left coal-mining in the financial year 1983-84.

Mr Orme: He gave his interpretation of the negotiations that were adjourned last week: That is not my reading of the situation, having spoken to both sides in this dispute. Would he meet Mr Scargill and hear his interpretation of those talks?

Mr Walker: I informed all union leaders that if any of them at any time wished to talk to me I would be willing to do so. Presumably on somebody's advice the Leader of the Opposition said the NUM leaders' request for talks to go on the next morning had been refused. The coal board have issued a statement saying that was totally untrue.

● Mr Shaw said in a written reply: The average cost of producing one million tonnes of coal from UK deep mines in 1982-83 was £40.9m and in 1983-84 was £46.3m, excluding interest and social costs. However, the average cost of producing one million tonnes of coal from the 20 highest cost pits in 1982-83 was £89m.

In Australia the average operating cost of producing one million tonnes of deep mined coal is £16m to £19m and in the United States between £23m and £27m.

● Mr Walker said in a written reply: Figures published this week will show stocks at power stations of nearly 18½ million tonnes at the beginning of June, compared to some 28½ million tonnes a year ago.

Guidance on what makes a video nasty

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Retailers of video films and trade organizations are to be given monthly lists of video works which have been the subject of successful legal proceedings or against which proceedings are pending. This step, announced in a written reply by Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, is part of action to alleviate the difficulties of traders in deciding whether or not the films they are selling or hiring are likely to offend against the Obscene Publications Act 1959.

The Attorney General said: The definition of "obscenity" in section 1 of the Obscene Publications Act 1959 does not provide an objective criterion which can be mechanically applied in all cases. Where it is in issue, in the end the courts must decide. The Government sees this as an essential safeguard and the Video Recordings Act will not change it.

The Home Secretary expected to designate the principal officers of the British Board of Film Censors under the Act, to avoid difference of interpretation between itself and the courts.

I have made available to the British Board of Film Censors on a confidential basis an outline of what the Director of Public Prosecutions takes into account when considering horror videos – a source of particular difficulty.

In addition the DPP gives the BBFC monthly particulars of the results which are notified to him of all proceedings under the Obscene Publications Act 1959 relating to videos.

The BBFC will have a substantial task in classifying videos in preparation for implementing the Act and it may be some time before the Act can be fully implemented.

The Home Office and my department have received representations from many retailers and trade organizations about their difficulties pending the introduction of a scheme of certification for videos in which they can have the same confidence as the cinema trade now has in certifications for cinema purposes. To help overcome these difficulties, I now outline the factors which the DPP considers in deciding whether to advise proceedings in respect of horror videos.

The basic factor is that the test of obscenity is the tendency to deprave and corrupt those who are, having regard to all the circumstances, likely to see it. The DPP therefore has to consider who is likely to view videos taken into the home.

While this is ultimately for the court to decide in each particular case, the DPP considers that, in many cases, a significant number of the viewers will be children or young people.

In applying this basic factor, the film is considered as a whole. But each episode has to be examined on its own before being considered as part of the film as a whole.

The following questions may be relevant:

Who is the perpetrator of the violence, and what is his reaction to it?

Who is the victim, and what is his reaction?

How is the violence inflicted, and in what circumstances?

How explicit is the description of the wounds, mutilation or death? How prolonged? How realistic?

Is the violence justifiable in narrative terms?

A work is likely to be regarded as obscene if it portrays violence to such a degree and so explicitly that its appeal can only be to those who are disposed to derive positive enjoyment from seeing such violence.

Other relevant factors may include: violence perpetrated by children; self-mutilation; violent abuse of women or children; cannibalism; use of vicious weapons (eg broken bottle) use of everyday implements (eg screwdriver, shears, electric drill); violence in a sexual context.

These factors are not exhaustive. Syle can also be important. The more convincing the depiction of violence, the more harmful it is likely to be. But, in any event, these factors cannot be conclusive of the director's decision in a particular case. He also has to have regard to the standards set by the courts – hence the arrangement for the results of concluded cases to be passed to the board.

The DPP will also cooperate in arrangements to be coordinated by the Metropolitan Police on behalf of the Association of Chief Police Officers for a monthly periodic list to be compiled for the benefit of traders, specifying video works which either have been successfully proceeded against under the Obscene Publications Act 1959 or are subject to pending proceedings.

The list will be available not from the DPP but from local police forces. It will contain particulars of successful action taken, independently of the DPP, under section 3 of the Obscene Publications Act 1959. These are not notifiable by police forces to the DPP.

I should emphasize that it remains the responsibility of individual traders to decide what material they will or will not stock. In particular, the fact that an item does not appear on the published list does not necessarily imply that it is not obscene. New material comes on to the market all the time and it may take some time for obscene material to come to the notice of the police or the DPP. But I am confident that the steps I have taken will considerabley alleviate traders' difficulties.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Trade Union Bill, Lords amendments. Lords (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, first day.

Inquiry into variations of illegal drug prices

HOUSE OF LORDS

An inquiry is to be made into the prices being charged for illegal drugs, particularly to young people, Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State, Health and Social Security said in the House of Lords.

He was answering the Bishop of Norwich (the Rt Rev Maurice Wood) who said that young people appeared now to be getting drugs at much reduced prices. The Government should look at the notional price being charged, especially at port areas, to see how serious this was.

Lord Glenarthur said: I will make sure this is looked into.

Lord Gridley (C) said the number of addicts in Britain increased by over 29 per cent between 1982 and 1983.

Lord Ennals, for the Opposition, said the Government must accept some responsibility for what was now a plague of epidemic proportions because of its decision to cut back on the number of customs officers and because of the inadequate financial provision to health authorities for treatment centres.

Lord Glenarthur replied that the uniformed customs staff had not been achieving the results hoped for and there had been a re-targetting of effort into the intelligence world which might meet the problems better.

The minister also told peers that health authorities had been asked to review the prevalence of drug misuse locally and to report back by December 22 on the scale of the problem and their plans for tackling it.

Information in house loan advertisements

Government measures to ensure that a prospective borrower has access to as much information as possible before taking on such a major financial commitment as a house morgage were announced in a written reply by Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Mr Timothy Wood (Stevenage, C) had asked whether it was planned to withdraw the land mortgage exemption from the Consumer Credit Advertisements and Quotations Regulations 1980.

Mr Fletcher said: I have consulted interested parties on the timing and implementation of the Director General of Fair Trading's recommendation that the Consumer Credit Advertisements and Quotations Regulations should apply equally to all institutions engaged in house mortgage lending.

I have decided that the exemptions should be withdrawn with effect from September 1, 1985, and I have today made amending Regulations implementing my decision: they will be laid before the House on July 30.

EEC may get its own flag and anthem

A European Community anthem and flag would no doubt be among ideas to be discussed by a committee set up at the Fountainebleau meeting of the European Council, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in a written reply in the Commons to Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C).

The Prime Minister said that the council had agreed that a committee be set up to consider measures to strengthen and promote the identity of the Community, both for its own citizens and for the rest of the world.

Minister acknowledges progress made by British Steel

INDUSTRY

The past year, taken as a whole, had been one of achievement for the British Steel Corporation, but it was too soon to say precisely what the effect of the miners' strike on the Corporation was likely to be Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, said in the Commons.

Mr Lamont was moving approval of an order to raise BSC's statutory borrowing limit from £3,000m to £3,500m.

He said the corporation had made substantial progress in 1983-84 in recovering from its setbacks. Since the end of 1982 productivity had risen steadily, and during 1983 performance records had been broken at many BSC works.

Overall production of liquid steel totalled 13.4m tonnes, an increase of 1.7 over the previous year. But improvements in the manufacturing process were not the whole story.

It was also necessary to increase market share, and during 1983-84 BSC maintained its share of a growing home market. It increased by 16 per cent exports against the increase in the world market on only 3 per cent.

On customer satisfaction in terms of delivery and quality, BSC had made great progress.

The number of workers fell by 10,000 which was a lot. But this was the smallest reduction for several years. Of the 10,000 about 2,000 were transferred to new companies set up or disposed of as part of the privatization policy.

In view of the achievements of the workforce it was all the more sad and perverse that the competitive position of BSC which had been reached should now be threatened by the miners' strike.

The Government had set a target for the Corporation to break even, before interest, in 1984-85. In the period after that BSC would seek to achieve enduring profitability and freedom from state aids from 1986 onwards as required by the European Economic Community.

Other things being equal he might expect the powers now being taken to last for about two years from now. But the planning process had been interrupted by the strike and

Lamont: Viability and profitability essential

the chairman had said that the corporation had come close to achieving break even, before interest, at the start of the current financial year.

Planning decisions would have to wait until the situation became clearer but it was already obvious that under any foreseeable circumstances the cash needs during the current and next financial year would need the commitment of the great bulk of the sums provided for in this year.

The Government's aim was that the corporation should earn profits and pay dividends on its capital and eventually be returned to the private sector. There was no reason for the Government to be involved in steel production through ownership of the major part of the industry or for the industry to continue to be dependent upon funding from the taxpayer.

Priority had been given to the reduction of losses. Viability and proitability were essential if private sector finance was to be attracted. But the Governmet and the corporation had both overall performance, immediate attention should be given first to privatization in the area where the Corporation's activities were in direct competition with the private sector and consequently to those activities not part of BSC's mainstream business.

But they were still some point away from that at which bulk steel making could be privatized, and the timing of the elimination of subsidies depended on future developments; the successful continuation of the anti-crisis measures in Europe and continued improvements in the corporation's performance.

Mr Roy Hughes, an Opposition spokesman on Wales (Newport East, Lab), said they welcomed and supported the proposal to increase the corporation's borrowing powers.

The worrying aspect of the minister's speech was his reference to the Government's proposals for privatization. These would create a new scare and further uneasiness

Mr Richard Hickmet (Glanford and Scunthorpe, C) said the present situation was serious. BSC had stopped exporting the amount of steel it was exporting before the miners' strike which in addition must be causing the corporation losses.

GLC assets must be protected

The Government's proposals for the control of expenditure in London and the metropolitan counties introduced a serious brake on economic initiatives in these regions, Lady Birk, speaking for the Opposition, said when the House of Lords discussed amendmants to the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill on third reading.

She moved an amendment seeking to remove council spending on industrial and economic activi*ties from the control provisions.* This was rejected on a division by 150 votes to 105 – Government majority, 45.

Lady Birk said that Government spokesman had spoken of evidence of asset stripping by the *GLC* but there was no justification for this claim.

Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, said that £3,500,000 was being spent to meet the administrative efforts of the Greater *London enterprise boards* – an amount at issue which justified the Secretary of State for Environment in wanting to establish whether this expenditure by the GLC was necessary.

He owed it to the ratepayers of London to see that assets for which they had paid were not steathily siphoned off to a body over which they had no control. If proper use was being made of expenditure then there need be no fears.

Government concession on glasses

HEALTH SERVICE

Right from the second reading of the Health and Social Security Bill MPs had been looking for somebody to honour a commitment that the Government would consider giving further protection for people who needed complicated glasses, Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman, said when Lords amendments to the Bill were considered in the Commons.

One of the main purposes of the Bill is to end the opticians' monopoly on the dispensing of glasses.

Welcoming a group of drafting amendments to a clause ensuring that the titles of optometrist and optician can only be used by suitably qualified persons, Mr Dobson said it was ironic that the Government was extending this aspect of protection for opticians while at the same time the Bill physically undermined everything the optical professions had stood for.

The Bill undermined the idea that nobody should be able to make up and fit out a prescription for glasses unless they were a qualified optician.

During the second reading of the Bill the Secretary of State had said he was willing to consider further protection.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said that people who needed more expensive spectacles which now attracted a subsidy of £15 or more would still be able to obtain them through the general optical service at no more than the cost to the NHS.

Regulations would be brought in to allow this extension and he agreed to the request of Mr Lawrence Pavitt (Brent South, Lab) to have consultations on the proposal.

Mr Clarke said he realized some people feared the cost of more powerful or complicated lenses would escalate, although he thought this fear exaggerated.

The Government hoped eventually to go over to a system of cash grants as he did not believe the NHS should be in the spectacle business at all. But for the time being, it intended to keep the general optical service for children, those on low incomes, and those who were in receipt of reduced charges.

The amendments were agreed to.

Whitehall Brief

Broader base to research urged

By Peter Hennessy

It was a rare and cheering moment. On Friday morning at the Civil Service College in Sunningdale, Berkshire, during a gathering of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), called to rethink its intellectual strategy, a distinguished scholar made a brave and interesting suggestion which, if it is implemented, could bring real benefits to ministers, policy-makers and the citizens.

The scholar was a philosopher, Professor Ernest Gellner, of the London School of Economics, a council member of the research council, the body through which the state will channel £20m to the social sciences this year. His suggestion arose from an after-dinner discussion the night before when members of the council, their tongues loosened by good wine and grey cells relaxed by good food, launched into a rambling debate. During this they dared talk about class, national character, and the bedrock of tradition and experience that shapes British society which may, or may not, have contributed to our startling relative economic decline.

Professor Gellner started by supporting the new research council's "backbone theme", as he called it, of the "management of change" that its chairman, Sir Douglas Hague, has asked the council's subject committees to take up. But, Professor Gellner continued, it was very difficult for economists to think outside their normal framework.

Occasionally, somebody like the late Fred Hirsch, author of *Social Limits to Growth*, succeeded, but it was rare. The previous night's discussion had shown it was possible for a gathering of social scientists to address big themes, but, "it is inevitably post-prandial and there is a feeling that it is somewhat unprofessional".

Professor Gellner made a plea for the council to sponsor such eclecticism. It would not be expensive. It could be "one chap working in libraries, with one research assistant.

Finding the right person to do it would be difficult as it presupposed special gifts: It needed social imagination and a sense of alternatives. It would also require "very stringent quality control because it can be very waffly".

For his pains, Professor Gellner was instantly doused in scepticism from another senior council figure on the grounds that no government-sponsored body dispersing public money could properly stimulate this kind of research. The universities existed to cultivate our intellectual assets. You just had to hope that such work would emerge from them.

Sir Douglas Hague immediately accepted Professor Gellner's idea. "We ought to take a risk in moving into this area", he said. Sir Douglas thinks another way of achieving the management of change could be to commission a multi-disciplinary team of the kind already common in business schools.

If the research council is to become a new kind of taxpayer-funded intellectual entrepreneur, it will need to behave like a talent-spotter cum risk-taker. "Originality and depth cannot be commanded", Professor Gellner said, "but you can recognize it." Will the young Keyneses and Beveridges of the 1980s and 1990s kindly step forward. The country needs your insights.





Images: A doll portrait of Joan Crawford (top) by Paul Crees, and an English pedlar doll by Brenda Pennington, on show at an exhibition by the British Doll Artists' Association at Chepstow Museum, Gwent

Brain drain saps Ulster's vitality

In the second of three articles on the theme of Ireland today, RICHARD FORD assesses the impact of emigration and the key part religion plays in the exodus.

Emigration has long been part of the history of Ireland with Britain, America, and Canada the favoured destination for people seeking work and opportunity denied at home.

The haemorrhage of migration will increase if the British economy achieves a sustained recovery with young people crossing the Irish Sea and leaving behind a country whose economic prospects look gloomy. What is alarming officials and politicians in Northern Ireland is evidence that a brain drain is occurring with the brightest and best leaving for further education in Britain. Few return to their homeland to start careers.

Academics at Queen's University, Belfast, who have researched the trends, conclude: "We have a sizable brain drain in terms of the numbers of students being lost to Northern Ireland; moreover, we have been losing a considerable proportion of our brightest students, a loss which must have had a cumulative effect on the vitality – if not the viability – of Northern Ireland institutions".

A key element in future Irish demographic trends, particularly with tighter restrictions in the US and Canada, will be job opportunities in Britain. The republic suffered huge emigration between 1930 and 1960 with between 36,000 and 40,000 people leaving annually until the economic improvements slowed the exodus.

After a decade of economic growth the 1970s saw a reversal of traditional patterns with immigration of about 10,000 a year into the republic. Officials believe many of those returning were the children of parents who left in the previous 20 years. Among those moving to the republic during that decade were an estimated 19,000 to 25,000 people, many of them Roman Catholics, who crossed the border from the North as the present troubles erupted.

Hard times have returned to the republic, burdened with large borrowing, high taxation and unemployment. The result has been a resumption of emigration. Unofficial estimates suggests 5,500 people have left each year since 1981.

The North has known nothing but emigration from its shores since the end of the Second World War with figures varying from an estimated 9,000 a year in the 1950s to 6,000 in the 1960s rising to 8,000 during the 1970s. Larger numbers left at the start of the 1970s, when the troubles were at their worst and before the recession began to deepen in Britain. The numbers slumped from a high of 16,000 leaving in 1974 to 5,700 in 1979.

Religion continues to be a determining factor in emigration statistics, according to Dr Paul Compton, of Queen's University, Belfast, with the proportion continuing to run at 60 per cent Roman Catholic to 40 per cent Protestant.

However, among school leavers it is the brightest and best who depart for further education outside the province.

Teachers in schools on both sides of the religious divide confirm the trend, many admitting they encourage pupils to leave to widen their experience.

Protestant schoolchildren appear more likely to leave for Britain.

Those who stay in Northern Ireland do so for a variety of reasons: loyalty to Ulster, the desire to be a big fish in a small pond, fear of the unknown and, the never to be underestimated, family ties.

But increasingly there is a nagging doubt about the long-term future. As one public servant explained: Where else could I have this scenery, uncrowded roads, sports facilities and good education? I would only go if serious rioting and violence broke out again.

MIGRATION

	Republic	N Ireland
1951-61	−408,766	−90,000
1961-71	−134,511	−60,000
1971-81	+103,889	−80,000

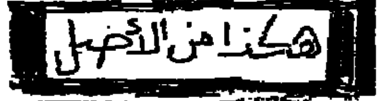
Further Education Destination
All N Ireland school-leavers

	N Ireland	Elsewhere
1968-69	1,585	756
1974-75	2,238	889
1977-78	2,956	1,072
1981-82	2,980	1,216

University Destination
N Ireland school-leavers

	N Ireland	Elsewhere
1968-69	1,439	622
1974-75	1,534	765
1977-78	1,552	881
1981-82	1,691	880

Tomorrow: Living with inflation



French opposition closes ranks to challenge Mitterrand's referendum

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Opposition, still in considerable disarray behind the scenes, has decided to close ranks to launch a united counter-offensive against President Mitterrand and his new Government.

M Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR party, has finally decided to join M Jean Lecanuet, president of the centre-right UDF party, and M Jean-Marie Le Pen, president of the extreme-right National Front, in calling for an immediate dissolution of parliament and a new general election, although he knows that there is no question of M Mitterrand's agreeing.

The Socialists have an absolute majority of 75 in the National Assembly and mean to continue in government until the next parliamentary elections fall due in the spring of 1986. It is unusual in France for a parliament not to see out its full five-year term.

The French do not like to see the rules and traditions of the constitution threatened. But M Chirac now feels that with the departure of the Communists from the Government, and with the Socialists representing only 21 per cent of the electorate (if the European elections are to be believed) there is less of a risk of offending the electorate's "legitimist" sensibilities.

"The country is on a dangerous path," he told an emergency meeting of the RPR Central Committee on Sunday. "Never has a Government been in such a small minority... the risk of increased tensions in the country is real. There is a danger that things will boil over."

It was in the spirit of the Fifth Republic that a Government could find itself in a minority during mid-term elections, and that it could suffer unpopularity for a certain time, he said. But it could not govern in the present difficult circumstances with a political base as permanently reduced as that of the present administration.

President Mitterrand's plans to hold a referendum on the proposed extension of the constitutional use of referendums was not an answer to such an unprecedented weakening of the government. "The only solution to the present crisis is the dissolution of Parliament, so that the people can say clearly how they want to be governed," he said.

Mr Chirac sought to clarify his position on the referendum when he said that the opposition had nothing against the idea of extending the referendum in itself, but objected to M Mitterrand's trying to use the referendum as a surreptitious way of increasing his own powers and of shoring up his tottering Government.

M Chirac stopped short of calling for a "No" vote to the referendum, as some of his colleagues have done. But his message to the Senate, which is due to start debating the enabling legislation next week, is clear.

He evidently hopes that the Senate, where the opposition has a majority, will vote amendments to the Bill unacceptable to the National Assembly, thereby killing the whole proposal. Any amendment to the constitution must be approved in an identical text by both Houses of Parliament before it can be put to the country in the form of a referendum.

In a rare act of cooperation, M Chirac earlier met M Raymond Barre and M Giscard d'Estaing in an attempt to coordinate tactics in the face of M Mitterrand's series of political "coups" which clearly caught the opposition off balance and provoked widely divergent, sometimes contradictory, responses.

The opposition may not have picked the best time or the best issue for its challenge, however. The latest polls show an overwhelming majority of the population in favour of an extension of the referendum, while a large majority also approve of the new Prime Minister, M Laurent Fabius

MINISTRES DELEGUES:
Culture: Jack Lang; Women's Rights: Yvette Roudy; Youth and Sports: Alain Calmat; Parliamentary Relations: Andre Labarrère; Overseas Cooperation and Development: Christian Nucci; Posts and Telecommunications: Louis Mexandeau;

SECRETAIRES D'ETAT
Defence: Edwige Avice; Civil Service: Jean le Garrec; Press and Communications: Georges Fillioud; Budget: Henri Emmanuelli; Consumer Affairs: Catherine Lalumière; Overseas Departments and Territories: Georges Lemoine; Transport: Jean Auroux; Universities: Roger-Gerard Schwartzenberg; Public Services: Jean Gatel; Ex-Servicemen: Jean Laurain; Energy: Martin Malvy; Health: Edmond Hervé; Foreign Affairs: Jean-Michel Baylet; The Repatriated: Raymond Courrière; Agriculture and Forestry: René Souchon; Prevention of Natural and Technological Disasters: Haroun Tazieff; Technical and Technological Education: Roland Carraz; Sea: Guy Lengagne; Craft Trades and Tourism: Jean-Marie Bockel.



Premier and son: M Laurent Fabius, France's new Prime Minister, and son Victor, aged two, watch the Tour de France cycle race entering Paris.

Rifkind in search of Ethiopian friendship

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Minister of State in charge of African affairs, has been telling leaders in Addis Ababa that Britain wants a closer understanding and closer contacts with the Ethiopian Government.

Mr Rifkind is the first British minister to visit Ethiopia since the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, and his visit follows increasing signs of friendship between the two countries. Ethiopia recently agreed to compensate the Mitchell Cotts group for cotton estates and other assets seized after the 1974 revolution, and has already paid the first instalment. There are hopes that other claims will be met soon.

Ethiopia is still friendly with the Soviet Union, but has received far more famine relief aid and development loans from the West than it has from the Soviet block.

Mr Rifkind is looking for ways of improving relations between Ethiopia and Somalia, to lessen tension in the Horn of Africa. But he is hampered by the deep suspicion between the two states.

When he visited Somalia last week, President Siad Barre refused to consider a dialogue with Ethiopia while Ethiopian troops occupy two border areas of Somalia, captured two years ago. Somalia says they are held by Ethiopian forces, but Ethiopia says they are held by dissident Somali groups operating from the Ogaden region.

President Moi of Kenya flew to Mogadishu yesterday for his first official visit to Somalia since taking office six years ago, hoping for a thaw in the relations which have existed since the two countries became independent more than 20 years ago.

Somalia supported a guerrilla war in northern Kenya in the 1960s, but President Siad Barre, who visited Kenya in 1981, says Somalia no longer has any claim to Kenyan territory. Despite this, Kenya has remained suspicious.

The *Daily Nation*, said yesterday that Mr Moi's visit to Magadishu was the most historic of his many trips abroad since becoming President. The paper suggests it could signal a decisive break with the past – but says Ethiopia should not fear a closer link between Kenya and Somalia, as Kenya believes in good relations with all its neighbours.

● **HARARE:** The head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization warned African countries yesterday that they are heading for disaster because of their high birth rates and failure to grow enough food (Reuter reports).

Addressing the FAO's biennial regional conference for Africa, director-general, Mr Edouard Saouma, said Africa was failing to cope with the problem of feeding its people.

"I fear that many African nations, if they do not take action to encourage a drop in fertility rates, are speeding headlong to disaster," he said.

Mrs Gandhi avoids monsoon bedlam in the Parliament

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The monsoon session of Parliament, Mrs Indira Gandhi said, "will really be a stormy one, because the opposition would like to attract the attention of people by creating noise in Parliament as elections are nearing".

Mrs Gandhi's prediction proved as accurate as everyone knew it would be when the monsoon session duly opened yesterday in the circular Parliament. The combined opposition prevented the business of the House getting under way by trying to force an adjournment motion on the toppling of the Farooq Abdullah Government in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Speaker, Mr Balram Jakhar disallowed their motion and so unleashed a "Spontaneous" demonstration of disappointment, disgust, and disapproval, as well as disobedience and discourtesy. Party leaders from 16 parties were on their feet at once, with their followers egging them on with points of order and slogans. At one time it appeared that the whole of the Opposition was on its collective feet waving and yelling at Mr Jakhar.

A stalwart member of the National Conference – the Kashmir political party – waved his fists aggressively at the Congress benches, and not to out done, a Congress heavy moved towards him, bobbing and weaving. Actual fisticuffs were marginally averted by Mr Chandra Shekhar, the president of the Janata Party, peacefully interposing his body.

The discussion broadened to include possible emergency motions on Punjab, principally the breach in the Bhakra Canal which is still pouring irrigation water intended for Haryana over already over supplied villages in the Ropar district of Punjab. Some hopefuls wanted also to adjourn the House on a motion to discuss the Bombay communal riots of May.

None of them made any impression on Mr Jakhar, who stood or sat while the uproar echoed round the chamber. He added fuel to the fire by declaring that he would not give any reasons for ruling against the adjournment motions.

"If we want to censure the Government," asked Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, leader of the Bharatiya Janata party, somewhat plaintively, "what is the method open to US?"

Mr Jakhar was unrelenting, and after an hour or so of bedlam the opposition walked out. Breathing a slight sigh, the Lok Sabha turned to more mundane matters and passed, without any dissenting voice, confirmation of a proclamation overturning the Government of Sikkim.

Mr Buta Singh, Minister for Parliament, offered to have talks with the Opposition about a possible debate on Punjab. But the Opposition boycotted him, too. It walked out of the upper house, the Rajya Sabha, as well and the normal business of Parliament will resume today.

Mrs Gandhi wisely decided not to attend Parliament yesterday – presumably she knew it would be a waste of time. The monsoon session will last fave weeks and has a number of important discussions before it, in particular to confirm the draconian amendments to the National Security Act and the proclamation of emergency courts in "terrorist-affected" areas.

Australian minister in customs scandal

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The federal Opposition has called for the resignation of Mr Mick Young, the Special Minister for State, who a year ago resigned over the Combe-Ivanov spy affair, after Mr Young admitted making a false customs declaration.

Mr Young failed to declare gifts for his wife and sister-in-law when he returned from an official trip to London on July 5.

Yesterday the Opposition Leader, Mr Andrew Peacock, said Mr Young had broken the law and must resign.

The incident is highly embrassing for Government. It is reminiscent of an incident two years ago when a two ministers in Mr Malcolm Fraser's Government were forced to resign over the importing of a colour television set.

At that time Mr Young was particularly outspoken in Parliament, saying: "What an extraordinary episode we are being told of. The Minister for Health ... was trying to sneak through customs with a lousy television set"

A spokesman for The Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said that Mr Hawke believed Mr Young had "acted in good faith" and proposed to take no further action.

The gifts worth about £480, would have attracted £308 duty and £75 sales tax. With the double penalty duty, Mr Young will now have to pay £691.

Mr Young resigned from the ministry a year agao after leaking Cabinet information about the likely expulsion of a Russian diplomat. He returned to the ministry in January.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE
Laos: Khamking Souvanlasy

By Caroline Moorehead

A former director of the Laotian Ministry of Education and Secretary-General of the Unesco National Commission for Laos is being held indefinitely in a reeducation camp in northern Laos. He has never been tried. His wife and four children have left the country and are living in Paris.

Khamking Souvanlasy attended postgraduate courses in France, where he took a teaching diploma in the early 1950s before returning to Laos to start work as a teacher. Over the next 20 years he rose through the echelons of the teaching profession, joining the Ministry of Education as Chef de Cabinet and later serving on a commission responsible for allocating French cultural aid to Laos. He was a frequent delegate to Unesco conferences.

Khamking Souvanlasy was never active politically. Observers believe he owes his detention and "reeducation" – along with about 40,000 others – to family connexions with the former regime. There is increasing anxiety about his health in a camp where medical care is virtually non-existent

Khamking Souvanlasy: In reeducation camp.

Riots mar Marcos speech to MPs

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Philippine riot police used tear gas and a baton charge to disperse 5,000 demonstrators denouncing the inauguration of the country's rubber-stamp National Assembley shortly before President Marcos opened it with an appeal fo national unity.

Troopers in Jeeps tossed tear gas cannisters into the crowd and 500 baton wielding riot police followed, clearing the students and workers from in front of Manila's main post office.

Earlier, riot police turned back 400 demonstrators who tried to march on the parliament building, where President Marcos delivered his State of the National address.

In the 200-member assembly there are 71 Opposition and independent MPs. Some boycotted Mr Marcos's speech and tried to deliver a "true" State of the Nation address at the rally before it was broken.

Police revoked a permit for the rally, saying communists had infiltrated the demonstrators' ranks and intended to cause trouble.

After scattering, some demonstrators regrouped and near the post office a military Jeep was overturned and set alight.

Mr Marcos told the assembly that the country, already suffering its worst economic crisis since the Second World War, would come under greater pressure and more difficulties.

This was because of the Government's stabilization programme and reduced dependence on foreign borrowing. While dismissing the possible reintroduction of martial law, lifted in 1981 after eight years, he said communist subversion and insurgency were increasing. Some "wide-eyed and innocent reformers" believed they could use it against his Government.

If Opposition leaders tried to do so, he said, they would be among the first victims.

"Let us suspend the petty, political quarrels, the petty nitpicking and fault-finding and join hands to save the nation. If our republic falls, it will not fall into your hands. It will fall into the hands of those who seek political power through the barrel of a gun."

Thriving tigers spread terror in Nepal

Katmandu (Reuter) – Conservationists who saved Nepal's tigers from extinction fear their efforts may have been too successful.

The tigers in Royal Chitwan Park, the country's conservation showpiece, are becoming a menace to surrounding villages, plundering livestock and even attacking humans.

The park, 400 square miles of virgin jungle in the foothills of the Himalayas, is getting too crowded for the wildlife it protects.

"Today we are paying a price for our success," said Chitwan's chief warden.

The park's armed guard of 300 soldiers protects 60 tigers, but the animals are drifting from their traditional river and grassland habitat on the jungle edge in search of more space.

Overcrowding is not the only problem. The tigers have also become more aggressive. Last month one of them killed two villagers near the park airport at Meghauli. A week later a tigress ambushed an employee at one of the tourist lodges in the park.

One expert at Chitwan said only tigers around the lodges were becoming man-eaters because they had become too used to easy food in the form of live buffaloes and goats used as bait and had lost the knack of chasing traditional prey, such as deer.

He said: "Some tigers have become so addicted to eating tied animals they hang around the lodge for another meal."

Chitwan has used live buffaloes and goats as bait to give tourists a close look at tigers feeding since 1964.

Reluctant pilots end their strike

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain's airline pilots ended their five-week strike yesterday when they accepted an arbitrator's compulsory findings. Iberia Airways hopes to resume normal flights today.

The pilots will appeal to the Constitutional Court on the grounds that the findings are not impartial, and their association also threatened to take "trade union measures" short of a strike

Iberia which lost more than £140m last year, had to cancel more than 2,000 flights during the strike. The dispute is over an economy programme accepted by the rest of its employees.

The arbitrator broadly supported Iberia's economy programme and rejected the pilots' demand for 34 new jobs.

The arbitrator refused to reinstate the 10 pilots dismissed for professional misconduct during the strike.

● **FRANKFURT:** A West German court yesterday ordered a Spanish financier, Señor José Maria Ruiz-Mateos, to be released on DM10m (about £2.5m) bail, pending a decision on Spain's request that he be extradited to stand trial for fraud (AP reports).

His lawyer, Herr Egon Geis, said the decision by the state High Court in Frankfurt would help the former head of the Rumasa business empire to contest the extradition request.

Coalition in Denmark reshuffled

From Christopher Follett
Copenhagen

A reshuffle of Denmark's Conservative-Liberal Government took place yesterday after Mr Henning Christophersen, who has been deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister since the present minority coalition was formed in September, 1982, resigned.

Mr Christophensen is to become Denmark's new EEC Commissioner in Brussels on January 1, 1985. He is aged 45, and has been leader of Venstre, the Danish Liberal party, since 1977, and Foreign Minister from 1978 to 1979 and is one of Denmark's leading politicians. His departure creates a vacuum in domestic politics.

It leaves his party, the third largest, temporarily without a leader, and the Conservative-led Government of Mr Poul Schluter, Denmark's first Conservative Prime Minster this century, loses one of its most important and influential figures. Mr Christophersen's tight economic austerity policies were largely responsible for the current revival in Denmark's economic fortunes.

While it is not certain which portfolio he will eventually assume in the new EEC Commission, Mr Christophersen, a passionat pro-marketeer who was a candidate for the Presidency of the European Commission, is expected to become one of the body's vice-presidents.

Jesuit ordered to quit Sandinista post

From Peter Nichols, Rome

A Catholic priest has been ordered to resign his post as Nicaragua's Minister of Education or leave the Jesuit order.

It has been confirmed here that Father Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, the Jesuit General, sent a peremptory telex to Father Fernando Cardenal in Nicaragua last week calling on him to make a clear choice between the order and the left-wing Sandinista Government.

The reply from Father Cardenal, expected within days at the Jesuit headquarters, will have an immediate effect on the increasingly bad relations between the Catholic authorities in Nicaragua and the Sandinistas.

The issue marks the Jesuit General's first public stand on the controversial conduct of a leading member of the order in Central América. Father Cardenal has been in the government in Managua ever since the Sandinistas took over from the Somoza dictatorship. He is a follower of liberation theology, under heavy criticism from Rome.

The Pope has repeatedly said that priests should not take a direct part in politics. A precedent is that of Father Robert Drinan, the American Jesuit told by Rome to withdraw from the last congressional campaign in the United States

In Nicaragua the Government is involved in a bitter quarrel with Mgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, Archbishop of Managua. Earlier this month the Government expelled 10 priests, of whom four had taken part in a protest march organized by the Archbisop in support of a Nicaraguan priest accused by the Sandinista authorities of helping US-backed rebels.

On Friday the Nicaraguan Embassy to the Holy See issued a statement denying any wish by the Government to attack the Church or limit its field of action.

Bombings in townships claim by black militants

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A group calling itself the South African Suicide Squad has claimed responsibility for recent petrol bomb attacks on coloured people and Indians whom they consider to be stooges for the South African Government.

These black militant urban terrorists have usually struck at night, throwing the bombs through the windows of their targets' homes.

Last Friday morning bombs were thrown into the homes of four politicians who are running for election next month to the Indian and Coloured chambers of the new tricameral Parliament

Over the weekend, the homes of two black women in Soweto, the sprawling township south-west of Johannesburg, were hit. One was a former community councillor and both had present or past association with a trade union regarded by radicals as too ready considerable damage was done to their homes.

Such is the level of mistrust of the Government among blacks that many are prepared to believe the bombings are the work of the security police "dirty tricks" department.

Joint anti-apartheid battle will go on

Fears linger of backlash by voteless blacks

In the second of two articles, from Johannesburg, Michael Hornsby considers the dilemma facing South Africa's 870,000 Indians as they ponder the pros and cons of participation in the new constitution due to come into effect on September 3.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INDIAN COMMUNITY
Part 2

"We reject the new constitution, but we believe it can be used to improve the lot of all South Africa's peoples. We are not abandoning our disenfranchized friends. Once in Parliament we intend to change South Africa and bring the black majority into the system."

The speaker is Mr Amichand Rajbansi, a self-confident and fast-talking former schoolteacher who heads the National People's Party (NPP), which is expected to win most of the seats in the House of Delegates on August 28.

The House of Delegates is the name of the Indian Chamber in the new tricameral Parliament which will also accommodate representatives of the country's 2.7 million mixed-race coloureds and 4.7 million whites but continue to exclude the 22.7 million black Africans.

Mr Rajbansi concedes that executive power will remain in white hands, and that a deadlock-breaking device built into the new system ensures that the views of the majority party in the white chamber can override opposition from the Indian and Coloured Houses.

He makes the point, however, that the 45 Indian MPs, 85 coloured MPs and 27 white MPs of the opposition Progressive Federal Party, all of whom favour the scrapping of Apartheid, will comprise a small majority of the members of the legislature as a whole.

"If the (ruling) National Party persistently thwarts the wishes of this majority, the new constitution will lose all credibility," Mr Rajbansi argues. "Mr (P. W.) Botha (the Prime Minister) knows that his hopes of being reaccepted by the West will be dashed unless the new system leads to real change."

Many Indians, however, do not buy this line. They are campaigning, along with white, coloured and black groups in the United Democratic Front (UDF), for a boycott of the elections with the aim of discrediting the new Parliament from the outset.

"In the new consitituion, Indians will have no real power to change or undo apartheid, but they will be seen, willy-nilly, to be accomplices of the whites in its implementation," says Mr Mewa Ramgobin, the national treasurer of the UDF and an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC).

"There can be no separate solution for Indians," he contends. "Our destiny is linked to the destiny of all South Africa's peoples, and we cannot even appear to be part of a system which connives at their oppression. Indians will be committing suicide if they go into this constitution."

The NIC, the oldest civil rights organization in the country, was founded in 1904 by Mohandas Gandhi, who spent 21 years in South Africa as a lawyer working for Indian rights before moving on to the larger struggle against the British Raj in India.

It is a reminder that South Africa's Indians have a long history of radical opposition to the the Government. Indians are prominent in the Communist Party and the African National Congress, both banned organizations; and 26 of the 156 accused in the 1956-61 treason trials were Indians.

Overshadowing the debate on the new constitution is the memory of the Durban race riots of 1949 when African mobs rampaged through Indian quarters, clubbing, burning and looting. The unspoken fear is that the new constitution could generate another outbreak of anti-Indian resentment.

Concluded

Mr Mewa Ramgobin: Separate solution rejected.

One lucky dissident goes free as Polish amnesty gets off to sluggish start

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

On what was technically Poland's first day without political prisoners yesterday, there was no dancing on the streets and, though the steel gates of Rakowiecka prison clanked open and shut, only the laundry van was released.

The Roman Catholic Church began to study the small print of the amnesty law, passed at the weekend, and a small group of relatives gathered under a conspiracy of umbrellas to await the freeing of the Solidarity 11, the leaders and advisers of the banned Polish union.

Just a handful of prisoners, none of them political, were freed in Poland yesterday. The majority of the 652 political captives and 35,000 common criminals, included in the amnesty Bill, will have to wait until judges travel to the main prisons of the land. They will then read out the provisions of the amnesty in the presence of the prison governor and the inmates. *Only then will the* gates be thrown open.

Mr Andrzej Gwiazda is the only one of the 11 to be freed, and that was an accident. He was given leave to see his sick mother in Gdansk and visit a doctor on his own behalf – but just as he arrived in his home town, where he became deputy chairman of Solidarity and a challenger to Mr Lech Walesa, the amnesty was declared.

He must report back to the prison today to be told formally of his release. Asked whether he and the rest of the Solidarity leaderhsip would resume their political opposition to General Jaruzeslski, he replied with mock-anger: "It's a bit too early to ask me to denounce myself, don't you think?"

Mr Gwiazda, who looks pale and drawn after two and a half years of imprisonment without trial, is both cheerful and wary, sceptical above all about the rearrest clause of the amnesty, which immediately rescinds it for anybody caught committing a "similar" offence.

The church has also been formulating its reservations. Some of them were expressed in a *confidential* letter from Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, to Parliament. The church wanted a broader amnesty, allowing for reinstatement of those who have lost their jobs for political reasons, making it easier for underground activists to surrender – they now have to make a full confession – and committing the Government to trade union "pluralism".

These and other qualifications may give some guidance to Western officials and diplomats puzzling over whether the scope of the amnesty justifies the lifting of sanctions. Bith the Primate and the Pope are expected soon to allude to the amnesty in homilies or prayers, and may well call for the resumption of Western assistance to Poland.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, said in a speech on Saturday that Western sanctions had cost Poland the equivalent of $13bn (£10bn) since they were imposed in the winter of 1981-1982. The three declared aims of sanctions were to bring about the lifting of martial law, the release of all *political* prisoners, and restoration of dialogue between the Government, the Church and Solidarity. Some critics of the Government believe the impact of sanctions on the Polish economy has been exaggerated by Warsaw and that some of the losses have occurred for different reasons.

Warsaw says the bulk of most of the damage was done by credit cutbacks and the denial of Government guarantees to private loans. Other losses, in detail, include:

- Suspension of Poland's most favoured nation status – about $55m in 1983:
- Boycott of Polish commodities by American dockers – $10m-$30m;
- Denial of fishing licences in American waters, withdrawal of Polish ships from American waters, cutback in Polish fish exports to America – $50m;
- Ban on regular Polish flights to the US – more than $20m.

In addition sanctions have contributed, say officials in Warsaw, to a collapse of the tourist trade, especially in earnings from US visitors.

- **BRUSSELS:** Foreign ministers of the EEC yesterday welcomed the Polish decision to release political prisoners (Ian Murray writes).

Their statement foreshadows an end to the largely token sanctions still in force between individual EEC countries and Poland.

Poll puts Mondale ahead of Reagan

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

After the publicity blitz of last week's Democratic national convention, Mr Walter Mondale has inched ahead of President Regan in a new Gallup poll. The Democtratic presidential contender has 48 per cent of support against Mr Reagan's 46 per cent.

The Reagan reelection campaign promptly cast doubt on the findings and pointed out that a similar poll, taken before the convention, put the President about six percentage points ahead.

Mr Mondale is taking a short fishing holiday on Gunflint Lake in Grand Marais, Minnesota, close to the Canadian border. He said as he boarded a small boat that he and the President were "dead even" the poll, conducted for *Newsweek*, was taken among 1,006 voters last Thursday and Friday. Gallup said the survey had a margin of error of plus or minus four percentage points.

The poll demonstrated the popularity of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, Mr Mondale's running mate.

The President, meanwhile, will hold a press conference tonight and will spend tomorrow and Thursday on the campaign trail in Texas, Georgia and New Jersey. He will *then go on holiday to his ranch* in California.

New Jersey has voted Republican in the past four presidential elections, but Republican strategists are worried that the strong north eastern element of the Democratic campaign could pose a threat. Texas is likely to vote Republican but Mr Reagan's trip should produce substantial campaign contributions. His visit to Georgia is a gesture for Southern whites.

Time off: Mr Mondale takes a break from the presidential campaign to go fishing at Gunflint Lake.

Critics lay siege to US forces

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

The United States armed services are being subjected to an exceptional array of criticism, both from inside and outside the military, over the state of readiness for action and the seemingly deep-rooted inter service jealousies and conflicts between senior officers and top Pentagon bureaucrats.

According to a *report* in Washington yesterday, America's most senior serving officer said bluntly on his retirement two years ago that the military command system did not work.

General David Jones, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is said to have told a closed session of the House armed services committee: "I just want to make sure the subject does not die when I leave active duty."

A congressional investigation by the Democratic-controlled House appropriations defence sub-committee said in a report that the readiness and sustainability of armed rorces, already poor in 1982, declined further during 1983. It found that increased military budgets had not improved the situation.

The internal conflicts that afflict the senior echelons of the Pentagon have emerged publicly over a Congressional proposal to strengthen the role of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by making him a member of the National Security Council and putting him in the chain of command.

Pentagon officals point out that most of the research for the latest report was conducted in 1982.



In deep water: Stranded motorists in flooded main street of Las Vegas. Flash floods have caused the evacuation of some homes

Mermaid gets her arm back

Copenhagen – Two Danish youths were charged with causing damage to public property after they returned the amputated right arm of the bronze Little Mermaid statue to police in a copenhagen suburb yesterday.

Repairs will cost £3,000 and the two, who confessed to a drunken caper, risk jail sentences of up to three years.

Malik ill

Jakarta (Reuter) – The former Indonesian Vice-President, Mr Adam Malik, who celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday on Sunday, is suffering from liver cancer, his personal assistant announced.

Captives freed

Vienna (Reuter) – An Austrian, a West German and three Frenchmen flew to freedom after being held in the rugged mountains of northern Iraq by Kurdish guerrillas for periods ranging up to seven months.

Lorry returns

Helmstedt (Reuter) – A Soviet lorry with nine tonnes of undelivered cargo left the West on its way back to Moscow after a two-week diplomatic tussle in Switzerland and West Germany over the status of its load. Bonn customs officers inspected the contents on Sunday but made no comment.

Killer's request

Kingston, Ontario (Reuter) – Clifford Olson, convicted of killing 11 children, has asked to be executed by lethal injection because "I have nothing to look forward to except escape . . ." The death penalty was abolished eight years ago in Canada.

$1m love nest

Oakland, California (AP) – Oakland Zoo has hired an architectural firm to build a $1m (about £770,000) elephant environment conducive to mating. A spokesman said elephants need privacy.

Correction

A report of a tour of Punjab by Kuldip Nayar, Delhi correspondent, which was carried on July 21, was incorrectly attributed in some editions to Michael Hamlyn, South Asia correspondent. Foreign correspondents are not permitted to enter the state of Punjab.

EEC cash crisis talks put off again after Britain digs in

From Ian Murray, Brussels

A further effort to agree on how to pay for the EEC has been put off until early September at the earliest after Britain's continued refusal to consider raising money beyond what is allowed by Community rules.

Foreign ministers of the Ten in Brussels yesterday heard Sir Geoffrey Howe restate the British position that there can be no supplementary budget this year to raise the extra £1,240m (2,000m ECUs) which the Community claims it needs this year to pay all its bills.

The Foreign Secretary pressed home the point that what could not be saved would have to be paid next year. Without British agreement on a supplementary budget there is no way the other nine countries can agree between themselves, since this would involve breaking community rules.

At a news conference Sir Geoffrey insisted the paramount need was to stay inside "the provisions of the treaties." He rubbed home the well-known British case that the Community has to be far tougher in controlling its financing.

BRITISH PLAN

Britain's proposals to cut EEC 1984 spending (figures in million ECU)

Cancel plan to reduce butter mountain	150
Slow disposal of sugar, other commodities	175
Abolish interest rate, other storage costs	200-350
Defer advance payment to traders (as 1983)	675
Ignore cash shortfall estimates	500
TOTAL	1700-1850

Note: One European Currency Unit (ECU) is worth about 60p

He said Britain did accept that the Community really will not have enough money to pay everything this year, no matter how much saving was done. He produced figures showing how Britain believed most of the outstanding 2,000m ECU (see table) could be covered, saying that other debts would have to come out of next year's budget.

The council agreed that more work was needed on the subject by officials and it would be early September at the earliest before it would be possible to call another meeting of budget ministers who might be able to settle the matter.

Meanwhile, Britain was making a further attempt through Mr Paul Channon, Minister for Trade, to whip up the political will needed to tear down the internal frontiers of the Community. He told the council it would be a major British objective in the months ahead "to get the political will needed to make some changes which the bureaucrats always fight against".

He said the aim was to concentrate on having free choice, "to liberate the Common Market". The campaign would include moves to end border formalities, cheapen air fares and make insurance services freely available throughout the Community.

Mr Channon hoped that, by the end of the year, one document would have replaced the 70 official forms currently required in different parts of the Community to cross frontiers. "It is plainly ridiculous to have one man writing out a form in Dover which is then checked by another man in Calais," he said.

Leading article, page 11

Greens chase rainbow for pot of gold

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

The 434 members of the second directly elected European Parliament meet for the first time in Strasbourg today to choose a President and hear Ireland's work programme now it has taken over the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

There will also be some interesting in-fighting as the Parliament comes to terms with the larger than ever presence of vociferous small parties.

The first argument along these lines was being sorted out last night with the Ecology "Green" members from West Germany, Holland and Belgium trying to form a group along with regionalists from Sardinia and Flanders and anti-EEC members from Denmark.

Between them they have enough members to form a group under parliamentary rules, which means they get funding and back-up research *facilities*, as well as a secretariat. So varied are their political colours they are to be known as the "rainbow" group.

But the extreme Right, which grabbed the headlines in last month's election by capturing 10 seats in France, does not seem to have found enough cohesion to form a group. It means to make its presence felt, but will not be helped with extra EEC money.

The race for the presidential chair is between the previous incumbent, Mr Piet Dankert, the Socialist candidate, and two right-wing rivals, M Pierre Pflimlin, the veteran French Christian Democrat, and Lady Elles, the Tory member for Thames Valley.

Although the Right has a majority of votes, Mr Dankert has won many supporters by his moderation and it will take more cohesion among the Conservatives and Christian Democrats than has been evident in the past if he is to lose.

In the event of a stalemate, Mme Simone Veil, the first directly elected president, is waiting in the wings along with Signor Altiero Spinelli, the veteran Italian Communist.

The Socialists have strengthened their position as the largest group in the house with 132 members, though they had some argument over who should be group leader. The vote eventually went to Herr Rudi Arndt of West Germany, who owed his victory largely to the much bigger British Labour group. Mrs Barbara Castle was elected senior vice-president.

The Conservatives remain under the leadership of Sir Henry Plumb, the Christian Democrats will be mustered by Dr Egon Klepsch, and Mme Veil rules without dispute in the Liberal group. The Gaullists, with help from the Fianna Fail, have increased their representation to 29 from 22.

The Parliament must come to terms with the fact that it will have to work much better than its predecessor if it is to become credible.

Campaign against Polisario

Rabat pours funds into Sahara

From Godfrey Morrison, La'youn, Western Sahara

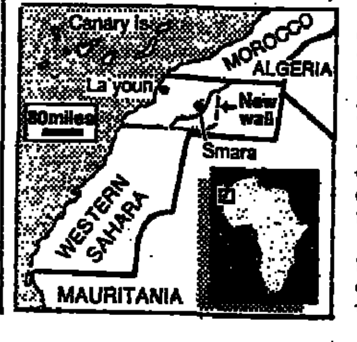
The Moroccan Government, *though proudly displaying the* new defensive wall around its possessions in this disputed territory, knows it cannot win its eight-year war with the Polisario guerrillas by military means alone.

The fortified sand wall, studded with mines and radar devices, has extended the region controlled by Morocco and cut in two the areas where the Algerian-backed guerrillas can still roam.

But evidence of the other *aspect of the conflict – the* need to maintain the loyalty of the local people – are plain to see here in the territory's main town.

No longer the sleepy Spanish colonial outpost of a few years ago, it resembles more a vast building site. On every side structures are rising from the sand, including a £34m new port, a £3m sports stadium, a large hospital and a five-star hotel.

Despite the difficulties of Morocco's economy, King Hassan's Government has poured money into the Sahara. In view of the economic austerity imposed elsewhere, such largesse has caused some misgivings.



King Hassan's principal representative here, *Mr Salah* Zemrag, governor of La'youn province, said investment in housing and other infrastructure was entirely justified, because when Morocco took over the former Spanish colony it lagged far behind in amenities enjoyed elsewhere in Morocco.

There were 800 people at primary school in La'youn and none at secondary school when the Spanish left in 1976; today the figures are 14,000 and 3,400 respectively.

At the same time La'youn province's population has quadrupled, to 92,000. It is the same story in Smara, the second town, with numbers doubling to 22,000 in the last two years alone.

The urban increase is because the desert nomads have moved to town, partly because of the war which has raged across their traditional pastures, and partly because of persistent drought which has made life increasingly harsh. *There has also been* a large influx from the north of Moroccan administrators, technicians and artisans.

Several African governments have a grim record in their treatment of nomads, whose independent way of life they have seen as a threat. But Governor Zemrag was adamant that the Government had "no intention of killing off nomadism". Recent climatic changes had made their life less and less viable, and many had settled in one place becaise of the educational and medical facilities in the towns.

Nevertheless, the Government wanted to provide education for the children of people who kept to their nomadic ways, and this was the only part of Morocco where boarding facilities were provided at primary school level.

Visiting journalists were told repeatedly that the Polisario Front enjoyed no support among the local population; if it did, there would have been acts of urban terrorism, and there had been none, officials said.

The war with Polisario is one of words as well as of artillery exchanges among the sand dunes. The guerrillas have often proved astute propagandists, though one recent fusillade, an announcement that they had made a naval attack and sabotaged port facilities here, was a fabrication.

Attempts by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to resolve the problem with a referendum have run into the sand, and ultimately it is difficult to see how the war can end without some sort of agreement between Algiers and Rabat.

On the diplomatic front Morocco has suffered reverses in the past few months with two more OAU member states cognizing the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, proclaimed by the Polisario Front and now recognized by a majority of OAU members.

But King Hassan is unlikely to take much notice of OAU or United Nations resolutions at a time when his armed forces are doing well and when, in the words of Brigadier Abdelaziz Bennani, the commander in the south, the defence line has become "a mobile bridgehead", suggesting that further advances are likely.

Briton is murdered

Belgian and Luxembourg police are seeking the motive behind the violent killing of a pregnant Englishwoman found dead at the wheel of her car in Belgium last weekend. Nine bullets had been fired into her head at close range.

The wom a, Mrs Margaret Bilverstone, aged 30, had worked under contract to the European Community's statistical office in Luxembourg until 1982. She had also worked as a barmaid and at a bank. Police said she was divorced but was over five months pregnant at the time of her death.

Mrs Bilverstone had lived in a caravan on the outskirts of the city of Luxembourg for two years. Her body was found by two teenagers on a quiet road near Arlon on the border between Luxembourg and Belgium.

Mrs Bilverstone, who was born in Kings Lynn, Norfolk, was shot with .22 bullets, freely available in Belgium

Argentina puts debts crisis on Shultz agenda

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Señor Dante Caputo, Argentina's Foreign Minister, has arrived here for talks with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, on bilateral relations, Central American questions and international economic and debt problems.

Señor Caputo discussed the Falklands dispute and other international developments with Señor Perez De Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, in New York on Sunday evening before coming here.

A spokesman for the Argentine Mission to the UN said that discussions were of a general nature in the wake of the quick breakdown of the Falklands talks between Argentina and Britain in Bern, Switzerland, last week.

Soviet archive exchange halted

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

The West's refusal to recognize the incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union is holding up an unusual exchange of archives between four former Hanseatic cities that now find themselves on opposite sides of the East-West divide.

Since the end of the second world war the Soviet Union has had over 30,000 valuable, medieval, Handwritten documents detailing the histories of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck and is now prepared to trade these for documents held by the West German federal archives in Koblenz, which relate to the history of Reval, The ancient Baltic port now known by its Estonian name as Tallinn.

The cultural authorities in the three German cities are enthusiastic about the exchange, which falls within the 1977 Unesco agreement on the repatriation of international archives. But Herr Horst-Werner Franke, the Cultural Senator of Bremen, has now accused Bonn of sabotaging the proposed deal by citing legal complications.

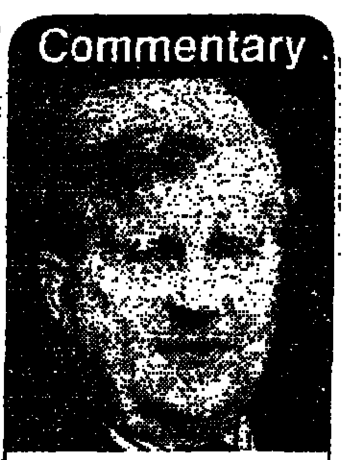
He said the three cities were informed on June 15 that the Ministries of finance and the Interior were insisting on the observance of post war laws relating to Germans expelled from the eastern territories which forbade the return of property now in the Federal Republic. The Foreign Ministry also did not regard Estonia, of which Tallinn is the capital, as legally part of the Soviet Union.

Herr Franke said these political attitudes had long been overtaken by present-day reality, and the post war laws were no longer tenable. In any case, he argued, the federal Government was not itself the legal owner of Tallinn's archives. The four cities lost their archives during the war. Those of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck were removed from the cities during the bombing and hidden in a mine in what is now East Germany, from where they were retrieved in 1945 by the Soviet occupation authorities

Delicate negotiations about an exchange have been going on for six years at all levels. In 1977 the Russians revealed that they were in possession of the medieval documents, city chronicles, constitutions, official registers and legal records, most of them – some 24,000 – belong to Lubeck, about 6,500 relate to Bremen and a few hundred are from Hamburg.

Herr Franke has now mounted a campaign to get Bonn to withdraw its objections to the exchange, and has accused the two ministries of caring little for Germany's history. He is particularly incensed that Bonn's veto should have come after so much painstaking negotiation with the Russians by diplomats, politicians and archivists who were on the point of success.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Must Mondale lose? It has been assumed for some time that President Reagan is virtually unbeatable. Before the convention, the opinion polls disagreed only in the extent to which they put him ahead. The economic recovery seems likely to continue comfortably beyond the election, and he is well liked as a man even by many of those who disapprove of his policies.

Yet the Democrats left San Francisco in much better heart than they began the convention. They were talking of the chances *of winning* in November and some of them even sounded as if they meant it. Their confidence will have been further boosted by one opinion poll showing Mr Mondale marginally ahead of Mr Reagan.

What has cheered them is a new impression of unity. Mr Mondale's achievement last week lay not only in finally clinching the nomintation, but also in reconciling the various interest groups who had been threatening to tear the party apart.

They have been brought together partly by Mr Mondale's political skills, partly by a common hatred of Mr Reagan and partly by their own self-interest.

The antagonism towards Mr Reagan goes far beyond the customary exchanges of American politics. It is remarkable that a man who is so personally popular in the country as a whole should arouse more resentment among the activists of the opposing party than any other postwar President except Mr Nixon in the depths of Watergate.

But while this is a unifying factor among Democratic activists, the different groups within the party seem also to have concluded that it was necessary to give a public display of unity. The party has had just about as much factionalism as it can stand for a while, and none of them wishes to be blamed for the defeat which most Democrats still believe in their hearts is likely.

For these different groups to sink their differences for the moment, for whatever reason, is valuable for both negative and positive reasons. The electorate would have been repelled by an evidently fragmented party, and for *minorities to* be enthused is more important in a country with a tradition of low polling by European standards. Getting all potential supporters to care enough to turn out is often critical.

Yet it is not enough to mobilize the minorities. They do not have sufficient votes between them and they do not represent the majority in their attitudes. For all the drama of their rhetoric, neither Mr *Cuomo nor the Rev Jesse* Jackson was offering a programme on which a President could be elected today.

In his pursuit of the nomination Mr Mondale has shown that he can speak to the special interests. Now he needs to articulate the general interest. He has to show that his concerns are the concerns of the majority, that he would not be a peripheral President.

In the first part of his acceptance speech he seemed to have learned that lesson. In proclaiming a new realism, in declaring that the values of his presidency would be "doing your work, earning your pay, paying your dues and rising on merit" he was in tune with middle America.

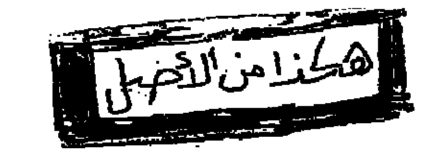
But then he went back to the familiar routine of saying something to please each of the interest groups: trade protection for the unions, the Equal Rights Amendment for the *women's movement*, a nuclear freeze for the peace movement, a kind word for the teachers.

Mr Mondale's greatest asset is his reasonableness. I am struck by how many people who know him well – and I am not thinking of his immediate entourage – believe that he would make a far better President than he is a candidate.

But he may never get the chance because reasonableness is also his greatest political weakness. Much is made of President Reagan's gender gap, his inability to appeal to women voters as much as to men. The Democrats suffer even more, however, from their inability to attract younger, white, male voters. These are people who respond to Mr Reagan's panache, who want above all a President who would not be pushed around.

Mr Reagan has *moved* smartly, by signalling his concern for peace and the environment, to soothe the anxieties that are felt about him. The strength of Mr Mondale's challenge will depend upon how far he is able to do the same.





THE ARTS

Concert
Larger than life
LSO/Tate
Barbican

More than ten years ago Jeffrey Tate made an indelible impression on me as one half of a two-piano accompaniment to the Verdi Requiem: he created the loudest simulated bass drum noise I ever hope to hear. Since then he has been active in opera houses around the world, first as repetiteur and assistant and increasingly of late as a conductor in his own right. But Saturday's LSO concert was the first full orchestral event I can recall him conducting here. It was invigorating.

Tate has a disability that forces him to walk with a stick and to do most of his conducting sitting down. This means that he depends more on the eloquence of his hands, which swirl above the orchestra. When he does strenously rise from his chair – as he did often in the course of this all-Beethoven concert – the effect is illusory: as you watch, it is difficult not to imagine the orchestral sound getting louder instantaneously.

In the first half the orchestra seemed resistant to his urgent pleas, and, in the Fourth Piano Concerto, Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich for all his firm, unobtrusive musicianship seemed ill at ease, perhaps because of a piano which was so strident in the upper registers as to sound to me out of tune. But when Tate laid his larger-than-life personality on the Seventh Symphony the sparks began to fly: not always very subtly for he tends at present to urge things on to violent climaxes far too soon, to demand so much that the musicians cower behind their stands.

Nevertheless, he created an enormous energy and drive and there was a refreshing lack of the legato blandness that marred the LSO's recent Beethoven cycle. There was strong articulation and plenty of breathing space, a lithe approach to rhythm and a violent sense of contrast. The Allegretto was marginally too slow and stodgy; the Presto was kept in on a leash.

Happily the wind were not doubled, but Tate should have kept the raunchy brass down a fraction in the finale theme so that the wind forzandos on the fourth quaver could be heard after those of the brass and strings on the third quaver.

Nicholas Kenyon

● *Big in Brazil*, a new farce by Bamber Gascoigne, will open the Old Vic's 1984-85 season on September 19, before transferring to the West End. Directed by Mel Smith, of BBC television's *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, *Big in Brazil* will star the husband and wife team Timothy West and Prunella Scales. Sets are designed by Patrick Robertson with costumes by Rosemary Vercoe. Lighting is by Mark Henderson.

The play marks Bamber Gascoigne's return to West End theatre for the first time since his revue *Share My Lettuce*, starring Maggie Smith and Kenneth Williams, which ran for more than 300 performances. Best known as chairman of *University Challenge*, he has written several books on London and the theatre. The play also marks Mel Smith's debut as a West End director.

Before opening at the Old Vic, *Big in Brazil* will play at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, for two weeks from August 21 and Richmond Theatre from September 3.

● Julian Smith, Chorus Master of Welsh National Opera for the last 10 years, has been appointed Head of Music Staff. His successor as Chorus Master is Andrew Greenwood.

Galleries
A table laid with good things

Pierre Bonnard
Wildenstein

Nancy Spero/ Evelyn Williams
Riverside

Christo
Annely Juda

"You have a little note of charm, do not neglect it ... it is a rare gift" was Renoir's advice to Bonnard, which the young painter followed throughout his life. What this elusive quality exactly amounted to is hard to explain, but in Bonnard's painting it is to do with the more intimate aspects of life: the home, the family, a corner of the drawing room where the table is laid with good things. His Paris too is the friendly neighbourhood of Place Clichy or Place Pigalle. Here the only changes noticeable over the years are in the clothes worn by the pretty midinettes of the *demi-monde* he so fondly painted, or the carriage and horse from *La Place Clichy vue du Petit Pouce* (1895) rendered obsolete by the arrival of the tramway in *Tramway vert* (1906).

Yet, in spite of contrary appearances, Bonnard's seemingly effortless manner was not arrived at easily: it was based on deep insight as well as an acute sense of observation, apparent only in his drawings. Although a prolific, almost obsessive, draughtsman, his drawings are unknown to the public due to the fact that he refused ever to part with them. This is one reason why Wildenstein's exhibition of Bonnard drawings from their own collection affords us a glimpse of some of the ingredients which contributed to achieving that elusive quality of charm. It is open until Friday.

This first showing coincides with a touring exhibition organized by the Arts Council of Bonnard drawings from the collection of Alfred Ayrton, scheduled for London's Courtauld Galleries next summer.

Bonnard drew practically everywhere, on everything and at all times and this explains why the drawings may appear rough, even unfinished. He used mainly pencil, with a few exceptions when he began to use pen and ink (after 1910). The subject-matter consists of isolated elements already familiar from his paintings although the relationship remains complicated. Bonnard painted only from memory, helped by the drawings and never from nature, which he observed directly through drawings alone.

Particularly interesting is a drawing of monkeys and baboons, related to a commission he received in 1906 to illustrate Jules Renard's *Histoires naturelles* as well as three versions on the same sheet of paper for a poster for one of his own exhibitions. Its calligraphic quality suggests an early date in his career, when he was involved not only in poster design but also book and magazine illustration, of which the two most famous examples are the poster *France Champagne* and the illustration for the cover of *La Revue blanche*. "I observe", Bonnard once remarked to a fellow painter, and observe he did, as his drawings reveal.

The art of Nancy Spero is "terse and savage", "promiscuous", "obscene", "intemperate". Strong words indeed, but they neither describe nor explain her art, which is essentially a political statement. In it, she deals with the issue of the denial of universal human rights to women in society. Women have always been an exploited minority and history reveals that there are few, if any, civilizations where equality for all has been achieved. As a vehement protest against this exploitation, Spero's art is "feminist", although her angle of approach is questionable. It is not the validity of her argument however that matters in this context, but her passionate plea.

The surprise element after such a stern warning is the elegance of her visual imagery, sometimes juxtaposed with text. The works are collages, overlapping with prints, all made from her drawings, enabling her to multiply the same image *ad infinitum* with which she creates a frieze-like effect on scrolls of paper. The prevailing image is that of the liberated woman: her heroine is Artemis or Atalanta rather than Venus.



Acute observation: one of Bonnard's untitled drawings

In contrast to the attenuated quality of her images is the violence of the text. A powerful example is the series *Torture of Women V*, whose case-histories, taken from Amnesty International, consist of reports of torture in South American countries. Perhaps there is some truth in Nancy Spero's statement that "women artists' status in the art world isn't too great", but her art is almost certainly a significant contribution towards changing this state of affairs.

If ever a painter attempted to capture the most devasting human emotion – fear – in her art, it is certainly Evelyn Williams. Hers is a world beyond redemption, in which Ezekiel's prophecy is about to come true: "Doom is coming upon you, dweller in the land, the time is coming, the day is near."

Walking into the exhibition of drawings and reliefs at the Riverside (open, like that of Spero, until August 12) is a powerful experience, because one is suddenly surrounded by human suffering brought to a paroxysm of despair. This is a vision only equalled by medieval German or Spanish painters, or perhaps Werner Herzog's ghoulish prologue to *Nosferatu* – minus the cobwebs – especially manifest in the two companion drawings *When We Dead Awaken*. Here the divided surfaces are filled with coffins, whose lids spring open revealing the reaction to the trumpets of the Last Judgment.

Less heroic are the works which deal with a more human level of suffering, such as fear of loneliness, particularly poignant in the series of drawings *Consoling Couple* or the painted relief *Imprisoned People*. Most revealing however is a self-portrait in the triptych *Portrait of the Artist*. A solitary figure attempts to escape from a prison which is not so much the frame, but the imaginary prison of the self. She almost succeeds in her desperate struggle, which could perhaps be interpreted as a glimmer of hope in the bleak world created by this original artist.

The idea of a Christo retrospective within the confines of a gallery may sound paradoxical, given that he is best known for his out-of-door projects such as wrapping up the Australian coast at Little Bay in Sydney (1969). However impressive its statistics though, it lasted only 10 weeks, bringing into question the transient quality of any such projects, of which there are a number of examples in Christo's work. A parallel could perhaps be made with the idea of an exhibition regarded as a temporal event, with the difference that in the former case only photographs and press information remain as surviving witnesses of the short-lived event.

His earliest works, consisting of tables and chairs or cans, are in a way reminiscent of, if not inspired by, Marcel Duchamp's Dadaist "readymades" tampered with by Christo through wrapping them up. Among the most impressive works in the exhibition (until September 1) is a mysterious *Store Front* painted violet, of which the artist later made one of his finest drawings. Although more permanent than the projects, the passage of time is inadvertently made conspicuous here as well, through an insiduous deterioration, noticeable in the perishable materials he uses, almost as an inevitable built-in *memento mori* to the transitoriness of all.

Sanda Miller

Television
Perceptions of pain

Descartes had it wrong. His cartoon showing how a man burning his toe transmitted a message through his leg and up the spine to his brain, which acknowledged that he was in pain, over-simplified the process. In **Imagined Worlds**, on BBC2 last night, Dr Patrick Wall, now Professor of Anatomy at University College, London, explained why. He and his colleagues, working at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the early 1960s, thought the Descartes fire alarm system too simple. Descartes, being an old dualist, thought the body and mind quite separate. Dr Wall was not so sure.

Some people did not immediately perceive pain, as many as 40 per cent in one research sample. Dr Wall reminded us that President Reagan had not realized he had been shot until some time afterwards. Descartes would have considered this non-appreciation a symptom of mental abnormality.

Using the techniques at the MIT to observe single nerves and in a climate that questioned the methods of communication between one part of the body and another, Dr Wall arrived at his Gate Control Theory, the first radically new theory of pain perception for 300 years. It clears the President, and others who have not been quick to know what is bad for them, of any stigma.

Dr Wall discovered a "gate mechanism" in the spinal chord, controlled not only by incoming messages from injured parts but by downward messages from the brain. That organ, being busy and diverted by other things – attitudes, memory or interpretation of circumstances for instance – can be too preoccupied to permit pain to be acknowledged.

Dr Wall confessed that his theory had met with scientific opposition. Simple explanations of complex mechanisms, such as that of Descartes, always received eager approbation, he reflected, showing no bitterness about a painful experience.

What his theory had done was to indicate that mind and body did not invariably act as separate entities: pain was a package. The theory has led to new treatments including electrical stimulation, a technological application of our natural tendency to shake or rub an injured part. The recipients, with an understandable disregard for Cartesian sensibilities, were obviously feeling much better. A good programme.

Dennis Hackett

Opera
A Quiet Place
La Scala, Milan

Almost a year ago the Houston Grand Opera presented the world première of Leonard Bernstein's *A Quiet Place*, on a programme that also included the shorter *Trouble in Tahiti*, composed in 1951. The staging was a co-production with the Kennedy Center and La Scala, which is currently offering what amounts to the same double bill. But the Scala staging is also, in a sense, a world première; after the Houston performances, which were not entirely successful, the composer recast the works.

Now, instead of being heard one after the other, the two operas have been blended; and *Trouble in Tahiti* has become, practically speaking, a flashback, constituting most of the second act of *A Quiet Place*. The whole evening has also been shortened by about 20 minutes, making the double opera smoother, more concise and more coherent. Although the Milan public have not shown great interest in the work, the local critics have received it with enthusiasm. Their approbation is easily understood and shared.

The music is deftly written, brilliantly scored and splendidly performed. The conductor, John Mauceri, an opera specialist with considerable experience in modern music, had the Scala orchestra playing jazz rhythms and mock jingles from the Fifties as if they had totally forgotten Verdi and Puccini. The large, imported and mostly young cast sang and acted with bravura and ease.

In the testing and sometimes unsympathetic part of Junior, Robert Galbraith was exceptionally convincing, with Chester Ludgin a sober, tormented foil as his father. Diane Kesling was a sweet, troubled Dinah. Stephen Wadsworth, the librettist of *A Quiet Place*, staged the production smoothly and unobtrusively, in a series of agile, convincing sets by David Gropman.

If the Scala audience failed fully to support Bernstein the composer, they turned out in force for Bernstein the conductor in two concerts given for the benefit of Amnesty International. Bernstein directed the Orchestra filarmonica della Scala (the opera orchestra plus a few added players) in a hushed, charged reading of Mozart's G minor Symphony and an impassioned but controlled performance of Mahler's Fourth. Purists might quarrel with the conductor's decision to replace the usual soprano in the last movement of the latter with a treble; but the sweet-voiced Allan Bergius was himself hard to fault.

William Weaver

The Royal Shakespeare Company is proving the pre-eminence of British classical theatre at the Olympic Arts Festival, as **Charles Marowitz** reports from Los Angeles

Clear dramatic visions

The one thing the Olympic Arts Festival in Los Angeles has underscored more clearly than anything else is that, in the international theatre sweepstakes, the Royal Shakespeare Company clearly leads the field. The Berliner Ensemble may have more intellectual clout and the Moscow Arts a greater edge in social realism, but what Terry Hands's productions of *Much Ado About Nothing* and *Cyrano de Bergerac* have demonstrated is that, as far as classics are concerned, the RSC stands head and shoulders above most companies in Europe; certainly the ones on view in Los Angeles.

For sheer theatrical sweep, technical expertise and visual splendour, there is nothing to touch the English at this festival. Ariane Mnouchkine's Théâtre du Soleil have mounted more startling productions, but her distillations of Kabuki, Kathakali and Commedia del arte in a repertoire consisting of *Richard II*, *Henry IV Part I* and *Twelfth Night* are empty exercises in style. Visually challenging and provocatively unorthodox, they do not enrich the plays so much as swathe them in magnificent camouflage.

Far from stripping the works down to essentials (the alleged aim), the use of stark and formal imagery drawn from other cultures only reduces their complexity and irons out all their nuance. *Richard II*, for example, is the kind of show that is breathtaking for 10 minutes and ponderous for the remaining three hours. For every bold scenic invention a dozen strands of integral meaning are sacrificed. The root-problem is Mnouchkine's intellectual shortsightedness. She seems to believe the "key" to Shakespeare is dynamically to alter the plays' social idiom, never realizing that, ultimately, this brazenness produces only a self-defeating kind of novelty.

Terry Hands, for his part, applying the now-traditional RSC approach of wringing every drop of contemporary meaning possible out of the text, produces a much richer, clearer and more accessible piece of work. Despite a "campiness" more germane to Derek Jacobi's character than Benedict's and a slatternliness which belongs more to Sinead Cusack than it does Beatrice, the comedy flutters forth with winning freshness.

In *Cyrano*, where Jacobi's instinctive baroque is reinforced both by the role and the style of the play, the results are quite astounding: a palpable recreation of the nineteenth-century spirit of romance of which Rostand's play is perhaps the apogee. Ralph Koltai's contributions as designer to both works are endemic. No longer doodling in fancy plastics and polystyrene, his see-through decor and motionless mobiles are breathtaking both in their scope and detail. The company has triumphed in Los Angeles by reaffirming solid, old-fashioned virtues such as robust delivery, imaginative decor and pristine clarity of dramatic line.

The "experimental" events began with Laura Farabough's *Nigh Fire*, a "water event" staged in a high-school swimming-pool and pointlessly mixing banal images of swimming, drowning, shipwreck and aquatic sports. "Wet" in every sense of the word. *Tamara*, however, an unofficial Olympic Arts event devised by John Krizanc and Richard Rose, is a multi-faceted piece of environmental theatre about the life and times of Gabriele d'Annunzio, the early twentieth-century poet and patriot, played out in half-a-dozen rooms of a Hollywood armoury resplendently transformed into an Italian chateau.

The audience, huddled in random groups, is invited to follow any one of six different scenes played simultaneously in different parts of the manor. The "story" concerns d'Annunzio's attempted seduction of a journalist who has come to interview him in a home awash with domestic conflict and fascist intrigue. It is a refreshing example of multiple narrative played out amidst exquisitely wrought settings.

Tickets for the event are a steep $50 each and include an interval-nosh specially catered by Ma Maison, one of the most select restaurants in LA, and therefore the ambulatory spectators, like the surroundings in which they move, tend to be rather upper-middle-class Beverly Hills types – all of which reinforces the deliberate decadence of the evening.

Reduced to a coherent text on a conventional stage, the play would be drivel, but, spliced up and played severally in venues including pantry, bedroom, drawing-room, couloir and dining-room, it provides a certain environmental *frisson* which raises it several degrees out of the ordinary. It is astonishing what extra dividends can be gained simply by departing from rigid theatrical forms, and more astounding still how a spectator's personal involvement in partial events enriches the variety of meanings extractable from a dramatic entertainment – even when the work, at base, is shallow.

At the Odyssey, one of the more consistently interesting of LA's small theatres, David Mamet's play *Edmond*, which failed in New York, is being given a second chance. Pulitzers for *Glengarry Glen Ross* notwithstanding, this descent into the urban underworld, by a man who forsakes a sour marriage and goes in search of a new life only to be mugged, robbed, imprisoned for murder and turned, finally, into the homosexual lover of a prison-rapist who sodomizes him, is just as sketchy and diffuse as it sounds. One loses interest in this suburban Woyzeck too early in the game to care about the philosophic repercussions of his final self-revelation. Trying to draw a coherent conclusion from the play's 23 scenes veers one helplessly towards banality.

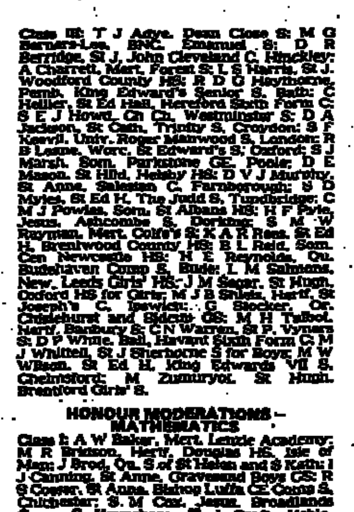
Oxford class lists; first class honours at St Andrews and Reading

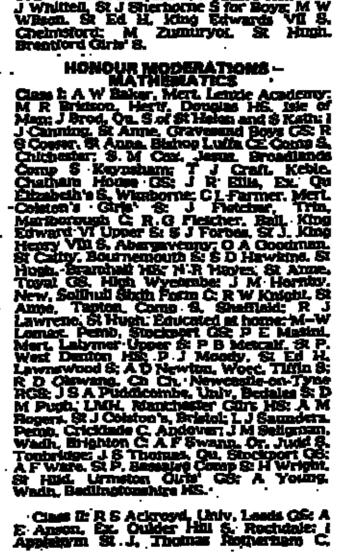
Oxford University has announced the following Class Lists:

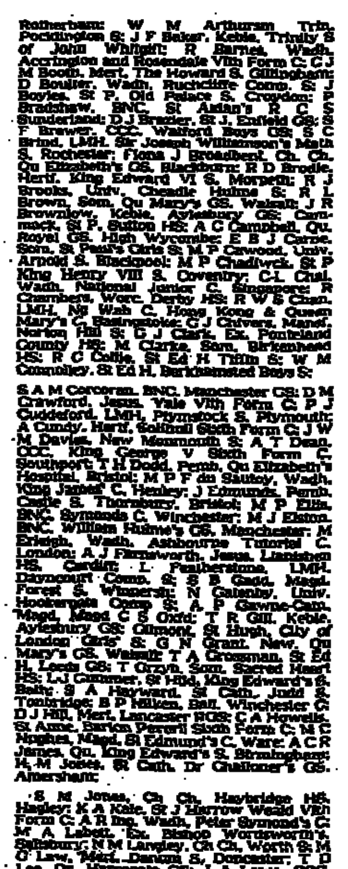
MATHEMATICS and PHILOSOPHY
No Class I
Class II: M H Beech, St Anne, King Edward VI Girls' HS, Birmingham; V de Burbure de Wesembeek, Som, Université Catholique de Louvain; A Eccleston, Ball, Rutlish S.
No Class III.

HONOUR MODERATIONS – PHYSICS

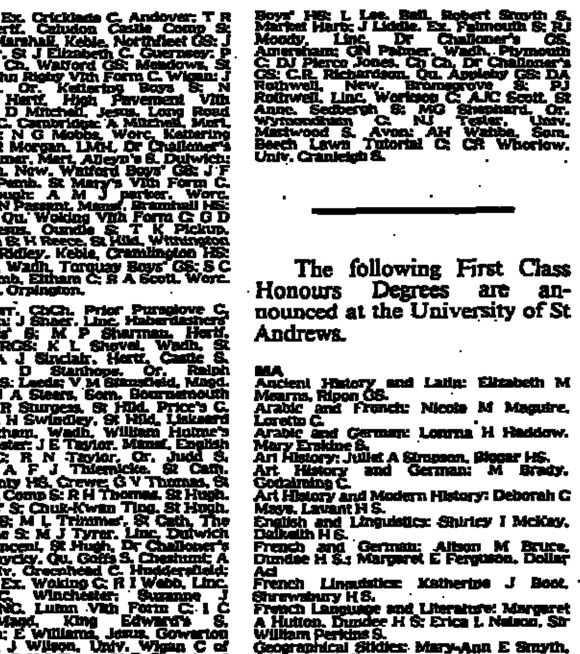




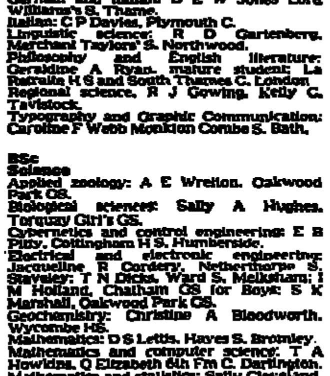








The following First Class Honours Degrees are announced at the University of St Andrews.

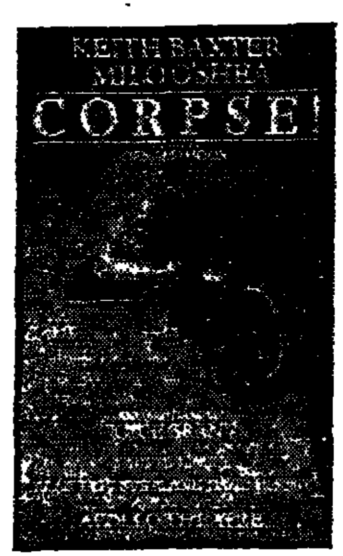


The following first-class honours degrees have been awarded at Reading University:

SPECTRUM

The anatomy of a Corpse

Bryan Appleyard describes how a new play was changed, gained financial backing and finally made it to the West End stage

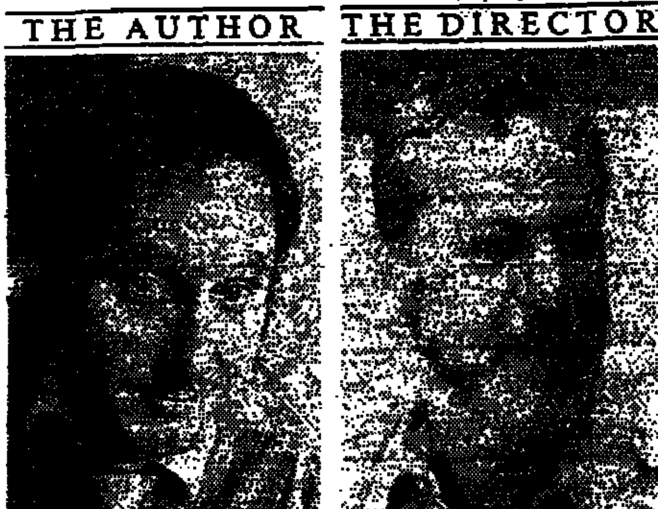


THE STARS



Keith Baxter (left) and Milo O'Shea

THE AUTHOR · THE DIRECTOR



Gerald Moon · John Tillinger

THE PR MAN



Peter Thompson

THE PRODUCERS

Julian Seymour (left) and Robert Fox

Mike Abrahams

Theatre, says Julian Seymour, "is one of the few places left where you can still make a fortune". The big money stories are familiar enough – Andrew Lloyd Webber, Trevor Nunn, and now Michael Frayn with *Noises Off*, have all earned breathtaking returns from the live stage.

Yet just as familiar is the long, dismal succession of West End flops or, perhaps even more dismal, the just-about-break-even shows. Fair enough when they have worthy ends which they achieve irrespective of cash flow, but commerical theatre is about money. It is about finding a property and exploiting it for all it is worth. And the effort to do so is sustained by the glittering visions of shows like *Noises Off* and *Cats*.

The real charm of theatrical success as far as the backers are concerned is its relative ease once a show is running. Costs are neatly contained within the four walls of the theatre. So once the first break-even period, of about three months, is negotiated the rest is guaranteed gravy for the duration of the show.

Theatre represents the most distinctive and peculiar form of risk taking left. Its ancient customs and practices, its decaying theatres and its manic depression are fatally attractive both to investors and practitioners. To see how this strange brew of instinct and ambition come together, I have followed the development of a show called *Corpse!* which opens at the Apollo Theatre on Thursday. It may be a hit or a flop – the prospects are finely balanced at "about 50-50" according to one expert.

The first point about this play is that it hinges on one central theatrical trick which cannot be revealed. If the tricks fails, everything fails.

It was dreamed up by Gerald Moon, an actor and occasional writer of sketches, in 1968. He wrote the play, one attempt among many, and then left it in a drawer for 10 years. He then re-read it, liked it and started trying to sell it. Almost every London producer turned it down, but finally Gary Leaverton, an American, bought it and ran it for a short season at a provincial theatre in the United States. John Tillinger, who directed *Another Country* in America, recommended it to the producers Robert Fox and Julian Seymour and they bought it.

"It's a scream," they confided at the time, but added: "It needs a bit of work."

In fact the play was virtually rewritten twice in an attempt to eliminate a couple of awkward holes in the plot and to add depth to the leading characters. Moon, being over his surname at the mere fact that Fox had bought the show, cooperated gleefully "There were a tremendous number of changes, but I don't mind, it's that type of play."

Moon's inspiration was destined to be expensively gift-wrapped. The two stars chosen – Milo O'Shea and Keith Baxter – may be bigger in America than here, but everything else involved the best of the British stage.

Fox and Seymour had taken the view that it had to be stylish, slightly camp and generally slick. David Hersey was brought in to do the lighting, he is generally accepted as the best in the world. Sue Blane, a brilliant designer, was brought in to do the costumes. Alan Tagg who, in spite of being responsible for the constantly leaking pool on the set of the National Theatre's production of Ayckbourn's *Way Upstream*, is among a handful of world-class set designers.

The production was costed at £130,000, about £40,000 more than an average for comparable shows. Hersey, Blane and Tagg are not in themselves the costly elements, they take a fee plus a share of the profits but their ideas do not come cheap. Physical production costs clothes, scenery, sound effects and so on come to £32,500.

In May, with the package assembled and a theatre finally available, Fox and Seymour wrote to their trusted list of 60 "angels".

"The play", announced the letter, "is a fascinating and complex thriller." A spot more promotional chat followed and then the figures: profits will be split 60 per cent for the investors and 40 per cent to the producers, possible weekly takings at the Apollo box office are £42,500 but on the basis of receipts of £35,000 a week the show will break even in 12 weeks. On a week-by-week basis the show has to take £20,000 to cover its revenue costs. Investing £1,000 brings you 0.462 per cent of the profits and £5,000 brings 2.31 per cent. If it all works the profits could run at £15,000 per week giving the smallest punter his return at the rate of £70 per week.

The odd thing is that the angels are not sent a script. "They are investing in us, it's our job to make the decision," says Seymour. In other words the Fox-Seymour track record (*Another Country*, *Anyone for Denis*, *Crystal Clear* and so on) is what is being backed. As relative newcomers to the production game this means they are less powerful than, say, Michael Codron who can demand absolute loyalty from his angels. But, at the same time, their percentage of hits is high and 27 of the 60 recipients of the letter – merchant bankers, gallery owners, theatre owners (it's one way of seeing the opposition's figures) and stockbrokers – come up with around £80,000, which together with the American producer's stake, is all that is needed. The show is on the road.

The end of this rather cerebral process and the beginning of the sweat is on a Monday morning in a rehearsal room at the Old Vic. The Apollo will not be available until the last minute. The first omen could not be worse. Peter Thompson, the public relations man hired to promote the show, has been badly mugged and cannot make his customary appearance on the first day.

There follows a tense reading of the script. The cast mills around models of the set and Sue Blane's costume drawings. The reading is surprisingly complete with Baxter and O'Shea already striking sparks off each other. But the play is so distinctly an oddity that its weirdness seems to strike everybody anew. There is nervousness and a good deal of forced, over-loud laughter.

Thompson, having recovered a few days later, seems to be having the same problem. He starts as lunch with a classic PR line: "I am always honest and, having said that, I think this show will be a hit." But by coffee the difficulty of organizing the usual range of plugs – interviews, gossip, general awareness of the show – is beginning to get to him. For one thing the whole point of the show can hardly by mentioned without giving the game away.

"We're hardly going to sell a single ticket in advance, nobody knows anything about it. It needs rave reviews or some bit of excitement," says Thompson. Seymour is less worried about the problems of advance booking: "Nobody ever gets a big advance these days unless there's a big star or Tom Stoppard." Thompson himself is an investor, taking the stake as part of his fee.

This method of having everybody in a position to gain from a long run marks the entire organization. The involvement of Hersey, Blane and Tagg indicates they have taken a view on the play's possible success. If it is, everybody has a steady litte earner on their hands. A good run means effortless income for a couple of years. It is a method which puts everybody in the right frame of mind.

What they all seemed to have detected in this script is another *Sleuth* or *Death Trap*, the big hits in the ingenious thriller market. Baxter was in the original cast of *Sleuth* and has even brought with him some hints for the rewriting and staging from that show. And the West End does look ripe for a thriller.

But by the third week of rehearsals, technical problems predominate. The Old Vic room has been taped out in the shape of the Apollo stage with Tagg's set. The remaining space is horribly small. Somehow it has to incorporate a four-minute sword fight.

Suddenly the strange recesses of theatrical technique begin to emerge. There is Ian Mackay, a founder member of the Society of British Fight Arrangers and the best man if you want your violence convincing. He has choreographed every movement down to the last inch. Apart from verisimilitude there is safety to think of. Movements are designed to ensure that a loose sword would fly upstage rather than into the coach parties. Broken blades are one nightmare Mackay has so far avoided.

But perhaps the worst and weirdest job of all is Gil Sutherland's. He understudies *both* leading parts as an economy measure. So he had to learn both sides of the fight. As they battle it out he follows, miming every action. At this point, time has been too short to allow him a proper rehearsal.

Faltering at first, this rehearsal soon takes off, the fight becomes real. Mackay grins and everybody pours with sweat. Tillinger, the director, wanders in and looks pleased: "This is wonderful." Whatever the property known as *Corpse!* is, it is beginning to work.

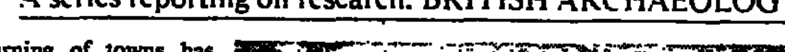
The funny thing about the whole operation, indeed about all theatre, is that the odds on any one show are always unfavourable but the financial and psychological rewards of success are immense. While everybody concerned is willing it to be a success and unthinkingly pronounces all the optimistic lines that Thompson would love to hear, they all keep a slight distance, knowing they could be trying to forget the whole thing within days of its opening. Spend any time with them and you become overwhelmingly aware of their own irony about themselves, they know full well that, for the time being, everybody has to whistle to keep their spirits up.

Only Fox and Seymour take a longer view.

Corpse! is a classic West End product unpretentious entertainment aimed at the coach parties. If they do turn up they will probably have a good time and see some of the highest production values in the commercial theatre.

But, whether they will or not, depends on reviews, general talk and an indefinable aura of success which some shows take on. Thompson's problem is that it is more indefinable here than usual. Everybody's problem is the nagging doubt about whether their own belief that Moon's trick works, is right. But technically it will flow like a dream.

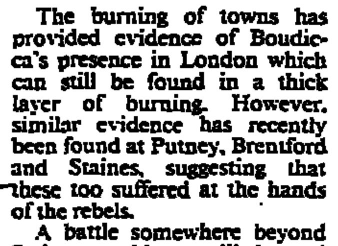
Corpse! *opens at the Apollo Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue on Thursday.*

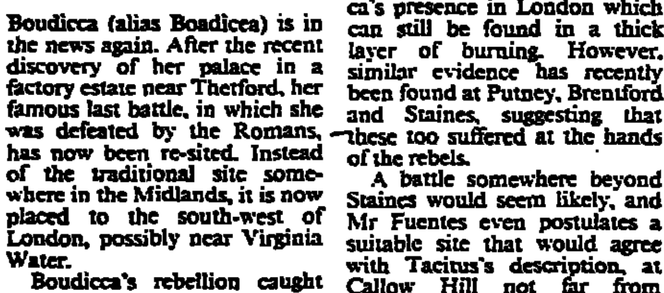


FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

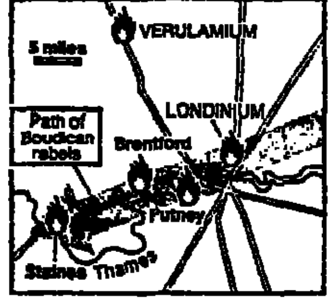
Boudicca's last stand





Boudicca (alias Boadicea) is in the news again. After the recent discovery of her palace in a factory estate near Thetford, her famous last battle, in which she was defeated by the Romans, has now been re-sited. Instead of the traditional site somewhere in the Midlands, it is now placed to the south-west of London, possibly near Virginia Water.

Boudicca's rebellion caught the Roman governor campaigning in North Wales. He then marched back to London and, seeing the situation was hopeless, retreated and only engaged in his last battle after London had been destroyed. The usual theory is that he only went to



London with an advance guard and then retreated along Watling Street to join up with his main forces.

However, in a convincing article in the *London Archaeologist*, Nicholas Fuentes points out that the Roman historian Tacitus nowhere states that the governor split his forces in this way, and that it would be unlikely for a cautious commander such as Suetonius Paulinus to do so. He would have been more likely to have marched to London with the whole of his forces and then, if retreat was necessary, he would surely have fallen back to the south-west to protect his one remaining ally, the client King Cogidubnus.

The burning of towns has provided evidence of Boudicca's presence in London which can still be found in a thick layer of burning. However, similar evidence has recently been found at Putney, Brentford and Staines, suggesting that these too suffered at the hands of the rebels.

A battle somewhere beyond Staines would seem likely, and Mr Fuentes even postulates a suitable site that would agree with Tacitus's description, at Callow Hill not far from Virginia Water.

The fashionable spelling of the ancient Queen's name is now Boudicca, not Boadicea. The name is derived from the Celtic word meaning "Queen", and Professor Kenneth Jackson argues that the pronunciation too is likely to have been "Bōw (as in bow and arrow)-dee-kah".

Lost causeways

Another bastion of English insularity has fallen. English archaeologists have long been secretly proud of our "causewayed camps". No one knows what causewayed camps are: they are Neolithic and were probably ritual enclosures where the tribes assembled once a year for feastings and celebrations. Hitherto they have been indubitably British, or rather English, but now the Europeans have been discovering them too.

The real damage comes from Denmark, where no fewer than 11 have so far been discovered. One at Sarup near Odense has been totally excavated and proves to have all the typical English characteristics, ditches interrupted by frequent causeways – hence the name – and with little sign of any ordinary occupation.

Further examples have also been discovered in France, although here they are not so clearly defined: some of them look distinctly defensive, while others appear to have ordinary habitation inside.



Crop marks showing the multiple ditches of a "causewayed camp" on Donegore Hill were recognized only after dry weather.

The first causewayed camp has also been discovered in Ireland. This is at Donegore, a hilltop 15 miles north-west of Belfast. J. P. Mallory and Barrie Hartwell of Belfast University began digging there, without realizing it was a causewayed camp, merely because Neolithic pottery had been picked up on the hilltop.

In the drought of August last year, an aerial view was taken of the excavations and the causewayed ditches surrounding the hilltop were suddenly spotted from the air, showing up because of the drought. Now the first discovery has been made, how many more will turn up in Ireland?

Saxons in Sussex



How did the Saxons come to Sussex? The traditional story is the Saxons' own, given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. This paints them in a very heroic light, with Aelle and his three sons arriving in three ships and slaughtering the natives. Archaeology, however, tells a different story. The evidence shows that the early Saxons are confined to a very small area of Sussex, around Newhaven. Furthermore, if we look at a map of late Roman Sussex, this area is a blank, being a gap between the Roman centres of Chichester and Pevensey.

Martin Welch of University College London, argued that the Saxon invasion was more peaceful than the Saxons made out, and that the Saxons were, in fact, settled by the local rulers in disposable territory, possibly a former imperial estate that had been abandoned.

By the sixth century, however, the Saxons had taken over the whole of Sussex, but they remained curiously isolated. Archaeology draws a clear distinction between the south Saxons of Sussex and the west Saxons of Wessex.

This distinction corresponds to the present county boundary between Sussex and Hampshire. It has been clearly demonstrated by the current excavations by Alec Down, director of the Chichester excavation committees of a Saxon cemetery at Marden just inside the Sussex border. The grave goods and, in particular, the brooches were all of the south Saxon type.

The most remarkable grave was that of a woman who not only had two disc brooches of south Saxon type, but also a cruciform brooch of Jutish type, perhaps an import from south Scandinavia.

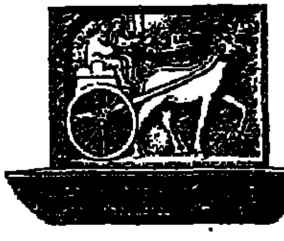
Archaeology has generally agreed with Bede's statement that the Jutes settled in Kent and the Isle of Wight, and hitherto no sign of Jutish influence had been found in Sussex. Is this the grave of a Jutish princess who married into the local aristocracy?

Driving debate

A furious debate is raging in the correspondence columns of Current Archaeology over whether the Romans drove on the left or on the right. The consensus of British opinion is that the Romans drove on the left because this is the natural thing to do.

There is a widespread belief that driving on the right was introduced by Napoleon, and that previously everyone had always driven on the left in order to leave the sword hand free.

However, Professor J. E. Bogaers of Nijmegen Univerisity in The Netherlands, argues that if you are carrying a shield, it is natural to keep on the right so that the shield can protect your left. He also produces the accompanying drawing from the well-preserved Roman funerary monument at Igel near Trier in West Germany, which clearlys shows a cart with the driver sitting on the left, so presumably driving on the right.



Left-hand drive Roman cart

The position is currently deadlocked. What, then, became of the belief that it was the French revolutionaries who began driving on the left?

Andrew Selkirk

Beating about the borsch

moreover . . . Miles Kington

I have received some illuminating letters about MI5, Sir Roger Hollis and so on. Here are some of the best, or at least the shortest.

From Sir Teddy Whithold

Sir, I only met Roger Hollis once, in a lift in Whitehall. Even on the basis of this short acquaintanceship, I find it impossible to see how anyone could accuse him of being a spy. His qualities of loyalty, patriotism and honesty shone forth. So honest was he that when I dropped a coin, he picked it up and returned to me a coin more valuable than the one I had dropped! It was a 10-rouble piece, as I remember.

From Lord Harlequin

Sir, I was an old friend of Roger Hollis's and we often used to go on train-spotting expeditions together. This started when we were both about 10 years old and went on until he led MI5 – I believe he used to enjoy the relaxation after the stress of his work.

We were sitting on an embankment near Reading in the early 1960s one sunny day, when suddenly he said to me: "Do you think I'm a Russian spy, Arnold?"

Startled, I said I had never thought about it but, if he were, it certainly wouldn't affect our train-spotting.

"Everyone else does it", he said, not really listening. "Everyone in the department seems convinced I'm working for the Russians. Half the time they don't let me in on things any more. At least, I think they don't. It is hard to be sure of anything in the spy world. I mean, perhaps I am working for the Russians and I don't know it! But that's silly – the only Russian spy in MI5 is . . . ."

At that point a Castle class loco came past and drowned his words. Very soon after that British Rail replaced steam with diesel and we drifted apart, so I never learnt who he was.

From Mr Peter Gringold

Sir, I am convinced Roger Hollis is innocent. When I worked in MI5, he put the independence of the department above everything – he became quite frantic when he found that outside money was pouring in at one time. Luckily, we discovered it was only Robert Maxwell trying to purchase MI5 as a tax loss.

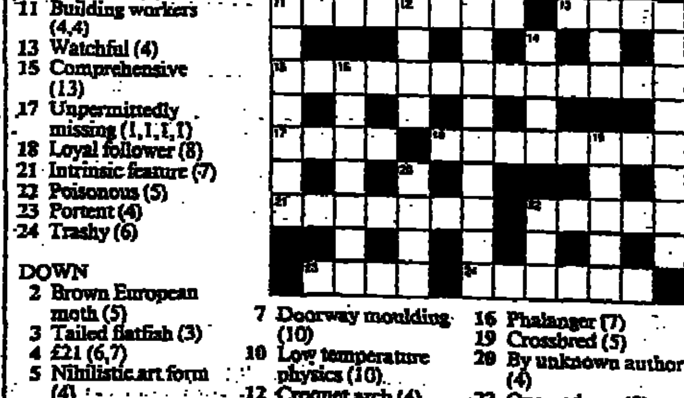
From Mr Oleg Vashenko

Sir, When I was working as a Russian espionage agent in the 1960s, we several times tried to recruit Sir Roger Hollis, but with no success. So we did the next best thing; we made it look as if he *had* been recruited, so as to discredit him. Money, documents, incriminating messages, that sort of thing. It certainly worked. I have not worked for the KGB for many years but I believe they are still using these methods. So, if you happen to read this letter, Dmitri, Lev, Sergei, Olga or Vasily – cheers from your old mate!

From Mr and Mrs Panton

Sir, We are highly distressed by these slurs against Roger Hollis. When we knew him in the 1950s, he was the most delightful chap, not at all the sort to betray his country. At dinner in his flat he used to serve caviar, borsch, solyanka, galushky, pirozhki and many other delicacies, washed down with kvass. There was usually a balalaika band in attendance, and sometimes he would dress up and dance for us – wild, Eastern dances! At other times he would sink into gloom and propose Russian roulette. But never at any time did we suspect him of disloyal thoughts.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 401)



ACROSS
1 Damp timber decay (3,3)
5 Responsibility (4)
8 Handling football (5)
9 Localized (7)
11 Building workers (4,4)
13 Watchful (4)
15 Comprehensive (13)
17 Unpermittedly missing (1,1,1,1)
18 Loyal follower (8)
21 Intrinsic feature (7)
22 Poisonous (5)
23 Portent (4)
24 Trashy (6)

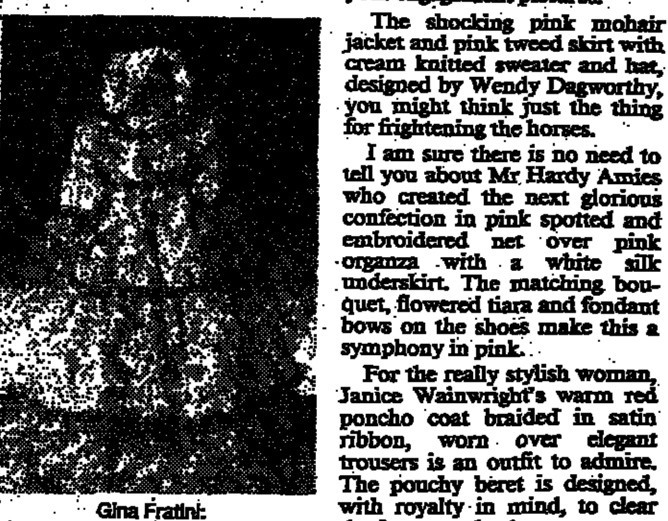
DOWN
2 Brown European moth (5)
3 Tailed flatfish (3)
4 £21 (6,7)
5 Nihilistic art form (4)
6 Kettledrums (7)
7 Doorway moulding (10)
10 Low temperature physics (10)
12 Croquet arch (4)
14 Very eager (4)
16 Phalanger (7)
19 Crossbred (5)
20 By unknown author (4)
22 One and one (3)

SOLUTION TO No 400
ACROSS: 1 Sores 4 Granies 8 Lever 9 Nirvana 10 Coronary 11 UFOs 13 Steeplejack 17 Tout 18 Farcical 21 Po-faced 22 Izard 23 Overrun 24 Niece
DOWN: 1 Solace 2 River 3 Springer 4 General pardon 5 Airy 6 Traffic 7 Elapse 12 Ejection 14 Truffle 15 Stop go 16 Sludge 19 Crane 20 Scar

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

The designers who swapped living dolls for the real thing


Jan Vanvelden: Sailor Collar Ahoy on navy taffeta


Gina Fratini: Romantic rosebuds all the way


Wendy Dagworthy: Hot Pink Tweed sporty separates

"Your Royal Highness, we are delighted to welcome you here today as president of Save The Children. We hope you enjoy our little fashion show and will find something to your taste.

Our first model is a blue silk taffeta sailor dress and jaunty hat, designed by Jan Vanvelden. You will notice the pointed organza collar similar to the ones he has designed for your sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales.

A charming lace-trimmed full-length dress and bonnet with rosebud pattern follows. I an sure Your Royal Highness recognizes the romantic style of Gina Fratini who made such beautiful dresses for you for your engagement pictures.

The shocking pink mohair jacket and pink tweed skirt with cream knitted sweater and hat, designed by Wendy Dagworthy, you might think just the thing for frightening the horses.

I am sure there is no need to tell you about Mr Hardy Amies who created the next glorious confection in pink spotted and embroidered net over pink organza with a white silk underskirt. The matching bouquet, flowered tiara and fondant bows on the shoes make this a symphony in pink.

For the really stylish woman, Janice Wainwright's warm red poncho coat braided in satin ribbon, worn over elegant trousers is an outfit to admire. The pouchy beret is designed, with royalty in mind, to clear the face completely.

Now a really effective outfit for the young girl: Katherine Walker of Chelsea Design Company has created Edwardian-style culottes in navy blue wool with a jacket featuring leg o'mutton sleeves. A white pin-tucked blouse with spotted tie, echoed by the ribboned boater makes a pretty ensemble.

So many British designers, from Bill Gibb to Zandra Rhodes, responded to Lord Christopher Thynne's idea of creating special outfits. I am only sorry that we cannot show them all now, but you will find them on display after our little parade.

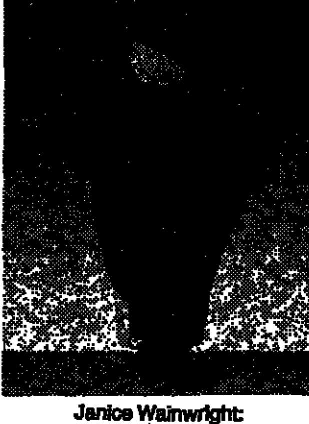
For our finale we are featuring a splendid ball gown by Bellville Sassoon, in gold and silver spangled chiffon, worn with a sparkling necklace and bracelet. If our model could lift her skirts a little you will see that she even has jewels on her shoes. A dazzling outfit I am sure you will all agree to conclude our fashion show.

One last word, Your Royal Highness. The fashion designers tell me that should you wish to order all these outfits for yourself, they would be happy to oblige."

Speech that might have been given today on the occasion of HRH Princess Anne's visit to the International Doll's Houses Exhibition at Longleat House, Warminster, Wiltshire in aid of Save The Children. Every day until October 28. Dolls' Day Bank Holiday weekend August 26 and 27.

Photographs by Chris Ryan


Hardy Amies: Symphony in Pink organza and net


Janice Wainwright: Pouch hat and poncho


Chelsea Design: Edwardiana in leg o'mutton sleeves


Bellville Sassoon: Spangles and jewels

Will a new generation give the lead in turning its face away from the 'healthy natural' look that has now been the dominant force for more than a decade? On the street it is the older women who are staying with the light make-up of their youth while the young girls are painting their faces – sometimes with the wild excesses of punk. Art versus nature is illustrated by the two different styles of summer beauty pictured here. Above is Chanel's timeless elegance which the sophisticated young are turning to. Right is the more avant garde sunshine look.

Above: Visagiste Mary Greenwell uses Les Caprices de Chanel to create a combination of serene make-up with flamboyant flashes of colour, based on pink tones. The eyes are shaded with Les 4 Ombres in muted yellow, violet blue, silver steel grey and shimmering frosted pink, contoured in Bleu foncé. Lips in bright Rose Absolu softed with the paler rose pink Prisme. Peach chiffon tucked blouse, and pink tinted pearly necklace from Chanel, 26 Old Bond Street W.1.
Hair: Shaun at Daniel Galvin.
Photograph: John Swannell

Is it time to turn off the sun?

The suntan is sinking in the west. Women who once raised their faces like buttercups to the sun are now shading their skin from the powerful rays.

The emphasis now is on sun care ranges and on active ingredients – natural or chemical – to help your face survive your holiday. Significantly, it is the specialist beauty and skin care houses who have produced these sun treatment creams, with the suntan specialists following in their shadow.

"Regeneration" is the latest theme of serious skin care ranges with products designed to encourage the growth of new cells and thus to inhibit the telltale signs of aging. The idea of a sun cream that actively treats your skin while passively protecting it is a logical extension of existing theories.

The newest suntan products now include three different ingredients: a sunscreen to filter the more damaging sun rays; a moisturiser to ensure that the cells have optimum conditions for renewal and that the skin looks smooth and elastic; an active ingredient "x", which may well be a laboratory extraction of animal placenta.

The French specialists Biotherm uses plankton from a thermal spa where a dermatologist first discovered biologically active properties 50 years ago. The impressively sporty Florence Arthaud, (France's answer to Britain's Clare Francis) is currently sailing out in a trimaran called Biotherm II to publicize the Biotherm Dermo-Active sun care range which includes an Anti-Wrinkle sun cream and a tanning lotion, both coded with series numbers to show the protection factor. A Dermo-Active total sun block and a lip and eye protection care stick also contain the active thermal plankton and a moisturising ingredient.

Analysis of individual skin in the basis of the Prescriptives skin care and domestic ranges. Their Advanced Sun Protection Programme follows their system of analysis of skin type and colour and introduces three products with coded sun protection factors. Each of the creams contains a sunscreen, a moisturiser, a vitamin complex plus the natural ingredient aloe (the medicine man's traditional curative for sunburn). There is also the all-important "active" ingredient, in this case the unpronouncable glycopolypeptides, designed "to increase the oxygen uptake of the cells" and thus to stimulate natural cell renewal.

A new treatment range of biological products brought out earlier this year by the French firm of RoC has concentrated placental extracts (and particularly amino acids) as the active ingredients in its Wrinkle Extract Complex for face and neck area with another Biological Extract for the body. The sun preparatioms are hypo-allergenic and include a Facial Sunblock as well as the sunblock stick and cream. All these products are water-resistant, which seems to me essential for holidays where a quick dip or shower can otherwise wash off a protective (and expensive) cream.

"The Conquest of the Sun" is the grandoise title Lancôme give to their new sun care range. They are also brave enough to describe it as "anti-aging sun care", although they are still promoting the idea that tan is beautiful and include a melanin stimulater (to accelerate the natural tanning process) in their products. Pre-Sunning Milk prepares the skin for exposure to the sun.

Lancôme also have a range of milks and creams and an anti-sun wrinkle cream in two different strengths. The plus factor is natural plant extracts including the oil of a sunflower, (which presumably knows a thing or two about facing up to the sun).

An exclusive club of sunworshippers does not just apply to jet set holidays. It is also the basis of the system by which Erno Laszlo Ltd has operated since Dr Laszlo's United States laboratory was besieged by movie stars in the 1930s.

Now, the "Members of the Institute" (as potential purchasers soon become) can get sun care products and the after sun lotions and potions containing the active pHelityl ingredient that is part of Laszlo's general treatment range. Available only through beauty salons, or by mail order, is Pier Auge's sun preparations with an active treatment ingredient called rather alarmingly nucleic de-oxyrib acid (a more appealing DNA for short).

With the emphasis so much on protection from harmful sun's rays, the beauty companies are obliged to be reticent about after sun care to undo the damage their own products apparently failed to prevent.

"A revolutionary cream that repairs sun damage" is the claim of Helena Rubinstein for its Ville et Sport. It is designed to be used as a foundation in summer, as its name implies, for city or active sports.

How are the companies who have built up a reputation on the glories of a golden tan, repairing the ravages to their image? I sense that the more traditional sun tan companies are running slightly scared behind the barrage of scientific information pouring out of the test tubes of the beauty firms.

The emphasis has shifted away from suntan oil (with its suggestion of frying) towards the cooler and gentler "milk" or "cream".

A new High Protection Facial Tanning Cream and Tinted Total Block has been launched by Bergasol. Uvistat, specialists in sun screens and blocks, also have an after sun lotion in their range.

This seems to be the summer when only the mad dogs will be left out in the midday sun.


African print turban £12.50 in assorted prints to order, The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street, Covent Garden WC2. Bright blue and red shield print cotton pareo, £12, assorted colours and designs, mail order from Hindukush, 229-231 Portobello Road, London W11, £1 p & p.
Photograph by JEANY on location in The Algarve, Portugal.

FASHFLASH

Modern Art is the current inspiration for fashion with original designs appearing on textiles and T-shirts. This could start a new trend in investment dressing as today's clothes become the collector's items of tomorrow.

Sponsorship of the arts opens up a mine of creative design ideas ranging from commissions for exclusive prints to reproductions of artists' original works, and the high street shops are now moving as quickly as the leading designer names in the quest for individual commercial identity.

● Paintings by a group of four young, multi-media artists are being screen-printed as limited edition T-shirts by Jeff Banks for his Warehouse chain of shops. "The Cloth's" abstract patternings in splashes of primary colour on a white interlock background are lively interpretations on the Olympic theme. The original designs are being exhibited at the Knightsbridge branch (76 Brompton Road SW3), and go on sale tonight between 6-8pm; prices of these paintings are from £400, but the signed and dated T-shirts in two lengths make mobile art at £11.99 and £15.99 (and you could always hang them on the wall).

● Art at Oxford Circus is the aim of Benetton who are erecting hoarding around the former Alitalia building in preparation for a graffiti competition. They have invited students from leading art colleges to turn their hands to street art and shoppers will vote to select the winner when their largest store worldwide opens at the beginning of August.

● A scribble print in an abstract 1950s style arrives on shirts and sweaters next month in the new autumn range at Marks and Spencer. This is part of a new fashion emphasis in the high street and at their show last week the womenswear featured high-style detailing, cut and colour. Wide-shouldered three-quarter length coats go over tartan pinafores and cropped pants and there are white winter cottons, canvas ankle boots and jewel bright eveningwear in "distressed taffeta" and jersey in store for later on.

Christine Painell







THE TIMES DIARY

Stranger than fiction

Mrs Thatcher must be desperate: in the latest effort to counter recent difficulties she has, I am told, drafted in the bumptious best-selling novelist, Jeffrey Archer. He is due to lunch with her tomorrow and, according to my mole, has promised Number 10 one or two ideas "for this PR business for the Government". Archer is, of course, no stranger to Mrs Thatcher; he rose in the 1960s from GLC councillor to Tory MP for Louth, Lincolnshire. He was forced to resign the seat at the 1974 general election after the crash of Aquablast, a Canadian company in which he had invested £427,000 which left him heavily in debt. After a stint on LBC's late-night show, Archer bounced back with the first of his blockbusters, *Not a Penny More, Nor a Penny Less*. But he has missed the Commons, and has even changed his *Who's Who* entry from "author and has-been politician" to "author and politician". Only last month, when asked if Archer was happy, a friend said he was "still looking for a prestigious job in the public service or in Parliament". Thatcher, however, should be warned. I am told "it takes time and many hands" to massage an Archer storyline into a readable book.

● South Africa's authorities have lifted a ban imposed on Jillian Becker's novel *The Virgins* in 1976 because it depicted sex across the colour bar. Capitalizing on the censor's euphemistic terminology, SA newspapers are now running headlines announcing: "Virgins Declared 'Not Undesirable'".

Another repeat

Account manager Richard Thoburn was last week surprised to read in *The Standard* and the *Daily Mail* that he had just been arrested at Moscow Airport for carrying anti-Soviet propaganda. Two years ago his family and friends were alarmed to read a near-identical tale on the front page of *The Daily Telegraph*. They thought he was on a train to Venice – which indeed he was. The incident happened, in fact, in November 1981 and was reported about three months later in the Russian press as a warning to other "imperialist agents posing as tourists". But the Soviet news machine, which churns out the story in press releases, obviously thinks the old ones are the best ones.

Star turn

Terry Bushell, the last man willing to endure life in Russia as correspondent of the communist *Morning Star*, denies a charge by old hands in Moscow that he left with "firm anti-Soviet views". Yes, he agrees, "I probably shot my mouth off at parties – but only after a few vodkas". OK, he admits, he went further than just publicly condemning the Russian winters. But he is sure his comrades will have read my item last week and be so hurt they may now refuse his Russian wife Lara permission to visit her homeland every year. "Who knows what else the Russians have in their files on me, knowing what a loud-mouthed git I am?" But anti-Soviet? Never.

BARRY FANTONI



'I think a service of thanksgiving is going a bit too far'

No brotherhood

Heard the one about Arthur Scargill's sister? It is the latest in the list of Scargill myths which, as I reported last week, includes his mistress, a Daimler and a daughter at a Swiss finishing school. A clergyman tells me that at a recent course for school governors in Portsmouth, a picketline duty policeman claimed that Scargill's sister was a Nottingham police sergeant. Lies, say Notts police, who have been inundated with similar enquiries since the strike began. Scargill was an only child.

On her plate

Last week I questioned whether Princess Anne could be so naff (a word she coined) as to flash around in a vehicle, registration 1 ANN. I fear she is. Readers tell me it was a wedding present from Nottinghamshire County Council. But for the Princess, it seems, one is not enough. Buckingham Palace says she is the only member of the Royal Family to sport personalized plates and also owns 1420 H, a present from the 14th/20th King's Hussars, of which she is colonel-in-chief. Meanwhile, I am told, Owen Luder, immediate past-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been amusing friends recounting the time the police flagged him down in his Bristol; some wag had added a letter to his regisuration – ART 51.

PHS

Closer watch on the classroom

Has public exposure sharpened the work of the schools inspectorate, asks Colin Hughes

Sir Keith Joseph, more than most Education Secretaries, has an insatiable hunger for eye-witness accounts of what is going on in the nation's classrooms. He consumes, to that end, every report of Her Majesty's Inspectorate with an avid interest – a diligence which is as astonishing as it is unprecedented.

Some might call it crazy. The constant flow of reports which, since they are now published, land on my desk seven or eight times a week, do not make racy reading. Their flavour, however, under this prolonged intensity of interest has significantly sharpened.

When Sir Keith's immediate predecessor, Mark Carlisle, decided to publish the inspectors' reports, it was widely assumed that the former teachers and educational advisers who make up the inspectorate would tone down their criticism to protect teachers and heads.

Those in the know, in other words those who regularly read reports before they became publicly available, were unimpressed by the suggestion that punches might be pulled. Inspectors, it seemed, were bland to the point of innocuousness.

In fact the reverse has occurred. The inspectorate is now undergoing a radical realignment of its purpose. Judging by the first signs, the changes are likely to turn a body of people who spent their lives checking that all was ticking along nicely into a powerful force in the drive to raise school standards.

Extraordinarily, the two factors of close ministerial interest and publication are the main causes of this new tack.

No longer are the inspectors giving reports along "nice place, could try harder" lines. Though "caring community" phrases still crop up, they are underlined with hard detail on precisely where good practice lies, and what lies behind any slide in standards.

The Secretary of State, of course, has no power to direct the inspectorate to adopt a tougher line; it is and must remain independent of politicians. But when a minister says he fails to understand why an inspector sees poor teaching, or asks whether it is attributable to lack of funds, poor management, or bad training, then the inspector is bound to include those answers in his or her next report.

As one senior inspector commented to me following the recent hard-hitting report on Haringey's education service: "It is finally filtering down to our people that this notion of the teacher as social worker cuts no ice. Not only ministers but parents now see our reports, and if their children are getting a raw deal, they want to know why."

The other crucial factor is the appointment last year of Eric Bolton as Senior Chief Inspector. His natural sympathies hardly lie with the "pull them up by the bootstraps" hardliners; since his own first classsroom experience was in the tough world of a Wigan backstreet secondary modern.

While doggedly pushing his staff to analyze and break down the successes and failures of the system, he is visibly anxious to protect schools from damaging flak.

Heads have broadly accepted the new direction, but are still fighting to win the right for their responses to HMI criticisms to be included as part of the published report.

The first pointer of a successful turn came a couple of months ago with the publication of Bolton's first annual report on the effects of expenditure. Instead of simply saying that some classes lacked equipment, schools needed books, it asked why.

The fault, the inspectors said, lay not with spending cuts, but with bad management. Resources had not been shifted to meet new needs. Instead of simply describing classes where teachers' qualifications were ill-matched to the subject that they taught, the inspectors positively proposed that the education authorities lay down clear policies on freeing teachers for in-service training.

Alongside all these developments, an unpublicized boost in the complement of HMIs has been agreed by the Government to provide extra staff for new tasks. By September the present level of 400 inspectors will be up to 440, another 20 will be recruited by next January, and then more slowly increased to 490 by April 1987.

Many of the additional inspectors are for new fields of work, particularly reporting on further and higher education, and the three-year programme to inspect every teacher training course in the country. Others will be taken on to inspect new areas of the school curriculum.

The risk, as Bolton is keenly aware, is that the inspectorate will lose the trust and sympathy of schools which allow it to carry out a sensitive task.

There are, broadly, two ways of discussing education today. There are the equivocators, who have included most inspectors, whose every phrase is balanced or contradicted by the next. There are the tub thumpers, who introduce apparent simplicity into an enormously complex and intractable world. If the inspectorate helps to steer a course between the two, as it is now attempting to do, it will do a considerable service for all involved and not merely the office holders on the ninth floor of the DES.

Peter Hennessy on the Government's well-laid plans to prevent another miners' victory



Picket confronts police at Orgreave; the ghost of Saltley haunts the government.

Striking lessons from history

Brigadier Tony Budd, secretary of Whitehall's Civil Contingencies Unit (CCU) and keeper of the Cabinet's doomsday files, was ready for the coal strike 20 weeks ago. Throughout 1981 he had taken the minutes and prepared the briefing for Misc 57, the secret Cabinet committee commissioned by Mrs Thatcher in February that year after her reluctant climb-down on the issue of pit closures.

Under the leadership of Mr (now Sir) Robert Wade-Gery (currently sitting out our summer of discontent in Delhi, where he is High Commissioner), Misc 57 looked at every possible way of preventing a miners' strike and of minimizing the damage to the nation if the prevention strategy failed.

Misc 57 examined the files on Edward Heath's three-day week during the winter crisis of 1973-74. Lessons were learnt about the most efficient use of rota cuts for rationing supplies of electricity if need be. The idea would be to maintain power for essential services and supplies once the Government had taken emergency powers enabling it to issue instructions to industry and consumers.

As a result of the Wade-Gery report, ministers in early 1982 adopted a three-point strategy:

● Bigger coal stocks at the power stations might discourage the National Union of Mineworkers from taking industrial action in the first place.

● If the deterrent failed, the stockpiles would ensure the miners suffered financial hardship during a protracted dispute. This in turn would put pressure on their leaders to settle the so-called "drift-back-to-work" thesis which has, so far, failed to materialize.

● During a strike there would be a switch from coal-fired to oil-burning power stations where possible and essential supplies would be replenished, if the railmen backed the miners, by convoys of private hauliers.

Wade-Gery and his team did not regard themselves as strikebreakers or blacklegs in Savile Row suits. Supporting their labours was a tradition stretching back to the 1920s and the first Emergency Powers Act. Sir Robert was only doing for Mrs Thatcher what Sir John Anderson had done for Baldwin, Sir Frank Newsam for Attlee and Sir John (now Lord) Hunt for Heath. Their ethic was clear. Their job was to stay above the personalities and the politics of industrial disputes and to protect the vitals of national life.

Sir Clive Rose, who ran the CCU during Mr Callaghan's winter of discontent in 1979, in a television interview shortly after the miners' strike began, said of the unit's work: "I do not think this is saving the Government's bacon, it is in fact saving the country's bacon... The requirements do not change and, if one gets below or above... politics, essential services in 1984 are exactly the same as essential services in 1978 and 1979".

Whitehall's emergency planners recognize, however, that the 1984 dispute is qualitatively different from those with which they dealt in the 1970s. The level of picket line violence is generally much worse and is compounded by a new factor – a kind of running civil disorder in some pit villages.

The second difference is the personalized nature of the dispute. It is a replay of the 1972 cup final in which Arthur Scargill beat Heath by using his massed flying pickets to shut down the Saltley coke depot. Twelve years later at Orgreave and the pitheads, the Conservatives are hoping the result will go the other way.

The Tories have been obsessed with Saltley. They think it poisoned industrial relations for a decade. Lord Carrington examined the emergency planning problem for Mrs Thatcher in 1975. The CCU was set to work refining the plans when she took office in 1979, the process culminating in the Wade-Gery report.

Despite the detailed preparations of Misc 57 and the clear-cut nature of the dispute about payments, the seasoned contingency planner is wary of predicting the outcome. Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, accurately reflected the CCU estimate of coal stocks when he said at the weekend that there were sufficient supplies of coal available to the power stations to sustain the national grid well into 1985. But a number of imponderables could intrude to alter that reassuring assessment.

If the NUM finally manages to close down the Nottinghamshire coalfield, for example, stocks will dwindle much quicker. And if Mr Scargill can muster sufficient force to break the police barrier at Orgreave or elsewhere – and knowledgeable people inside Whitehall have not ruled out the possibility – the balance of advantage could tilt the NUM's way. It is also possible that the miners may receive a further windfall such as the short-lived docks strike.

The spread of disputes can have a rapid and disruptive effect on the financial markets and public confidence, as Mr James Callaghan discovered during his winter crisis of 1979. A late autumn/early winter cold snap could eat into coal stocks faster than usual, forcing the Government to take steps to ration consumption.

If the Cabinet does need to take emergency powers in the early winter, the lessons of the 19733-74 three-day week are only partly reassuring. Ten years ago the planners were surprised at how well it went. Working hours were cut by 40 per cent, but production only diminished by 25 per cent. The planners, however, were unable to forecast what would run short first, and whether paralysis would come in stages of in a total collapse.

Where does this leave today's team of contingency planners – Brigadier Budd, his boss, Bryan Cartledge, who runs the CCU, and all the other officials who advise Misc 101, the Prime Minister's Cabinet committee handling the coal dispute? If it is a matter of unconditional surrender by Mrs Thatcher or the NUM, the result will be crucially symbolic of a wider struggle – that between elected government and the power of the trade union movement.

As a contingency planner, can you continue to maintain a position of neutrality in such circumstances, and play Sir Clive Rose's "the country's bacon" card? Or are you, in reality, acting as coach and trainer for ministers while they warm up for the Saltley replay?

The planners have other things on their mind this week than matters of professional ethics. But they do not see a problem. They continue to make a distinction between the political aspects of the dispute and their job of protecting lives and limbs. As one seasoned figure pointed out: "The issues might be greater on either side, but the job of the Civil Service is the same."

Where would they draw the line? "Now that", said one, "is not a question for answering on a fine summer's morning."

Can the Pope do a deal with Prague?

Vienna

Relations between church and state in Czechoslovakia, long held to be the worst of any country in the Warsaw Pact, may be due for a thaw – if recent talks in Rome between a Czechoslovak delegation and Vatican officials lead to an agreement over filling eight vacant Czech bishoprics.

Any improvement in Prague's relationship with the Holy See could lead to a serious rift in the Czechoslovak government. Some of its members make no secret of their belief that Pope John Paul II represents the incarnation of anti-communism, dedicated to leading a crusade against the Prague authorities.

Relations reached a particularly low ebb last autumn when the Pope visited Vienna for the Austrian Katoliken Tag celebrations. The official Czechoslovak press denounced the "provocative and costly" ceremonies, while the Czech primate, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, was the only Eastern European primate not to attend – for "private reasons".

Signs, however, that a softer line might be taken towards the Vatican emerged this spring with an invitation from Cardinal Tomasek to the Pope to visit Czechoslovakia next year for the 1,100th anniversary celebrations of the death of St Methodius, patron saint of the Catholic Slavs.

The question of nominees for these posts has long been a matter of discord between Prague and Rome. The Czechoslovak government has repeatedly made it clear that it would like to see them filled by members of the pro-government religious organization Pacem in Terris, one of the "instruments of normalization" introduced in the years immediately after the fall of the Dubcek government in 1969.

The Pope would like to see Pacem in Terris abolished. In a papal degree of March 1982, Quidam Episcopi, he strongly implied that membership was contrary to Catholic doctrine.

The recent Czech delegation to the Vatican was headed by Vladimir Janku, the minister responsible for religious affairs. Its despatch indicates a willingness among certain members of the Prague government to compromise with Rome. Both Mr Janku and the Czech foreign minister, Bohuslav Chnoupek, who visited the Vatican last December, are known to be sensitive to the need to improve Czechoslovakia's image abroad. Their hope, according to western diplomats, is that in return for filling some of the bishoprics with Vatican nominees, the Pope may relent on his opposition to Pacem in Terris.

This faction, which is rumoured to enjoy the support of the Czechoslovak leader, Gustav Husak, has its opponents. They are led by the central committee

Last month Mr Bilak summoned the leading members of Pacem in Terris to a meeting in the remote central Carpathians. The priests were asked to consider two suggestions Mr Bilak and his colleagues had been working on. First, that the invitation to the Pope be withdrawn and offered instead to the Primate of Moscow. Secondly, that the Czech church sever its links with Rome, uniting with the Russian Orthodox Church in an attempt to establish a national church of Czechoslovakia.

These suggestions are reported to have been too much even for the loyal members of Pacem in Terris who, according to emigré sources in Vienna, left the meeting alarmed by Mr Bilak's belief that this constituted the only satisfactory solution to the problems of the church in Czechoslovakia.

During the visit to Rome, Mr Janku is reported to have made it clear to the Vatican that the vitriolic attacks on the Pope so often to be read in the party daily, *Rude Pravo*, do not represent the view of the entire government. And the Pope, aware of the powerful emotions his presence in Czechoslovakia may unleash among Catholics, may be prepared to reach some modus vivendi over Pacem in Terris just to be able to carry his beliefs into the very heart of the enemy camp.

It will be Mr Janku's ability to persuade Mr Bilak and his colleagues of the need for such an agreement, however, which will ultimately determine the future of relations between Prague and the Vatican.

Richard Bassett

Peter Kellner

Criticism that is only skin deep

Logically, to have banana skins you first need bananas. Had the dockers continued to block supplies of the fruit, I would have proposed that journalists take sympathetic secondary action by banning supplies of the metaphor. In the best traditions of union militancy, I still shall.

The legalities of this proposal are, I realize, dubious. But the urgency of the problem must take priority over such niceties. Ever since Cecil Parkinson's resignation from the Cabinet nine months ago, each successive government misfortune has been described with the same slippery image. Politicians use it; so do journalists. I confess to having done so myself.

Even our most distinguished broadcasters are not immune. Yesterday morning, on Radio 4's *Today*, the normally estimable Mr Peter Hobday introduced Viscount Whitelaw, the government's information coordinator, as "Secretary of State for banana skins".

It is time to cry halt. The banana-skin image has many virtues: it is vivid, it pricks pomposity and it can be maliciously funny. But it has one fatal defect. As a shorthand description of the Government's troubles it is seriously misleading.

The ingredients of a banana-skin slip are simple enough, and enshrined in children's comics down the years. Dennis the Menace or some other unruly brat places down the yellow peril in the path of a lumbering adult who, failing to notice it, falls backwards amid scenes of merriment and joy. Alternatively, the banana skin just happens to be there. Either way the grown-up is an innocent victim – short-sighted and stupid possibly, but more sinned against than sinning. We laugh knowing that it is not really the victim's fault.

The Government's "banana-skin" troubles arise from no such innocence and deserve no such sympathy. With few exceptions they have been the result of ministers' own gross errors. Their misfortunes have been self-inflicted, forseeable and usually foreseen.

Two recent examples illustrate the point. The rise in interest rates, carrying in its wake dearer home loans, has been depicted as a typical "banana-skin" embarrassment: an event taking ministers by surprise and reflecting badly on the Government – but not really their fault. Mrs Thatcher insists that the economy is in good shape and on course for continued recovery.

Yet in none of her unconvincing defences of economic policy has she referred to the immediate trigger of the rise in interest rates – the announcement of June's money supply figures, showing a one-month increase of 2 per cent in sterling M3.

When the Conservatives came to power in 1979 they told us that money supply was the most important economic indicator, and that they would control it tightly. The money markets, which used to take a more sensible view of these things, eventually came to believe Mrs Thatcher.

She can hardly complain now when they act accordingly. Either she should admit that the money supply is growing faster than intended – and acknowledge that the correct monetarist response was to raise interest rates – or she should renounce her former doctrine. What she cannot do is pretend to have been caught short by events outside her control.

The second example concerns Mr Justice Glidewell's judgment on the rights of workers to join trade unions at the Government Communications Headquarters. Mrs Thatcher has been found guilty of denying union members "natural justice".

Once again, there is nothing accidental about the difficulties ministers now face. Each step in the removal of the GCHQ workers' rights was taken deliberately, and in the face of clear warnings that the legality of their actions would be challenged. It is not the sound of a high blue heel slipping on a banana skin that you now hear but a flock of angry chickens coming home to roost.

Not only is it wrong to explain away the interest rate or GCHQ fiascos (let alone almost every incident involving Mr Patrick Jenkin) as "banana skins"; it seriously misjudges the causes and consequences of the Government's actions. To list each misfortune as a slip-up is to suggest precisely what Mrs Thatcher would have us believe: that she and her ministers bear no responsibility other than short-sightedness for those misfortunes. From this diagnosis flows the easy remedy that all the Cabinet needs is, as it were, a new pair of glasses to help it see better where it is going.

The alternative view – that the Government's troubles are self-induced and more fundamental – poses obvious problems for ministers. Less obvious, but no less great, are the problems it causes for my own profession. Labelling each embarrassment as a "banana skin" is an easy way to depict often complicated events without requiring the effort to understand them.

So no more banana skins, please. Or, if you must use the image, tell us who put them where, how, when and why. At the very least we owe it to Mrs Thatcher to tell her on each occasion which of her ministers is playing Dennis the Menace.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Roger Scruton

Swapping prayers for parasols

Holidays were once holy days, in which people attended to matters more serious than work. Some were put aside for penitence, others for rest. If people travelled during holy days it was on a pilgrimage, to some place made sacred by history and prayer. Festivals were not tourist attractions, but local celebrations, like the Sienese Palio, designed to display, in heightened form, the spirit of a place, to those whose place it was. Through these obligatory days of rest man conquers time, dividing the week and the year, and imposing an order that is fitted to his purposes. He also divides the world into significant places, and reinforces the local attachments whereby life is renewed. A place is holy because people make it holy, with customs, ceremonies and monuments that mark it out from the surrounding land.

In a holy place the pilgrim confronts God in concrete and intelligible form, and eternal truth becomes a story, inseparable from a space and a time. Hence people worship God through the intermediary of saints and prophets. For our experience of the holy is an experience of *this* world, or rather, of the presence in this world, of meanings which transcend it.

Monks and nuns sacrifice themselves for the upkeep of holy places. Because of their devotion, the landscape is marked by prayer; and a landscape from which they have been banished is peculiarly sorrowful, with no meaning other than the senseless reproduction of the human species. Hence people like the English, who live in unsanctified places, where only architecture bears occasional witness to things more serious than work, have a peculiar need to travel in the summer. Such is their mental confusion, however, that they suppose themselves to be seeking only the sun. Their skin changes from light to dark, and their hair from dark to light, and to many eyes this seems like the meaning of the exercise. To look for religious purposes in the movements of a tribe whose holidays are dictated not by their churches but by their banks, is surely fanciful. And besides, the most serious among them, who wander from church to church, and monastery to monastery, do so, they say, only for the sake of culture.

Their behaviour, however, contradicts their own self-understanding. On entering an Italian gallery most Englishmen wander insensibly past the pictures towards the windows, from which they can observe the pan-tiled rooftops, the cool dense alleyways, the crumbling campaniles, of a place in which others are content to live without vacations. They are rejuvenated by the sound of bells, which mark the hours, and which call the faithful constantly to prayer. The experience which they remember is, not the momentary surprise upon confronting a fresco that they already know from a thousand reproductions, but the smell of stale incense, the glimpse of priestly cloth in a sacristy, the clean vestibule of a *pensione* kept by nuns. Such an experience contains, in embryo, the meaning of pilgrimage. For a second you confront the reality of prayer, in a place "where prayer has been valid". The art which draws the English pilgrim to the Italian town is not the cause of its beauty but the effect of it.

This hidden source of rejuventatica is not merely Christian. Sacrifice which is truly local, is also truly universal. A piece of transitory English flesh may therefore be as deeply stirred by the temple gong or the muezzin, as by the angelus bell or the lonely trumpeter on the tower at Krakow. These sounds all remind us of home: of the home that others have created, and which we too must create if we are to live peacefully.

Summer holidays depend upon those who do not take them. If every Spanish or Italian town ceased to live as Paris ceases to live in August; if nothing remained of the daily worship of the people; if every place suddenly lost its holy character and became a market, a discotheque, a leisure park, peopled by strangers hungry for distraction – if these things happened, then we should experience no rejuvenation in our travels. The element of pilgrimage would vanish, and the wearisome pursuit of culture and experience would be no more than that.

Those who cannot travel must provide their own spiritual refreshment. But it will gain from their confinement. Whoever doubts this should take his next holiday in Poland, whose people have no choice but to remain where they are, and to find in the grim contours of their obligatory poverty whatever simple graces are available. Everywhere in Poland the traveller encounters the reality of prayer. Only this can explain the most incredible event in recent history: that a whole people should rise against its oppressors, with hardly a single violent action. In order to prepare ourselves for Comrade Scargill's final triumph, we should do well to consider the Polish example; and study how to sanctify again the landscape of England. The least that we should do, I believe, is restore to the religious orders the land which our most oppressive monarch once stole from them.

The author is editor of The Salisbury Review.

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FOR THE SAKE OF THE PARTY

In the Labour Party, there are advocates of two kinds of democracy: parliamentary democracy and party democracy. Anyone so innocent as to take the words at their face value would be justified in seeing no incompatibility between the two. If parliamentary democracy means the election of a Member of Parliament by a free voting universal adult electorate, to which the MP is then accountable as its representative, party democracy might be supposed to have something to do with the selection of candidates by the widest possible canvass of opinion within the party.

The reality, however, is that party democracy in the Labour Party signifies not only the choice of candidates by the small groups of activists which control the general (management) committees in each constituency, but also the right of these caucuses to make each MP's tenure as candidate hang on his or her ability to satisfy the demands of the narrow left-wing socialism for which these small "selectorates" increasingly stand. It is this claim that Mr Neil Kinnock is now venturing to challenge in the hope of maintaining some breadth of opinion in his party to enable it to remain a serious candidate for power.

Mr Kinnock is supporting a proposition which would allow, but not compel, local parties to offer all their members the right to participate (by one member, one vote) in the verdict on an MP whose time has come for mandatory "re-selection." In so doing, he has enlisted on the side of the moderates in their latest battle of the long campaign in which the extremist left has sought to dominate the party. Implicitly recognizing that it can never succeed in taking control of the Labour Party by democratic appeal, the left has sought to achieve its ends by capturing the commanding heights of the party's organization one by one. Having first succeeded in abolishing the list of extremist organizations which had been proscribed as incompatible with Labour Party membership, the far left has been remarkably successful in infiltrating constituency party organizations.

From this base, and with the support of left-dominated unions, it has succeeded in depriving the parliamentary party of the exclusive right to elect the party leader, transferring this function to an electoral college of MPs, constituency parties and trade unions in which the MPs, (though they represent the broad mass of Labour voters as distinct from the narrow spearhead of Labour activists) are in a minority.

Most potently of all, the left has saddled the party with the process by which each MP is made accountable to the constituency party by the re-selection process, which is being used to oust those whose performance has been insufficiently socialist. A number of MPs, some on the legitimate left as well as those guilty of social democratic leanings, are now at risk. They include such prominent figures as Mr Peter Shore, Mr John Silkin and Mr Michael Cocks. The left hopes by such means to fashion a parliamentary party in its own image.

Tomorrow, Labour's National Executive Committee has to reach a decision on Mr Kinnock's proposal for putting a brake on this process. It is a very modest reform, since although it would allow local parties to enlarge the re-selection "jury" to include all the paid-up members of the constituency party (in a kind of "primary" election) it would not force them to do so – and that, of course, is its principal weakness. So long as the decision whether or not to adopt this more representative procedure rests in the hands of each management committee, it offers no guarantees. What is more, in a Labour Party with a rapidly shrinking constituency membership (in which left-wing activists increasingly loom large) the real opinion gap is less between the local caucus and the party members than between both these bodies together and the wider public of potential and actual Labour voters. Their disinclination to support the kind of pure socialism for which the caucuses are in business has been clearly revealed in both elections and opinion polls.

Despite these reservations, the proposed change is sensible, so far as it goes. For it would mean that those who wished to oppose the participation of the rank-and-file membership in the re-selection process would have to take that position openly, since the decision whether to have such a ballot would generally be by recorded vote. For some at least of those who wish the MP's fate to be settled behind closed doors, this could possibly act as a deterrent.

In his letter yesterday to those MPs who have written to him about re-selection Mr Kinnock rests his case essentially on the desirability of wide participation in the re-selection process. To those who say that only the management committees have the knowledge and ability to make such decisions he pertinently asks whether they can really say that to the great majority of party members. He also disposes effectively of the claim that the proposed reform would reduce the trade union link, and argues that it would be strengthened by admitting the ordinary trade union members of a constituency party into the re-selection process. He finally challenges the left to say whether they really think that the great majority of party members cannot be trusted. But, of course, this is precisely what they do think. They fear, with some reason, that the majority will never freely do what the left wants.

If Mr Kinnock were to lose at tomorrow's NEC meeting the Labour Party will again be thrown into internecine strife. If (as seems more likely) he wins by a small margin, the party conference this autumn will again be in turmoil as the left seeks to undo the reform. In such circumstances, it is tempting for the bystander to ask: does it matter? The narrower Labour's base, the less likely (as Mr Kinnock realizes) it is to be elected. The more the left rides high, the more firmly the public is likely to reject the Labour Party. Is not, then, the whole business self-correcting, with the Social Democrats waiting in the wings to attract Labour's lost voters?

Unfortunately, in the real world, political events do not always conform to such neat formulations. Pendulums swing and it would be rash to suppose that there are no circumstances in which the pendulum could swing to Labour despite the fact that the left had seized all the inner citadels and was ready to act as the dominant force once the party had taken over. It is therefore in the national as well as the party interest that Labour should remain as broad-based as possible, and as democratic. Mr Kinnock's effort, belated and half-hearted though it is, deserves support.

ANOTHER PLACE, ANOTHER PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament elected more than a month ago assembles today in Strasbourg for its first meeting. Just over half its 434 members are serving their second term, and will therefore by now have a fairly realistic appreciation of the Parliament's powers.

Those powers are not as insignificant as public opinion tends to believe. They include the power to dismiss the Commission and to block the budget, as well as to propose amendments to legislation – though actual legislative authority resides, of course, in the Council of Ministers. Formally the Parliament cannot propose new legislation on its own authority but it can and does pass resolutions which carry political weight, and which can be taken by the Commission as a basis for proposals to put before the Council (as happened, for instance, in the case of the ban on baby-seal imports).

MEPs can also put questions to the Commission, both formally and informally; and they are well placed to lobby the Commission, the Council and national governments on European issues. Their influence, when applied with assiduity and judgement, is not negligible. Their powers are of course less than those of national parliaments which can actually pass laws and overturn governments. But the work of the individual MEP is not necessarily less stimulating or more frustrating than that of his backbench counterpart at Westminster.

For all that, the Parliament has yet to convince the public that it is interesting or important. That at least was the assumption made by virtually all parties in the election, since they preferred to stress national rather than European issues. Some voters might have liked to be told more about the work of the Parliament itself, but it is hardly credible that the turn-out would have been higher if the election had been fought purely on European themes.

How can the Parliament improve its performance and its image in the next five years? Some of its members may be tempted to reply "by pushing for an increase in its powers within the context of a general strengthening of the Community institutions along the lines of the draft treaty adopted by the previous Parliament last February". Indeed, some improvements in the organization and institutions of the Community are desirable but it is unlikely, in the present political climate, that these would include significant new powers for the Parliament. It is more important that the Parliament should be seen to make effective and constructive use of the powers it already has.

If the Parliament needs to assert itself against the Council, one issue on which it could surely do so with considerble public support is the organization of its own work. The present situation in which the full sessions of the Parliament are held in Strasbourg while the secretariat is located in Luxembourg and the committees meet in Brussels is generally recognized as being absurd. There can be no doubt that Brussels which is the capital of Community is the logical place for the Parliament to meet and it would be cheaper and simpler to have its secretariat there as well. Certainly MEPs could do a better job of controlling and influencing both Commission and Council if they were based in Brussels at least while the Parliament is in session.

This simple and necessary reform is blocked by the governments of France and Luxembourg which are determined to keep at least a fragment of the Community institutions on their respective territories. But this surely is a case where the Community interest should prevail over the national, and the Community interest is that the institutions should not be fragmented. Luxembourg should content itself with the European Court – whose judicial detachment perhaps benefits from the distance between it and the hurly-burly of Brussels. France should be big enough to rise above parochial pettiness – and M Pierre Pflimlin, if he is elected president of the Parliament today, might perhaps be the man to make the grand gesture on behalf of that noble city of which he was mayor for so many years and which, as the home of the Council of Europe and its Court and Commission of Human Rights, would remain the symbol of a wider European civilisation stretching beyond the more mundane concerns of the Community.

Energy costs

From Mr Austin Mitchell, MP for Greater Grimsby (Labour)

Sir, The subsidy to the coal industry which the head of the policy unit of the Institute of Directors attacked in his vitriolic article on July 4 is in fact a subsidy to consumers of electricity.

A written question I put down to Mr Peter Walker on fuel costs was shuffled off to the Chairman of the CEGB. The answer has at last arrived. It shows that the cost of coal for power generation was virtually the same as that of heavy fuel oil before the first energy crisis, in terms of thermal content.

In 1978-79 coal was 16 per cent cheaper. In 1983-84 the difference was a huge 39 per cent and in view of the increase in the sterling price of crude oil in recent months the gap between the two must now be even wider. No wonder the CEGB is demanding massive compensation from the Government for being forced to burn oil rather than coal to help break the miners' strike.

I estimate on the basis of the 1983-84 figures that in 1983 it would have cost the electricity authorities an extra £2,335m to burn oil instead of coal, assuming they could get the oil at the same price as before. This figure would be reduced to about £1,400m if the price of coal was raised to only 16 per cent less than oil, the figure at the time this Government came to office.

There can be no doubt but that the Government has sought to hold down the cost of coal to convince the public that the coal mining industry is unprofitable and that the blame for this can be put on Mr Scargill.

In time of war our nuclear power stations would have to be closed down, for fear of bombing, and supplies of North Sea oil would be cut off. We spend billions on defence, but because of Mrs Thatcher's desire to take revenge for what she regards as the humiliation of 1974 the Government is setting out to destroy the foundation on which our defence would rest.

Yours faithfully,
AUSTIN MITCHELL,
House of Commons.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Destitute style of existence

From Mr Richard Slee

Sir, Mr Govett and Mr Saunte (July 20) should not be too surprised at the plight of the sick old man they found in a doorway.

In the cathedral city of Exeter an old lady and her adult son have been living on a site in a main street for several months in a makeshift shelter of rubbish, supermarket trolleys, cardboard boxes and polythene sheeting.

My wife and I took them hot coffee, food and blankets during the unseasonably cold summer weather earlier in the year.

Our first reaction was incredulity that this could be happening in a British city. My wife, just returned from a visit to India and Bangladesh, where street poverty is both seen and expected, was perhaps even more disturbed than I.

The old lady already has generalised arthritic pain and may not last out this winter unless she finds some shelter. It seems that we can indeed leave helpless old people to die in the gutter.

Yours etc,
RICHARD SLEE,
93 Longbrook Street,
Exeter,
Devon.
July 20.

From Bronwen Lady Astor and Miss Pauline Astor

Sir, In reply to the second question of Mr R. Govett and Mr J. Saunte, as to what should be done for the homeless when all organizational doors are closed, we have found it actually beneficial to *both* parties to take them, on these occasions, into our own home.

Are we not being given an unexpected opportunity to welcome Christ into the heart?

Yours,
BRONWEN ASTOR,
PAULINE ASTOR,
Tuesley Manor,
Tuesley,
Godalming, Surrey.
July 20.

From Mrs M. A. Kaye

Sir, The letter from Messrs Govett and Saunte clearly indicates that we are in need of Mother Teresa's Sanctuaries in this country.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH KAYE,
66 Alleyn Road, SE21.
July 20.

Liverpool's finances

From the Deputy Leader of Liverpool City Council

Sir, The finances of Liverpool City Council have been discussed and debated in public over the last 12 months, far more than under any of the previous Liberal/Tory councils of the last 10 years put together. Thousands of working people have been involved in the consultations in their workplace or community and each time the overwhelming majority backed the Labour council.

It is therefore ridiculous for Sir Trevor Jones (July 16) to argue that we have been "keeping everyone in the dark". We recognised right from the beginning that to win we needed the active participation of workers, and because of the open campaign we have conducted that is exactly what we secured.

As for us "creating the problem and then campaigning about it", the 60,000 unemployed and the 22,000 families in desperate need of decent housing did not suddenly materialise the day after we took office in May, 1983. They resulted from the policies of the Tories at a national level, supplemented by the Liberals at a local level.

We have sought to alleviate some of the worst problems by creating jobs and building houses. The victory of the workers of Liverpool has had absolutely nothing to do with Jones or his mythical £20m he claims to have left us.

The truth is that our inheritance from the Liberals was one of cuts and more cuts in the jobs and services provided for working people.

Clearly Jones now recognises that far from being an electoral liability the ideas and supporters of Militant are an attraction for working people.

Yours sincerely,
DEREK HATTON, Deputy Leader,
Liverpool City Council,
Municipal Buildings,
Liverpool.
July 17.

Service pensions

From Mr John Alexander-Sinclair

Sir, As a contemporary of Sir Anthony Rumbold's I will suffer, or my widow will suffer, a still greater injustice at the hands of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

When about to retire some twenty years ago I was given the choice of a lower pension with a widow's pension (for which I had contributed for 40 years of service) or a higher rate of pension. I chose the former.

I then lost my then wife and later I married again and was told that when I died my widow would not be entitled to any pension. In other words my contribution to my widow's pension was confiscated and the deduction from my current pension was ignored.

I am now informed by the Department of Health and Social Security that as my present wife has reached the age of 60 and is still in employment (we couldn't live on my existing pension alone) they are deducting £20 a month from my national pension.

The injustice is blatant although the sums involved are trivial in terms of the global pension figures but significant to my wife and myself and eventually to my widow. I am now 78 years of age. If justice is to be done, speed is important.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR,
5 Aysgarth Road,
Dulwich Village, SE21.
July 9.

Worries over surrogate motherhood

From Ms Diana M. Cawdell

Sir, Yesterday the Warnock committee published its report on artificial reproduction and today David Davies (feature, July 19) explained his reservations and the reason for his dissension from the majority view to ban surrogacy. In his article Mr Davies writes:

There undoubtedly are women prepared to be a surrogate in exchange for substantial sums of money and couples are prepared to pay comparable sums to satisfy a yearning that those with no fertility problem fail to comprehend.... we would imagine the surrogacy agency would put all potential participants in surrogacy through the most careful screening.

It seems to me that these two sentences raise very serious questions in themselves, quite apart from the moral and ethical problems raised by the concept of surrogacy itself.

There are no qualifications for getting married and trying to raise a family – all sorts of people do it; they come from all walks of life and all sections of society and presumably, therefore, those who suffer the physical, emotional and psychological problems of infertility also come from equally varied backgrounds.

Who will decide which of these infertile couples are fit to become parents and which should remain childless and what criteria will be used to make such a judgment? What "last resort" does Mr Davies offer to those who fail to meet the required standards, whatever they may be, or who do not have the means to pay the "substantial sums" involved but whose suffering, I imagine, is no less great?

The argument presented in the article suggests that the concept of surrogacy should become acceptable to us because it will alleviate the pain and unhappiness of the hopelessly infertile and is, therefore, beneficial. That particular argument fails, however, because the panacea being offered is spurious and in reality surrogacy will be a luxury for a very few.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA M. CAWDELL,
16 Redan Street, W14.
July 19.

From Dr Ian Morgan

Sir, I have read with interest the Warnock report published today (report, July 19) and am pleased that such a document has been compiled on such an important subject. Although I am a member of the medical profession, there are two points which concern and bemuse me on social and logical lines – the legal length of time an embryo may survive experimentally and the question of surrogacy.

To the first point, it has been suggested that 14 days should be the limit of experiment on embryonic life, after which time it becomes covered by law and its subsequent life and demise become a criminal offence. I find such a suggestion hypocritical, as the amended Abortion Act 1982 allows termination of life up to 168 days, the unborn foetus only having full legal rights after this time. If we accept the Abortion Act as a a legal limit, and its implication on the legal status of an unborn foetus, how can we then accept double standards when discussing experimentation?

The second point, that of surrogacy, I find an anathema, contrary to logical thinking. The genetic material which is responsible for the formation of a human being as an individual is obtained half from the male sperm and half from the female egg: the uterus, *per se*, has purely the rôle of providing an environment in which the mature fertilized egg can grow and develop sufficiently to exist independently after birth.

I find it ironic that the Warnock report is prepared to legalise the donation of the very genetic material which predestines the growth and characteristics of a human being, the coding that will be with that human being for "three score years and ten", but advises against allowing a married couple to have their own sperm and egg fertilized *in vitro* ("test-tube" fertilization) and have this combination inserted into the uterus of a third party, "borrowing" the uterus for nine months.

Which does man value more, the genetic material which constitutes the individual persona, or an organ which is used for nine months purely as an area for nurture and growth?

My own opinion on abortion, embryo experimentation, sperm and egg donation, and surrogacy has been kept from this letter as much as possible, but I hope, in the subsequent months, we can decide on arranging our priorities in order of importance, as well as having consistency of thought.

Yours faithfuly,
IAN MORGAN,
East Birmingham Hospital,
Bordesley Green East,
Birmingham.

From Dr Mary Tighe

Sir, Now that the Warnock report has been published in full and that public debate on its implications has commenced may we at last see some progress towards drawing up a charter for human (embryo) rights? It seems illogical that such an illustrious committee should strongly condemn any experimentation on embryos after 14 days of growth, due to the possibility of perception of pain, when, since 1967, over two million embryos, the majority with fully intact central nervous systems, have been fragmented by curretage/suction or forcibly expelled prematurely, a practice not only condoned but vociferously defended by society.

In-vitro pain and *in-utero* pain are surely indistinguishable.

Yours faithfully,
MARY TIGHE,
64 Eastleigh Road,
Taunton, Somerset.

Fire from Heaven

From Dr Pieter van der Merwe

Sir, George Hill's article (July 17) is a neat reminder that if one is looking for "paranormal auguries" in the burning of York Minster, it is the blaze of 1829, rather than 1984, that should perhaps command most attention – especially as the story becomes even more bizarre than he relates.

Jonathan Martin's fire-raising in the choir caused a sensation, which was immediately exploited by the popular entertainment moguls of the day. The most memorable effort in this line was that of Mr Thomas Hamlet, flamboyant proprietor of the Queen's Bazaar and "British Diorama" in Oxford Street, who commissioned Clarkson Stanfield, the leading stage painter of the day, to produce a 40ft by 30ft transparency picture entitled "The City of York with the Cathedral on Fire".

Animated by spectacular lighting and sound effects, this piece of proto-cinema enjoyed a month of popular acclaim until May 27, 1829, when art mirrored *life* beyond anyone's hopes or expectations. A turpentine flare used in the effects touched off the painted cloth and "the minster" the "City of York" the "British Diorama" *and* the bazaar burnt down in 20 minutes flat!

Whether this was interpreted as a divine form of art criticism is not recorded, though the painter, perhaps playing safe, charitably remitted part of his fee to the unfortunate Hamlet.

Yours faithfully,
PIETER VAN DER MERWE,
National Maritime Museum, SE10.

Vaccination reactions

From the General Secretary of the Institute of Biology

Sir, The High Court has recently given permission to seven children left with severe brain damage after whooping cough vaccination to bring action for damages. The question will be argued on the basis of possible negligence by the Department of Health and Social Security, vaccine manufacturers and local health authorities in urging vaccination without sufficiently warning of the dangers.

The public may well wonder whether such an argument is to the general good, and whether in any case the welfare of these poor children and those responsible for their care is a proper matter for legal proceedings.

About 10 years ago the Institute of Biology issued a statement on exactly this subject. It said that "since such children were given vaccines as part of a programme to the benefit of the community it would be logical to suggest that any long-term adverse reactions, leading to a loss of earning capacity by the individual, should receive adequate compensation from the community".

That statement is as true and as germane today as it was in September, 1974; it is to our country's shame that it is still relevant. Must it not be the wish of us all that these unfortunates should be properly, generously cared for without them having to sue for it?

Yours faithfully,
P. N. O'DONOGHUE,
General Secretary,
The Institute of Biology,
20 Queensberry Place, SW7.

Franz Joseph recalled

From Major T. J. D. Holmes

Sir, It was with particular interest that I read Richard Bassett's report today (July 9) concerning the sale of the portrait of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. The Emperor was appointed Colonel in Chief of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards in March, 1896, until the outbreak of the First World War.

In your report it was stated that the embassy portrait is the only known painting of the Emperor wearing the Order of the Garter. The officers' mess of the Queen's Dragoon Guards possesses two paintings of Franz Joseph, one a large portrait by Horowitz and another smaller painting of the Colonel in Chief reviewing the regiment, by J. E. C. Matthews.

In both paintings he is shown in the full dress ceremonial uniform of the King's Dragoon Guards and clearly wearing the Order of the Garter.

At the start of hostilities in 1914 Franz Joseph sent a letter to the regiment to the effect that the Emperor wished the regiment to know that he was most distressed that his regiment and his country should be in a state of war and went on to explain that he had given orders to all his troops that should any officer or man of the King's Dragoon Guards be so unfortunate as to be taken prisoner, he was to be regarded as a personal guest for the duration of hostilities.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY J. D. HOLMES,
1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards,
Carver Barracks,
Wimbish,
Saffron Walden, Essex.

Naturally so

From Mr C. L. Fox

Sir, Would any trade union official please explain to your readers (preferably without using the adjective "democratic") why it is naturally unjust for the Government to require the staff at GCHQ not to belong to a union (though still enjoying most of the benefits to union membership except the right to strike) but naturally just for the trade unions, by means of the closed shop, to compel otherwise free men to belong to one.

Yours sincerely,
C. L. FOX,
Heatherbrow,
The Ridges,
Finchampstead, Berkshire.

Making best use of countryside

From Mr David Butler

Sir, In his letter of July 9 Mr Alfred Wood drew attention to the importance for wildlife of natural areas in cities.

In and close to Philip Howard's "best place in God's green world" (feature, July 6) – Oxford – existing natural areas are suffering from heavy use by people, rubbish dumping and over-grazing, from Shotover with its managed woodlands visited by nearly 500,000 people a year to extensive flat riverside meadows and a number of smaller natural areas for which management resources have been insufficient in the past.

Now the city council has, with the purpose of actively overcoming present destructive pressures, decided to create a special landscape management team which, as well as managing and maintaining existing habitats, will be able to establish new wooded and wild flower areas.

They will be assisted by schools and conservation volunteers who have for several years been helping to establish small copses and woodlands; voluntary wardens will take responsibility for some areas and be able to call on the team's resources.

Urban nature conservation is clearly of enormous public interest and local authorities are in an excellent position to play a vital role co-ordinating and promoting initiatives. There is a strong case for present parks and open space management practices to be modified to encourage wildlife.

As the countryside becomes an increasingly hostile place for wildlife the natural areas within the city will become essential refuges.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BUTLER,
City Engineer and Director of Recreation,
Oxford City Council,
The Town Hall,
Oxford.
July 19.

A flag for Europe

From Mr Amédée Turner, QC, MEP for Suffolk (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, The history of the absence of a European Community flag is not quite as simple as Mr Cosmo Russell sets it out in his letter of July 13.

The European Parliament, on a very small vote about two years ago, proposed to ask the Council of Europe if the Parliament and the EEC could use the Council of Europe flag, comprising 12 gold stars on a blue background.

Informal negotiations with the Council of Europe, fortunately, have so far failed and, again fortunately, an attempt was made to have second thoughts; so the matter was returned to the Legal Affairs Committee and the Political Committee to advise the President on next steps, and it was proposed that the European Community and Parliament should use the 12-gold-star flag differentiated in some way.

This was what the Council of Europe originally had in mind when it adopted its flag.

I, myself, have flown my own flag in my constituency for five years, comprising gold stars in a circle, differentiated by a silver map of the Community in the centre. This has had the advantage in my elections, for instance, that anybody seeing it knows what it means because the map is self-explanatory. That is the original medieval purpose of a flag for rallying troops in battle.

In the past I have tried to persuade the Parliament to adopt this flag, but not everyone likes the map – some perhaps because they think it is pedestrian and others because it acknowledges the eastern frontier of Germany.

Needless to say, when other countries join the EEC I adapt my map, just as the stars on the US flag are adapted when further states join the union.

Yours faithfully,
AMEDEE TURNER,
The Barn,
Westleton,
Saxmundham,
Suffolk.
July 13.

Nursery politics

From Mr Paul Ashbee

Sir, Surely Dr Bradley's "Mary, Mary, quite contrary" (letter, July 11) was Mary Tudor and a knock at the reinstatement of the Roman Church? The silver bells were the sanctus bells, the cockleshells the emblems of pilgrimage (to Compostella) and the pretty maids all in a row the nuns at office.

None the less, there is apparently no proof that the jingle was known before the eighteenth century.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL ASHBEE,
The Old Rectory,
Chedgrave,
Norwich.
July 11.

Greatly exaggerated

From Mr J. A. C. Willson

Sir, I am disturbed to read in your columns today (July 19), in the piece by Mr Kenneth Fleet, a reference to "the late Mr Holmes".

I trust that since Mr Sherlock Holmes's death has not been confirmed in your obituary columns you will request your excellent Executive Editor not to spread such unjustified rumours of the loss of one of England's greatest men in future.

Yours truly,
JOHN A. C. WILLSON,
Whitewings,
Village Street,
Witham on the Hill,
Bourne, Lincolnshire.
July 19.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 23: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was entertained at luncheon today by His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America and Mrs Price at Winfield House, London, NW1.

The Countess of Lichfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Glasgow and was received on arrival at Glasgow Airport by the Lord Lieutenant for the City of Glasgow (Councillor Robert Gray, The Right Hon the Lord Provost).

Her Royal Highness, as President of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was present this afternoon at a Service of Thanksgiving held to commemorate the Centenary of the Society in Glasgow Cathedral.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon later attended a Reception given for the RSSPCC by Glasgow District Council, at the City Chambers, Glasgow.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 23: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Joint Patron, London House for Overseas Graduates, this afternoon visited William Goodenough House, Mecklenburgh Square, London.

Dame Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 23: The Duke of Kent was present this evening at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Captain Charles Blount was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 23: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy today visited Leanchoil Hospital at Forres and local industries in the west of Morayshire.

Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy afterwards returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

A memorial service for Earl Howe will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, today at noon.

Memorial services for Lord Astor of Hever will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, at noon on Thursday, July 26, and in Canterbury Cathedral at 3pm on Friday, July 27.

Birthdays today

Sir Bernard de Bunsen, 77; Lord Digby, 60; Admiral Sir Laurence Durlacher, 80; Lord Fisher, 63; Mr Jacques Fouroux, 37; Mr Robert Graves, 89; Mr C. E. A. Hambro, 54; Mr J. W. Hele, 58; Mr Wilfred Josephs, 57; Vice-Admiral Sir David Loram, 60; Mr Edwin Mirvish, 70; Miss Nora Swinburne, 82; Professor Frank Thistlethwaite, 69; Mr Peter Yates, 55.

Old Etonian Association

The Old Etonian Association will publish a new list of members this autumn. Members who have reason to believe that the association's records are out of date or incomplete are invited to send their name, address and any other particulars to the Honorary Secretary, Old Etonian Association, Carter Centre, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. Harris
and Miss W. M. Skorupski
The marriage will take place between Andrew Harris and Wendy Skorupski on July 28 at St Chad's, Seighford.

Mr A. J. Moore
and Miss P. J. Locket
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Canon and Mrs D. C. Moore, of Norwich, and Penny, daughter of Dr and Mrs N. A. Locket, of Adelaide, South Australia.

Mr C. M. Singer
and Miss E. A. Ward
The engagement is announced between Charles Montague, only son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Singer, of Highgate, London, and Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. A. Ward, of Hillsborough, California.

Marriages

Mr J. M. Ellison
and Mlle C. G. C. van Schendel
The marriage took place on Saturday at St John's, Tervuren, Belgium, of Mr Jonathan Ellison, son the Right Rev Gerald Ellison, Vicar-General of Bermuda, and Mrs Ellison, of Bishop's Lodge, Hamilton, Bermuda, and Cerne Abbas, Dorset, and Mlle Catherine van Schendel, elder daughter of M and Mme Gerard van Schendel, of Court-St Etienne, Belgium.

Mr S. J. Hirst
and Miss N. P. C. Nunan
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 21, at the Brompton Oratory, Knightsbridge of Mr Stephen Hirst and Miss Nathalie Nunan.

Mr J. E. R. Wanchope
and Mrs J. P. Cubitt
The marriage took place in London yesterday between Mr John Wanchope and Mrs Juliet Cubitt.

Viviana Durante and Kevin O'Hare with other members of the Royal Ballet School rehearsing yesterday for a performance of "Aurora's Wedding" from Tchaikovsky's *Sleeping Beauty*, one of several performances the young dancers are giving this week at Sadler's Wells (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Luncheons

Lord Mayor
The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday in honour of the Alderman for the Ward of Tower and Mrs Roger Cork, the Alderman for the Ward of Lime Street and Mrs Bryan Toye, the Alderman for the Ward of Candlewick and Mrs Richard Nichols and the newly elected Alderman for the Ward of Cheap and Mrs Anthony Ball.

Institution of Structural Engineers
The President of the Institution of Structural Engineers, Dr Roy Rowe, was host at the first presidential luncheon which was held at the institution on Thursday, July 19, 1984.

The guests were:
Mr J M Hope (Assistant Secretary, Construction Industry, DoE), Mr Bryan Jefferson (Director-General of Design Services, PSA), Dr Kenneth Miller, (Director-General, The Engineering Council), Sir George Moseley (Permanent Secretary, DoE), Mrs Renee Short, MP (Parliamentary and Scientific Committee) and Sir John Osborn, MP.

Receptions

St Stephen's Constitutional Club
The Prime Minister was present at a reception given yesterday by St Stephen's Constitutional Club. Lord Kaberry of Adel, president, was the host, assisted by Mr Donald Thompson, MP, and Mr C. R. Meyer, chairman.

College of Arms
The Earl Marshal and the Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms were hosts yesterday evening at a reception to mark the restoration of the College of Arms for its quincentenary year.

Among the guests were:
The Speaker and Mrs Weatherill, the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs Jamieson, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs Young, the Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, Mrs Charles H Price, III, the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Maclean and the Chairman of the GLC.

Dinners

Compass Hotels Limited
The Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their Ladies, was the guest of honour at a dinner last night, to celebrate the centenary of the Great Eastern Hotel in the City, given by Compass Hotels Limited. The toasts were proposed by Mr R. D. Plant and Mr S. J. Tee, joint managing directors of Compass Hotels. The Lord Mayor responded to the civic toast and Sir Peter Parker replied on behalf of the Guests.

Among the guests were:
Baroness Phillips, Sir Kenneth and Lady Cork, Sir Alexander and Lady Glen, Lady Hollenden, [illegible] Leng, Lady Parker, Mr R B Reid, Mr and Mrs [illegible], Mr and Mrs H J Duckworth, [illegible] Innholders' Company and Mrs Livingston and the Master of the Cooks' Company and Mrs Young.

University news

Cambridge
Elections and appointments
Canon S. W. Sykes, MA, of St John's College, Van Mildert Professor of Divinity in Durham University, has been elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity from October 1, 1985.

Dr G Dudbridge, MA, PhD, of Magdalene College, university lecturer in Modern Chinese in Oxford University and Fellow of Wolfson College, Oxford, has been elected into the Professorship of Chinese from October 1, 1985.

Professor M. K. Hopkins, MA, of King's College, Professor of Sociology, Brunel University, has been elected into the Professorship of Ancient History from October 1, 1985. Dr P. P. G. B. Bateson, of King's College, has been appointed Professor of Ethology from October 1, 1984.

Dr P. A. Merton, of Trinity College, has been appointed Professor of Human Physiology from October 1, 1984.

Dr C. Fuentes, author and diplomatist, has been elected Simon Bolivar Professor of Latin-American Studies for the academical year 1986-87.

Dr H Ahmed, of Corpus Christi College, in Microelectronics from October 1, 1984; Dr H H Erskine-Hill, of Pembroke College, in Literary History from October 1, 1984; Dr M Gerloch, of Trinity Hall, in Inorganic Chemistry from October 1, 1984; Dr A Giddens, of King's College, in Sociology from October 1, 1984; Dr M H Johnson, of Christ's College in Experimental Embryology from October 1 1984; Dr M C Lyons, of Pembroke College, in Medieval Islamic Studies from October 1, 1984; Dr N E Savin of Trinity College, Econometrics from October 1, 1984.

Lecturers: Appointed for three years from October 1, 1984:
Divinity: W Horbury, MA, PhD (Corpus Christi College), MA (Oxford); History: K E Wrightson, MA, PhD (Fitzwilliam College); Economics and Politics: T J Kehoe, of Churchill College, BA (Providence College), MA, PhD (Yale); Geography: K S Richards, MA, PhD (Jesus College); Linguistics: V A Law, PhD (Sidney Sussex College), BA (McGill Univ).

Edinburgh
Appointments
[illegible]

Promotions
[illegible] P Hayman, Lecturer, Hebrew and Old Testament Studies: Mr A P R Howatt, Lecturer, Linguistics: Mr J M Kelly, Lecturer, Animal Health: Mr T J McGlew, Lecturer, Sociology: Dr W S M Nicoll, Lecturer, Humanity: Dr G C Priestley, Lecturer, Dermatology: Dr G C Reid, Lecturer, Economics: Dr A Jill R Stephenson, Lecturer, History: Dr F Whaling, Lecturer, Systematic Theology: Dr H W Whittington, Lecturer, Electrical Engineering.

London
Appointments to chairs
A E Buckwell, lecturer in agricultural economics, Newcastle University, to the chair of agricultural economics at Wye College from September 1.

A N Clements, Principal scientist, Shell Biosciences Laboratory, Sittingbourne, Kent, to the chair of medical entomology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from August 1.

C S F Easmon, professor of medical microbiology, St Mary's Hospital Medical School, to the Fleming chair of medical microbiology, St Mary's Hospital Medical School from March 1.

M Hobsley, professor of surgery, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, to the chair of surgery, Middlesex Hospital Medical School from October 1.

J E T Jones, reader in animal health, Royal Veterinary College, [illegible]

[illegible] relation to dentistry at University College London, to the chair of microbiology in relation to dentistry at University College London from October 1.

R F M Wood, clinical reader in surgery, Oxford University, to the chair of surgery at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College from October 1

Conferment of title of professor
Ecology: R S Clymo, Westfield College (May 1); biochemical engineering: P Dunnill, University College (October 1); ocean engineering: W R Eatock-Taylor, University College (October 1); English law: M D A Freeman, University College (October 1); cell biology: D Gingell, Middlesex Hospital Medical School (April 1).

Latest wills

Anglo-Saxon coins for Ashmolean

Mr Anthony Gunstone, of Lincoln, the former director of Lincolnshire's museums, left estate valued at £47,206. He left his collection of coins to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The collection of Anglo-Saxon coins, which was displayed in the Usher Gallery, in Lincoln is one of the finest in Britain.

Sir Robert George, Erskine, Godalming, Surrey, and of London, formerly for 22 years a director of Morgan Grenfell and Company, and president of the Institute of Bankers 1954-56, left estate valued at £695,283 net.

Mr Sydney William Everitt, of Droitwich, Hereford and Worcestershire, company director, left estate valued at £914,576 net.

Mr Alexander Borisovitch Gourvitch, of Chelsea, London, president of the Phoenix Timber Group, left estate valued at £628,734 net.

Mr Cecil Jack Meredith, of Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, left estate valued at £957,724 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Anderson, Mr William, of Pembury, Kent £259,577
Baker, Mr Osmond David, of Usselby, Lincolnshire £274,011
Day, Mr George Bernard, of Stoke on Trent, Solicitor £279,640

Memorial service

Mr R. Ellison
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Randall Ellison was held yesterday in Westminster Abbey. The Dean of Westminster officiated. The Right Rev Cecil Patterson and Rear-Admiral E. F. Gueritz read the lessons. The Right Rev Gerald Ellison, brother, gave an address.

Latest appointments

Mr Nicholas Baker, Conservative MP for Dorset North and Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Goeffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, since June last year, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine Secretary of State for Defence, in succession to Mr Keith Hampson, who resigned last May.

Mr Bill Peters, former High Commissioner for Malawi, to be chairman of Lepra, the British Leprosy Relief Association, in succession to Sir Gawain Bell.

The new director of the UK Centre for Economic and Environmental Development (CEED) is Mr Michael Bown, not Brown, as stated yesterday.

Harriet Davies was a bridesmaid at the marriage of Mr P. J. Hoyland and Miss H. M. Vivian on Saturday.

Appointment




Judge Leonard Bromley, who was sworn in yesterday on his appointment as a circuit judge on the south-eastern circuit and Chief Social Security Commissioner.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev S E Ablewhite, Vicar of Brough, diocese of Carlisle, to be Resident Minister, Aldridge, with special responsibility for St Mary's, Tynings Lane and for Aldridge Methodist Church, diocese of Lichfield.
The Rev M Allen, Vicar of St Peter's, Tile Cross, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vice-Principal of the Aston Training Scheme.
The Rev G D Bayly-Jones, Priest-in-charge of Chalfont St Giles, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector, same benefice, same diocese.
Canon M H Botting, Vicar of St George, Leeds, and Rural Dean of Headingley, diocese of Ripon, to be Rector of United benefice of Aldford, St John the Baptist, and Bruera, St Mary, and Joint Director of Training, diocese of Chester.
The Rev M Burns, Assistant Curate of All Saints, Pin Green, Stevenage, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of Tattenham Corner and Burgh Heath, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev M R Chapman, Royal Navy Chaplain, to be Vicar of Hale, Farnham, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev M H Cross, Vicar of Bishop's Castle, Mainstone and Snead, diocese of Hereford, to be Vicar of Morland with Thrimby and Great Strickland, diocese of Carlisle.
The Rev E W L Davies, Curate of St Mary, Alverstoke, Diocese of Portsmouth, to be Rector of Abbas and Templecombe with Horsington, diocese of Bath and Wells.
The Rev W J Green, Priest-in-charge of South Cerney with Cerney Wick, diocese of Gloucester, to be Vicar of the new benefice of South Cerney with Cerney Wick and Down Ampney, same diocese.
The Rev R A Hall, Chaplain/Teacher of St John's Centre (a community home with education) Tiffield, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of Bessingby, and Vicar of Carnaby, diocese of York.
The Rev Canon D Jackson, Team Rector of Clapham Old Town Team Ministry, and Assistant Rural Dean of Clapham and Brixton, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of St Mary-le-Park, Battersea, same diocese.
The Rev P G C Jeffries, Rector Ampney with Driffield, diocese of Gloucester, to be Rector of the new benefice of The Ampneys with Driffield and Poulton, same diocese.
The Rev T Jones, Vicar of St Stephen and All Martyrs, Oldham, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St Matthew, Perry Beeches, diocese of Birmingham.
The Rev S C Little, Team Leader of the Sector Ministry Team of Milton Keynes Christian Council, diocese of Coventry, to be Team Rector of the Warwick Team Ministry, same diocese.
The Rev S P Lyon, Chaplain of The Lee Abbey Fellowship, Lynton, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of St Peter, Norbiton, diocese of Southwark.
The Rev P D McCrory, Vicar of St Anne, Kew, diocese of Southwark, to be also Rural Dean of Richmond and Barnes, same diocese.
The Rev R G Nelson, Rector of Ste Marie de Castel, Guernsey, diocese of Winchester, to be also Vicar of St Matthew, Cobo, Castel (in plurality), same diocese.
The Rev R W Palmer, Vicar of St Paul's, Wordsworth Avenue, Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar of St John's, Deepcar, same diocese.
The Rev T P Price, Warden of the Bishop Mascall Centre, Ludlow, diocese of Hereford, to be Team Rector, St Martin's Team Ministry, same diocese.
The Rev I J Pusey, Priest-in-charge of St Mary's, Bletchley, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector, same benefice, same diocese.
The Rev D Rayner, Curate, Great St Mary's Cambridge, diocese of Ely, to be Vicar of St George, Camberwell, diocese of Southwark.
The Rev J Risby, Vicar of St Jude's Mildmay Park, Islington, diocese of London, to be Rector of Hunsdon with Widford and Wareside, diocese of St Albans.
The Rev R Rushforth, Vicar of St Nicholas, Portslade, diocese of Chichester, to be also Priest-in-charge of St Andrew's, Portslade, same diocese.
The Rev D C Self, Team Vicar of St Matthew, Southampton, diocese of Winchester, to be Team Rector, Dunstable Team Ministry, diocese of St Albans.
The Rev A D Sherratt, Chaplain of Elizabeth College Guernsey, diocese of Winchester, to be Assistant Priest to serve in the Ecclesiastical Districts of Ste Marie de Castel, and St Matthew, Cobo, within the civil parish of Ste Marie de Castel, Guernsey, same diocese.
The Rev B M Smith, Priest-in-charge of St John Vartry Road, diocese of London, to be Priest-in-charge of St Peter with St Martin Edmonton, same diocese.
The Rev J E A Smith, Priest-in-charge of Princes Risborough, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector, same benefice, same diocese.
The Rev C Sterry, Assistant Curate of Huddersfield St John, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar, Middlestown with Netherton, same diocese.
The Rev J A Terry, Rector of Benhall with Sternfield and Snape, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Vicar of Stevenage, St Mary, Shephall, diocese of St Albans.
The Rev J Tyndall, Assistant Curate of St Thomas, Oakwood, diocese of London, to be Assistant Curate of St Peter with St John, Upper Holloway, same diocese.
The Rev W M Young, Curate of Harlescott, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar, Hadley, same diocese.

Withdrawal of acceptance
The Rev M D Terrell, has withdrawn his acceptance of the living of Norton, diocese of St Albans.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev A J Alban, Vicar of Endon-with-Stanley, diocese of Lichfield, to retire on July 20.
The Rev W J Goldstraw, Vicar of Alton with Bradley le Moors, diocese Lichfield, to resign on October 31.
The Rev W K Hall, Vicar of Glaisdale, diocese of York, to retire on September 30.
The Rev J R Lambeth, Priest-in-charge of St Andrew's, Portslade, and St Peter's, Fishergate, diocese of Chichester, to retire on October 31.
The Rev D Lomas, Priest-in-charge of Newton Hall, diocese of Durham, to resign.
The Rev M H Perry, Vicar of St Matthew and St Luke, Darlington, diocese of Durham, to be Rector of Oldland Team Ministry, diocese of Bristol.
The Rev P Pennant, Priest-in-charge of Goodnestone with Chillenden and Knowlton and also of Adisham, diocese of Canterbury, to retire on June 30.
The Rev J E H Powell, Vicar of Gayton with Fradswell, diocese of Lichfield, to retire on August 31.
The Rev N R Torrington, Rector of Hodnet with Weston under Redcastle and Peplow, diocese of Lichfield, to retire on September 1.

OBITUARY

THE RIGHT REV STEPHEN NEILL

Missionary work in India

The Right Rev Stephen Neill, FBA, who died in Oxford on July 20 at the age of 83 was Bishop of Tinnevelly, India from 1939 to 1945, and a prolific writer on theology and church history.

His death removes one of the most striking and gifted figures from the world church scene, the variety of whose gifts at one time seemed certain to ensure him one of the highest offices in the church. The award of honorary doctorates from no fewer than six universities that spanned the world, and a Fellowship of the British Academy given in 1969, were a measure of the recognition of his intellectual powers and achievements.

The unceasing stream of his writings, which covered a great range of the theological and ecclesiastical fields, was evidence of an astonishing fecundity. Only some psychological problems which led to a breakdown from time to time prevented him occupying the central role in church life which his remarkable abilities would otherwise have commanded.

Stephen Charles Neill was born on December, 31, 1900, the son of the Rev Charles Neill, and was educated at Dean Close school and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a fellow of the college in 1924, retaining his fellowship for four years but going out to south India as a missionary.

It was there that his superb gifts matured. After six years of evangelistic work he was an obvious candidate for the wardenship of the theological college at Tirumaraiyur, and then for the bishopric of the diocese in which he had first served, Tinnevelly.

He was made bishop while still not 39, and served through the years of war until 1945. The influx of many British servicemen into the area meant that not a few came under the influence of the quite dazzling personality of the young bishop.

Beneath the eloquence and dynamism was a mind of singular power and range. That range led him to be truly ecumenical in his sympathies. By 1935 he had been brought into the work of the joint committee which was preparing for church union in south India. The historian of that union, Bengt Sundkler, says, "He stated the Anglican stand-point with brilliant lucidity and had a capacity to understand other traditions which was of particular value".

That capacity and an unusual gift with words made him the draftsman of many documents. It seemed clear that he would be one of the most formative figures in the united church, which was to come into being in 1947. But by then a breakdown had necessitated his return to Britain. His ecumenical service in the future was to be in other spheres.

Already in 1938 he had appeared on the world scene, though at a gathering in south India. He was a delegate at the highly influential assembly of the International Missionary Council at Tambaram, Madras, in 1938, and his ability was recognized.

Quite swiftly after his return from south India, following a brief period of work in Cambridge, he was recruited to the staff of the World Council of Churches, then in process of formation. It came into full being at Amsterdam in 1948, and Neill was appointed associate general secretary. With the late Dr Ruth Rouse he was the editor of *The History of the Ecumenical Movement 1517-1948*, a very substantial volume which set the modern movement in perspective.

From 1952 for some eighteen years his basic task was the editing and later directing of a library of "World Christian Books", a comprehensive collection of small volumes intended to serve the younger churches. It was work for which his missionary service and literacy gifts well fitted him. But this job was only basic, for he served for terms as professor in Hamburg and Nairobi universities, as well as being visiting professor and lecturer at many others.

All the time books poured from his pen, all marked by a facility and vividness of style and a range of erudition that were rarely found in such harmonious combination. His two substantial Pelican volumes on *Anglicanism* and *Christian Missions* are representative of his power, but it extended to magisterial surveys of New Testament scholarship and church history.

Neill had the same ease and power as a speaker as he possessed as an author. His lucidity and force made him in great demand right through a long life.

Many will regret that Neill's breakdowns precluded the offices of leadership for which he was otherwise so well fitted. His literary legacy nonetheless was a considerable stimulus to the Christian cause, and will remain to inspire for not a few years in the future.

Neill never married.

MR E. D. TAYLOR

Mr Duncan Taylor, FCA, a member of one of the oldest families associated with the British woollen industry, died on July 19 at the age of 95.

A chartered accountant by profession, he succeeded to the chairmanship of Messrs J. T. and J. Taylor Ltd on the death of his uncle, Theodore Cooke Taylor, in 1952.

He had not only the Taylor acumen for business, but also an intense interest in the family history and tradition which is a part of the story of the British textile trade, and long before he succeeded to the family interest in the Batley profit-sharing concern, he had also been a director, and later chairman of another old established Batley company, Messrs Joseph Newsome, and Sons Ltd.

Edward Duncan Taylor was born on October 9, 1888, a son of Arthur Willans Taylor, and a grandson of Joshua Taylor, who in the middle of the 19th century did much to develop the family mills. He was educated at Batley Grammar School before going on to Mill Hill, but less than two years after that he left to become articled with the firm of John Gordon and Company, chartered accountants, of Leeds, later to become John Gordon, Harrison, Taylor and Company, a firm of which he was for some years head.

Apart from the two Yorkshire woollen textile organizations, he has been chairman of Samuel Salter and Company Ltd, the West of England worsted cloth makers, with which members of his family had for many years been associated.

He was closely concerned with the work of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and had sat on the national council.

He inherited the strong individualistic convictions of the Taylors, but he was a considerable supporter of the principle of co-partnership and profit-sharing in industry. He followed his uncle's example of attending and speaking at length at the annual meeting of the worker-shareholders.

He married Queenie, a daughter of G. W. Laxton, another notable Yorkshire cloth manufacturer of the 19th and early 20th century.

VISCOUNT ALLENBY

Viscount Allenby, 2nd Viscount, died on July 17 at his home in Westwell, Kent. He was 81.

The son of Captain Frederick Allenby, CBE, RN, in 1936 he succeeded his uncle, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, victor of the Palestine campaign against the Turks in World War I. He went to Eton and Sandhurst joining the 11th Hussars and serving throughout the Second World War, retiring in 1946.

He married first in 1930 Mary Champneys. The marriage was dissolved and he married secondly in 1949 Mrs Daisy Neame.

MR A. E. COOK

Mr Alexander Edward Cook, CMG, who died on July 20 at the age of 78, joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1928, retiring as Permanent Secretary, Eastern Region, Nigeria in 1956.

Thereafter he was from 1956 a Member of the British Caribbean Federal Capital Commission and from 1959 to 1960 was attached to the Government of Libya as Economic Adviser under the auspices of the UN Technical Assistance Administration.

Mr Frank Sleeman, CBE, who died on July 14, was a former National President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

Science report

Rabbits becoming immune to myxomatosis

By Graham Jones

Farmland throughout Britain could be threatened by an evolutionary process which could cost the nation millions of pounds: the rabbit is becoming resistant to the disease myxomatosis.

Already, destruction of crops by wild rabbits is estimated to cost tens of millions of pounds; if the rabbit population increases, so will the expense. That possibility is highlighted in research from government scientists which has shown that the wild rabbit is getting increasingly resistant to the disease.

After the appearance of myxomatosis in Britain in 1953 the rabbit population was practically wiped out within two years, and only 1 per cent survived. But the new study from the Ministry of Agriculture laboratories in Worplesdon, near Guildford in Surrey, has shown that about 50 per cent of wild rabbits are surviving the disease.

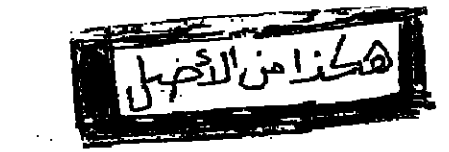
The researchers, who have been studying myxomatosis for some years, looked at four separate rabbit populations in Britain. Nearly 200 rabbits were caught and injected with the virus responsible for the disease. Only 100 died of the infection compared with all of the domestic rabbits given the virus to enable a comparison to be made.

The researchers say in their report that there is no reason to suggest that the four sample groups are any different to other wild rabbit populations, and that "it is reasonable to conclude that such resistance to myxomatosis is now widespread in wild rabbits in Britain".

If that conclusion is correct and rabbits are becoming genetically resistant to the disease as a result of evolution, then there could be grave consequences for British farmers. At present myxomatosis so regulates the rabbit population that crop destruction is at a minimum.

However, if resistance continues to grow, then the rabbit population seems certain to increase unless the virus changes into a more virulent strain. If that occurred – and there is some evidence to suggest that it might happen – then the status quo would be maintained. If not, then the researchers say that an increase in rabbit damage could be prevented only by big changes in rabbit control.

The Journal of Hygiene, 1984, 92, 255.



THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Risks for societies in new-found freedom

Government proposals, contained in yesterday's green paper on new building society legislation, are likely to prove as much a headache for small building societies as for the banks, and will certainly precipitate a further reduction in the number of minnows within the industry.

The effect of the proposed legislation will be to divide the industry into those societies which can offer a full range of financial services, and those which cannot. In theory societies with assets of £80m or more will be free to fully exploit the new provisions – in practice it will probably be only the top 10 or at most 20, thereby hastening the day predicted by Mr Brian Phillips of Nationwide when there will be only 10 societies operating, largely indistinguishable from the banks. The majority of societies have been relegated to a second division.

The Building Societies Association played down the effect of the proposals on small societies yesterday, saying that they would simply be precluded from lending unsecured and from owning land – the main concessions to be introduced in the new legislation. But as one building society general manager said: "I would not like to be running a small society today. I do not think they will be too happy with the whole thing."

The only disappointment for the Building Societies Association, whose proposals have largely been accepted by Government, was the reluctance expressed in the green paper to allow the societies to operate in-house estate agency services.

Here the green paper expresses considerable reservation on the possible conflict of interest and asks for further consultation of how safeguards could best be introduced. The BSA responsed with the comment that it did not see why building societies should be treated any differently from Lloyd's Bank, which owns one of the country's largest estate agency network.

It is envisaged throughout that progress in the more risky areas of unsecured lending and property development should be slow. Evolution rather than revolution was how the Treasury described the changes.

But the scale of the new freedom should not be underestimated. The optimum amount which the societies could lend unsecured at today's asset figures works out at about £4,000m. This is not insignificant when set beside the banks' lending total to the personal sector of £9,000m excluding mortgage lending.

The surpris was the firm recommendation that the societies' invetors' compensation scheme should be put on a statutory basis, in line with the provisions of the 1979 Banking Act. This would in effect reduce protection from the present level of 90 per cent of investments' with no limit, to a maximum of 75 per cent of deposits up to £10,000.

The green paper suggests that societies would be free to offer a "top up" voluntary scheme bringing compensation up to the present 90 per cent level. But with increased competition between the large and smaler societies, there is little incentive for the largest societies to join such a scheme. The overall effect would probably be to give the top six a big marketing advantage over the small societies, hastening the flurry of mergers which is already taking place.

Sun Life rises as takeover target

Both Citicorp and Standard Chartered Bank want clearing bank status in Britain and both are interested in building up a retail presence here. But are these the only two aims that the largest bank in the United States and Britain's biggest independent overseas bank have in common?

There is perhaps a third. Citicorp has received clearance from the Securities and Exchange Commission to operate in the British life assurance market and is looking at ways of doing so. Standard Chartered has also looked at this sector as a possible way into the consumer market in Britain for financial services generally.

Sun Life is now being seen as a natural takeover target for both companies. Sun Life is 26 per cent owned by Liberty Life of South Africa, the first company set up by Mr Mark Weinborg, now the doyen of unit linked life assurance in Britain. Liberty Life in turn is controlled by Standard Bank Investment Corporation in South Africa. Liberty by itself does not have the muscle to bid – Sun Life is valued at about £380m on the stock market – but Standard Chartered, which controls Standard Bank, it owns 52.4 per cent of it, does.

In South Africa Standard's links with Liberty Life and the less formal association it has there with UBS, the country's largest building society, are being exploited to bring about an interesting experiment in cross-fertilization of financial services. Standard Chartered believes the same experiment could be mirrored here.

Sun Life has been the star performer. Life companies are notoriously difficult to value, but which ever way it is done, Sun Life cannot emerge with net assets per share of more than £4. So a bidder has to be interested in management expertise and the possibility of using the business base for other things.

Banks set for a happy 'marriage'

The original logic of the takeover of Trade Development Bank by the American Express International Banking Corporation last year for $550m (£417m) was the lack of direct competition between them. Whereas the American Express bank, then small, focused its attention on making loans, TDB was more interested in collecting deposits.

TDB also brought as part of its dowry an expertise in bullion trading and skills in virtually risk-free trade finance.

Yesterday, they announced they would merge their London operations. Since both banks were heavily represented in London, combining their businesses in Britain has been the main challenge for the new bank over the past 18 months. In Geneva and New York, the other main centres, TDB and AEIBC will largely go their own ways.

The question is how far the aims of the merger can be met in the current somewhat hostile international banking climate.

The new bank starts life with two important advantages: exposure to troubled sovereign borrowers is small, a fact much appreciated particularly by the rich individuals it hopes to attract; and, a telling point, the bank has been able to identify a fresh market – the medium-sized company which is, or is about to become a multinational.

Mr Raymond Maggar, the general manager of the London operation, admits selecting companies to which he thinks the bank's services can be sold. The pitch will be the combination under one roof of trade financing, private banking for people who often control the companies targeted, and of correspondent banking with 2,000 outlets worldwide.

Will it work? Nobody could accuse TDB under its founder, Mr Edmond Safra, of rashness. Amex, however, is embarked on headlong expansion into every area of financial business.

With assets of $13 billion and capital of $1 billion, the new bank is certainly a powerful force. As long as Mr Safra remains president and chief executive, the marriage should be happy.

Brooke Bond rejects £305m offer from Tate & Lyle

By Michael Prest

Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, yesterday fired the opening rounds of what promises to be a fierce takeover battle for Brooke Bond, the tea, timber and Oxo company. The offer, in paper and cash was worth £305m at Friday's closing prices.

The offer is intended to be the first step in the creation of new force in the food industry, but it was swiftly rejected by the Brooke Bond board who described it as unwelcome and wholly inadequate, after bringing in Lazard as advisers.

Tate, which is being advised by Kleinwort Benson, has offered Brooke Bond shareholders one ordinary share plus 350p cash for every seven Brooke Bond shares, valuing Brooke Bond shares at 98p each. Shareholders may take all or part of the cash element of the offer in unlisted loan notes. As an inducement, Tate says this year's dividends will be 18.5p against 16p last year.

By the end of trading yesterday, Brooke Bond shares had risen from 77p to 100p, while Tate's equity lost 20p to 315p. At one point Tate was trading at 305p.

The new share prices mean that Brooke Bond is capitalized at about £312m, distinctly more than Tate's £215m. Tate will need to issue about 44 million new shares to finance the offer, but City analysts felt that the dilution of Tate's earnings should not be serious.

Mr Neil Shaw, the managing director of Tate who is largely credited with the company's rapid recovery in recent years, said: "Brooke Bond will bring a new food producer to Tate which will give us a better base over the next three to four years to build for or five product lines without middlemen."

He hinted strongly that if the bid were successful, Tate would sell some of the Brooke Bond assets which it did not consider to fit in with the concentration on core food businesses. Mallinson Denny, a timber company, and the butchers' shops owned by Brooke Bond, trading under the name Baxters, might be candidates for divestment.

Robert Haslam: surprise visit to Brooke Bond

City analysts pointed out, however, that whereas Tate & Lyle had decided to concentrate on the food industry, Brooke Bond had taken the opposite line of diversifying into different kinds of business. This appears to be on important reason for Brooke Bond's quick and terse reply to the offer.

Another ground for contention will be Brooke Bond's profits. Ater making £48m pretax last year and £29m in the first half of the year to the end of June, Brooke Bond is expected to turn in more than 70m for 1983-4. Tate & Lyle made £57m last year and this year's result could be broadly similar to Brooke Bond's.

Tate's argument when the formal offer document appears in about a fortnight will be partly based on the quality of Brooke Bond's earning. World tea prices have been high over the last 12 months and timber has also done well.

Brooke Bond knew nothing of Tate's intention before Mr Shaw and Mr Robert Haslam, Tate's chairman who is also chairman of the British Steel Corporation, visited the company yesterday morning.

Keith Hunt case opens

The court case to sort out competing claims by investors and creditors of Mr Keith Hunt, the missing commodities fund manager, began yesterday in front of Mr Justice Harman. The hearings are scheduled to last up to six days.

About 2,000 investors are trying to prove their money was held in trust, giving them a superior status to creditors in the share-out of the remaining money. Realized assets stand at about £5.9m and liabilities at £16.6m, of which £4m relates to profits based on dealing activities for which no evidence has been found.

About 200 former investors of Mr Hunt's Exchange Building and Betting Services have been excluded from this week's hearings, because they had private investment agreements and did not invest through one of the limited companies which were liquidated by the Department of Trade and Industry. Their claims to £1.5m, or £3.5m with profits, will have to wait for a personal bankruptcy case to be brought against Mr Hunt.

Mr Hunt disappeared in mid-April, 1983 and after an investigation by Warwickshire Police, a warrant for his arrest was issued last month.

US growth shakes markets

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Share prices plunged on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, as an extraordinary upward revision of US growth figures sent American money market interest rates climbing, and led to the dollar rising against other currencies all round the world, dimming hopes of any early cut in British interest rates.

The FTSE 100 share index, started at 1,000 at the beginning of the year, fell by 22.9 points to its lowest closing level yet of 986.9, some 14 per cent below its early May peak. The FT 30-share index also dropped 20.9 points, to 755.3, its lowest since December. Long-dated government stocks dropped by as much as £1.

On the foreign exchanges, sterling dropped back 65 points to $1.3175. But there was equal pressure on other currencies with the West German mark, in particular, falling to a 10½ year low against the dollar in New York trading, despite earlier support from the German Bundesbank.

The main reason for this strength in the dollar was a dramatic upward revision of previously published estimates of the growth of output in the United States in the second quarter of the year.

The "flash" figure of 5.7 per cent at an annual rate has now been revised to 7.5 per cent, following a revised 10.1 per cent annual growth rate in the first quarter.

American officials noted that growth had concentrated on investment and exports and Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the US Commerce Secretary, said he expected output growth to moderate to 5 per cent in the remainder of the year. Inflation, on the output measure, actually fell back from 4.4 per cent to 3.2 per cent in the second quarter.

But the figures immediately sent US money market interest rates to the peak of their recent range with Federal Funds at 11½ per cent.

The prospects of higher interest rates caused setbacks in many other financial markets. Gold dropped a further $6¼ to $335 an ounce. In Tokyo, the Nikkei Dow Jones index fell 222.8 point. In Hongkong, where markets are also unsettled by fears over an impasses in talks over the colony's future in advance of Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to Peking, the Hang Seng index fell 54.08 points to 747.02.

Market report, page 15

Midepsa bids for Henlys

By Jonathan Clare

Midepsa, the new investment company created by Mr Michael Ashcroft and Mr David Wickins, has made its first aggressive foray into the takeover game with a widely leaked £16.8m bid for Henlys, the motor traders, officially announced yesterday.

The two who have many common interests through the Hawley Group and The British Car Auction Group respectively, have taken the unusual step of producing a full-blow offer document immediately.

Midepsa, quoted in Canada, already holds some of their joint investments and has built up a stake of almost 30 per cent in Henlys. It is offering 120p per share in cash for the rest.

Henlys made no formal response to the bid yesterday but the board is expected to reject it as inadequate. The Bank of Scotland, which has a 29.6 per cent stake, is expected to follow the board's recommendation.

Yesterday Mr Wickins denied that Midepsa's bid was aimed at asset stripping Henlys. He said: "We're not going to strip it. That's what they (the Henlys board) are doing by selling the prime properties." He admitted that some Henlys garages outside London could be sold off to their managements. Long term, the plan "is to get Henlys, put it right and float it again – but it could be more than just Henlys by then."

Mr Ashcroft said he would have considered selling Midepsa's shares in Henly's. An earlier approach to Henly's by Coleman Milne which holds the Midepsa stake, offering 120p per share was turned down.

The Takeover Panel said it would investigate the circumstances surrounding leaks about the bid but that its action was routine in such circumstances.

Yesterday, Henly's share price rose from 121p to 124p

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 986.9 down 22.9 (high: 1008.3; low: 985.8)
FT Index: 755.3 down 20.9
FT Gilts: 75.96 down 0.48
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 16,948
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.43 down 1.06
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1088.89 down 12.47
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,703.35 down 222.80
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 747.02 down 54.08

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.3175 down 65pts
Index 78.9 up 0.2
DM 3.7950 up 0.01
FrF 11.63 up 0.0275
Yen 325.25 up 1.0
Dollar
Index 137.9 up 1.0
DM 2.8735 up 0.0175

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.3205
Dollar DM 2.8760

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.591591
SDR £0.769570

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 12⅛ - 12½
3 month interbank 12¼ - 12⅛
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12$^{9}/_{16}$ - 12$^{1}/_{8}$
3 month DM 5⅞ - 5¾
3 month Fr F12⅝ - 12¼
US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11$^{7}/_{16}$
Treasury long bond 99⅝ – 99$^{1}/_{16}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $335.25 pm $335
close $335 - 336 (£254 - 254.75)
New York (latest): $336.00
Krugerrand* (per coin): $345.50 - 347 (£262 - 263)
Sovereigns* (new): $78.50 - 79.50 (£59.50 - 60.25)
*Excludes VAT

Bolivia near default as talks go on

From Bailey Morris Washington

Negotiations betwen Latin American debtor nations and their creditor banks moved into an important phase this week as Bolivia edged close to a default and Argentina held talks in Washington with the International Monetary Fund.

In talks in Washington and New York, four Latin American nations attempted to ease their repayment burdens by negotiating debt reschedulings or new lines of credit with banking synidicates.

Señor Dante Caputo, Argentina's foreign minister, talked to the managing director of the IMF as pressure mounted on his country to reach agreement on an economic austerity programme before the next repayment deadline in September $900m (£682m) is due.

At the same time ministers from Venezuela's travelled to New York to open talks with creditor banks on Venezuela's request for a rescheduling of payments on its $34 billion debt for at least 10 years.

Señor Carlos Guillermo Rangel, Venezuela's chief negotiator, hoped to negotiate a deal with creditor banks by mid-September. In addition, Venezuela would also request a further moratorium of at least 90 days on its public sector principle payments falling due, he said.

Nigerian import plan will hit UK firms

By John Lawless

Nigerian importers have less than 40 days to specify what they intend to buy into the country in the 1985 financial year.

This ruling will have a big impact on British companies, which supply between a fifth and a quarter of the country's foreign purchases.

In its attempt to curb wasteful foreign exchange leakages, the military regime in Lagos said: "All bona fide manufacturers in Nigeria who wish to apply for import licences for the 1985 fiscal year can now collect application forms from the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industries".

Completed forms, it emphasized, must be returned "not later than August 31", and it warned companies "not to submit multiple applications as the new forms had been designed to accommodate all the requirements of a company in one year".

The fact that "only application for import licences for industrial raw materials, machinery and spare parts will be considered" puts an increased emphasis on British firms. They have an estimated £2 billion directly at stake, or about 40 per cent of total foreign investment.

These manufacturers are being asked to judge their needs until the end of the next fiscal year. Expatriate factory managers, who have been starved of essential supplies in the past year, will inevitably fear losing out and are likely to over-estimate their needs.

This will cause a problem of allocation for the Nigerian government, which cannot estimate what its imports are likely to cost, because they will be geared to oil revenues.

Fewer than 350 PCW members face suspension

The total number of PCW underwriting members of Lloyd's facing suspension is less than the 350 figure stated by Lloyd's chief executive, Mr Ian Davison, last week.

Last minute filing of audit certificates before last Saturday's solvency deadline reduced the numbers facing suspension, but Lloyd's is not yet putting a figure on the number who have not filed.

Lloyd's Council meets tomorrow to decide what action to take. Under a new by-law promulgated last week names with solvency problems can make written respresentations to the council.

The total 1,525 PCW names will not know until tomorrow at the earliest whether the £38.17m offer made to them by Minet and Alexander & Alexander Services, which would have helped meet solvency requirement, will go ahead.

The final and revised deadline for acceptances of the offer is 5pm today.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Glaxo plans £50m boost for factory

Glaxo, Britain's largest pharmaceuticals company, is investing £50m in production facilities for ceftazidime, its latest antibiotic. The extension to the company's Ulverston factory in Cumbria will be its largest single British investment.

Ceftazidime is now available in Britian, Italy and West Germany. A programmme of further international launches is planned and the bulk of the new output will be for overseas use.

Work on the Ulverston development should be completed by mid-1986. Glaxo shares closed yesterday at 835p, 50p below the year's high.

● ASSOCIATED BRITISH Engineering has reported a pretax loss of £258,000 for the year to March 31, against a profit of £1.1m last time. Turnover dipped slightly from £33.6m to £33.2m. No final dividend will be paid.

Tempus, page 15

● SECURITY CENTRES HOLDINGS, the burglar alarms group, has lifted pretax profits for the year to March 31 to £4.5m from £1.3m. Turnover also increased from £6.5m to £20.6m. A final dividend of 1.4p makes 2.3p for the year, against 1.85p last time.

Tempus, page 15

Italian banks' foreign debts frozen

From John Earle, Rome

The Italian monetary authorities, anxious over the outlook for the lira, have imposed a freeze on the country's banks borrowing abroad beyond the level of their foreign debts at the end of June.

The Bank of Italy, noting that such debts rose quickly during the first half of this year from $12.9 billion (£9.78 billion) to $15 billion, said that short-term capital inflows raised the prospect of difficulties in keeping exchange markets under control.

They also endangered the prospects for keeping a rein on liquidity a d credits and of ensuring a gradual reduction in inflation.

The decision, announced at the weekend, was taken against the background of a worsening balance of payments which for the first five months of this year showed a deficit of 3,894 billion lire (£1.67 billion).

The authorities are also worried by the stimulus to a further outflow into foreign currencies which will be provided if measures go through in the US and West Germany to offer bearer securities in dollars and Deutschemarks.

The move reverses a trend by the Bank of Italy to relax gradually the restrictions under which banks operate. Only last week it announced a small reduction in the percentage of deposit increases which must be put into approved bonds. At the same time banks – including foreign banks – were given greater freedom to open branches

Japanese group given go-ahead for controversial factory

All clear for Worcester robotics plant

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A big step towards the establishment of Britain's first unmanned factory has been taken with the decision by the Japanese company, Yamazaki, to give the go-ahead to its controversial £30m machine tool production facility at Worcester.

The factory, which will create 200 jobs and is receiving £5.2m of government aid (a cost to the taxpayer of £26,000 per job) will produce a range of five high technology machine tools in a manufacturng process that will be highly automated and computerized.

Earlier this year, the proposed project was blocked by the European Commission while it investigated the impact of the British state aid on the remainder of the EEC's depressed machine tool industry.

In particular, the Commission, faced wiwh increasingly vociferous complaints about the Japanese machine tool onslaught in France, Belgium and West Germany, wanted to ensure that the new factory would involve genuine technology transfer and would not be a simple assembly operation.

Yesterday, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, and Yamazaki's executives in Britain emphasized that the Worcester factory's products would be British, involving an initial 60 per cent of local content, and would not be included in the Japanese voluntary restraint of machine tool exports to Britain.

The government assistance has been provided under the terms of the Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS) scheme and Mr Lamont said that a condition was that the Worcester factory "should be widely accessible to industry for demonstration purposes".

The object of that was to spread awareness more widely "of what new manufacturing technologies can achieve and why they must be exploited on a wider scale to maintain and improve industrial competitiveness".

The factory, heralded by Mr Lamont as probably the most advanced of its kind in the world, will be equipped with Yamazaki's own machining centres, 30 robots and automatic, wire-guided transport vehicles.

By 1988 when the plant is due to be in full production, it will be making 720 sophisticated computer-controlled machining centres and lathes with the use of minimal human labour.

Jonathan Davis assesses prospects for the maker of luxury saloons

Jaguar in top gear for sell-off but allows for a bumpy ride

Whatever else happens, investors who buy shares in Jaguar Cars when it comes to the market in the next week or so will not be able to complain of lack of information about the company's activities.

Since the Government announced the go-ahead for BL's final Jaguar privatization scheme two months ago, the City has been subjected to a pre-sale publicity campaign that has flirted – in the eyes of some jaundiced observers – on the side of overkill.

It has certainly tested the stamina of Mr John Egan, Jaguar's chief executive, whose well-chronicled and impressive revival of Jaguar's fortunes has made possible a flotation that few could have considered feasible when he first arrived at the company four years ago.

Much of Mr Egan's time in the last two months has been taken up with the repetitive task of explaining the company's affairs to successive visiting parties of City institutions, brokers' analysts and financial journalists.

Mr Egan admits that the policy of maximum exposure is a deliberate one. "We have been trying to sell the message that this company is an exciting one that offers investors a rich spectrum of both risk and opportunity. We want to be as open as we can. With the exception of commercial secrets, we would like the investor to know almost as much about the company as we do ourselves".

One fruit of this approach has been the decision to issue a "dummy prospectus" – containing virtually all the relevant information except the actual terms of the offer and the latest unaudited profit figures – several weeks ahead of the actual flotation. According to Hill Samuel, the merchant bank handling the issue, this departure from normal London market practice has been well received, a view that is shared by many brokers.

The acid test of whether Mr Egan's jaw-jawing has been worthwhile will come when the issue is priced and underwritten. This is expected in the next 10 days. With the stock market still wobbling after its recent plunge, all the signs are that the issue will be fairly conservatively priced, and a fixed price offer for sale rather than tender.

After the Enterprise Oil flop and with the Telecom issue still to come, the risk that the Jaguar issue may be "stagged" is one that the Government probably needs, and can afford, to take. Most brokers assume that the company will be valued at about £300m to £330m, comfortably ahead of BL's original minimum target of £275m, but still low enough to leave "something in it" for the aftermarket.

As a short-term investment, Jaguar has hardly been a difficult one to sell, with sales, profits and productivity all having risen dramatically in the last four years.

Mr Egan's concern at times has seemed to stop expectations running too far ahead of reality. "We don't want to shy away from the risks", he says. "We recognise them all", an attitude that has been studiously followed in all the company's presentations to the financial community. (Mr Egan himself, it seems fair to point out, has a vested interest in the company being sensibly valued at flotation. He has options to buy £250,000 of Jaguar shares at the original issue price).

Among the risks that Mr Egan has emphasized are:

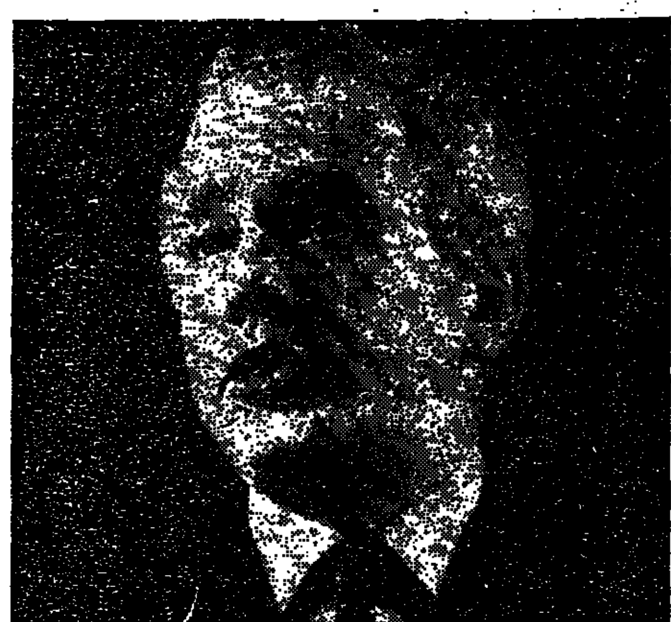
● Industrial relations. Time lost through strikes has tumbled from 100 hours a man in 1980 to just 45 minutes a man last year. Despite the successful introduction of a bonus scheme, there is no certainty that this good record will be maintained indefinitely.

● Exchange rate. More than half Jaguar's cars are sold in the United States, and the company's dependence on a favourable dollar/sterling exchange rate is graphically illustrated in the prospectus. Last year's profit of £50m was achieved at an average exchange rate of $1.52. At $1.20 to the pound, this would have been transformed into a £112m profit, while at $2 the company – assuming it did nothing to offset the currency movements – would have made a £5m loss at the operating level.

● Components. Jaguar has succeeded in achieving considerable improvements in the quality and reliability of its components, but says Mr Egan it is still "extremely difficult" to get hold of first class suppliers in this country. As most of Jaguars' components are single sourced, it is vulnerable to interruptions of supply.

JAGUAR'S REVIVAL

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sales (units)	15,469	13,933	21,007	28,467
Turnover (£m)	166.4	195.2	305.6	472.6
Pretax profit/loss (£m)	–47.3	–31.7	+9.6	+50.0
Output per employee	1.4	–	–	3.4



John Egan: refusing to make profit forecast

On the more positive side, demand for cars in the luxury ($30,000 plus) sector in which Jaguar competes has shown itself remarkably buoyant, particularly in the United States. Despite the recession and the financial penalties imposed on "gas guzzlers", the luxury car market in the US has risen by a third in the last four years.

With the improved reliability and quality of the Series Three models, Jaguar's US sales have risen from 3,000 to 16,000 since 1980 – and its cars still have a significant price advantage over the comparable models of its main competitors, BMW, Mercedes and Porsche.

There is a three-month waiting list for new Jaguars in the United States, and Mr Egan is convinced that the best marketing policy is to keep a tidy safety margin of untapped demand, however great the pressure from his new shareholders to go for quick profits by switching immediately to double shift working, something that he has so far resisted.

"We must keep well within the umbrella of demand", he says. "We want to plan ahead so that we can keep our people consistently employed, and not take on new people only to find that they then have to be removed by technology improvements".

As it is, when the new Jaguar saloon, the XJ40, is finally launched (probably next year), its production time is expected to be 20 per cent less than that of the existing XJ6 and XJ12 range.

The tension between shareholders' pressure for profit maximization and the management's view of what is prudent and feasible promises to be one of the more intriguing aspects of Jaguar's return to the private sector.

Hints of this potential tension have already surfaced over the two areas in the pre-flotation roadshow where Mr Egan has remained tantalizingly silent. He has consistently refused to give any profit forecast for 1984 because of the uncertainty over the pound/dollar exchange rate, (this has not stopped the brokers from guessing pretax profits of £70m to £85m against last year's £50m). He has also refused to be drawn into setting a launch date for the XJ40, despite the inevitable risk of giving fresh impetus to rumours that the new car is not proving as pukka as it should be in its pre-launch testing programme.

Mr Egan's explanation is perfectly plausible. The Series Three models may date from the 1960s, but they are selling so well that there is no need to launch the new model until it has been refined to perfection. "Design and quality will guide us in picking the launch date, not the calendar" he says, pointing out that the XJ40 will inevitably be one of its existing range's biggest competitors, and the Jaguar's sales performance is a function of quality before anything else.

The irony is that the City acknowledges that the quality of Jaguar's management is one of the company's biggest assets, which is why it heaved a sigh relief when Mr Egan signed a new three-year contract to stay with Jaguar. Yet already there are some City pundits – admittedly a minority – who are already claiming to know better how to run the company.

The longer-term question that will be answered only in the next few years is whether a luxury car manufacturer that is effectively dependent on a single product can survive as an independent force in such a volatile and capital-intensive business as the motor industry. Even Jaguar's two main competitors, Daimler Benz and BMW, produce most of their cars below the luxury sector.

APPOINTMENTS

Littlewoods names new chief

The Littlewoods Organization: **Mr John Martyn**, finance director of BICC, has been appointed group finance director from October 1. He replaces **Mr C. D. Jackson**, who is taking early retirement.

Brown, Shipley & Co: **Mr Guy Croft** is to be senior director of the bank's investment department, and **Mr Paul Talbot** managing director of its subsidiary, Brown Shipley Fund Management.

Samuel Montagu & Co: **Mr Philip Kendall** has been appointed an executive director in the corporate finance division.

Equipment Leasing Association: **Mr D. M. M. Beever**, an executive director of S. G. Warburg & Co, has become chairman of the association in succession to **Mr Tony Mitchener**, a director of Lombard Central, who has completed his term of office. **Mr Glyn Jenkins**, a director of Barclays Mercantile Industrial Finance, has been appointed vice-chairman of the association and Mr Beever also becomes chairman of the association's management committee.

Tate & Lyle: **Mr Stuart Strathdee** becomes group treasurer following the resignation of **Mr David Smith**.

Thornton Baker: **Mr Michael Turnbull** has been appointed to the new position of director of marketing.

APV Holdings: **Mr F. W. Smith** has become chief executive, succeeding **Mr P. B. Hamilton**, who has resigned as group chief executive and as a director of the company.

Barclays Bank: From January 1 next year, **Mr Laurie King**, **Mr Robert Whittet** and **Mr George Maddison** become deputy general managers, personnel department; **Mr Peter Wood** becomes treasurer and **Mr Raymond Waterson** deputy treasurer; **Mr Don Lonsdale** becomes divisional general manager, management services department; **Mr Gordon Alexander** and **Mr Syndercombe Coleridge** are appointed divisional general manager and deputy divisional general manager respectively, in Corporate Division.

Allied Irish Banks: **Mr Gerald Scanlan** is to succeed **Mr Patrick O'Keeffe** as group chief executive on Mr O'Keeffe's retirement next year.

Alexon: **Mr Terry Seale** has joined the board of Steinberg & Sons and has been appointed retail managing director of Alexon.

Secur
to An

FOREIGN

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]



TEMPUS

Security Centres looks to America for growth

The questions raised last year about the accounting practices of security equipment rental business was enough to depress share prices substantially. The fuss has now died down, but the shares have not returned to their dizzy heights. It is one of the reasons why Security Centres Holdings is still talking to potential purchasers who are much happier to make a deal at these more realistic prices.

The uncertainties over the accounting treatment of rent contracts, which saw some labour and overhead costs being capitalized rather than treated as revenue items, how seem to have been resolved.

Security Centres claims it will not have to make any big adjustments to its accounting policies nor will there be any significant impact on the profit and loss account as a consequence of the new industry approved method of accounting policies which wsa agreed last month.

It's easy to understand why there were questions raised. The balance sheet value of Security Centres' customer contracts at March 31 was £27m – not insubstantial and the labour element of this was about £2.5m. This is more than the pretax profits of £4.5m for the year, so it is vitally important to get the accounting treatment right.

The main reason for the increase in customer contracts is that the US subsidiary SCUSA has made a contribution for the full year. It has switched the geographical balance completely and the US is now the dominant market for the group.

Almost two thirds of turnover and more than 70 per cent of operating profits was generated in the US. The sucess of the Scusa subsidiary is a clear demonstration of the how the concept of buying into established cash-generating business can work to good effect.

Security Centres hopes to repeat the exercise on a smaller scale with its Irish operations which are already making a contribution. The only question is where will the group be able to find further similar operations to buy into.

The shares closed down 5p yesterday at 255p. There are still outside hopes of a takeover which could boost the price, but there is just a nagging doubt about the overall quality of maintainable earnings.

Nottingham Manuf

Nottingham Manufacturing, the Marks and Spencer clothing supplier, rarely offers anything more than the banal by way of comment on its profit figures, preferring to pass on all inquiries to De Zoete & Bevan, its stockbroker. It was true to form yesterday when it released a rather uninspiring set of figures for the first half of this year.

"Competitive conditions", muttered a spokesman. "No further comment. Please ring David Buck at De Zoete's." No disrespect meant to Mr David Buck, but it is through gritted teeth that anything remotely favourable is ever written about such a secretive company.

The results were disappointing. Pretax profits were up from £6.9m to £7.2m, but this was entirely due to greater investment income on the group's growing cash mountain, which must by now have a value of more than £100m.

Investment income was up 20 per cent at £3.6m. Trading profits from the underlying manufacturing business were down, despite a big rise in volume sales.

This reflects highly competitive retail conditions. Although sales through Marks and Spencer, the group's biggest customer, were forging ahead, margins were clearly being severely squeezed. Lancaster Carpets also experienced difficult conditions, particularly in the first quarter.

The second half is always seasonally a lot better than the first because knitwear sales are concentrated heavily towards the pre-Christmas period.

Knitwear exports to the United States should further benefit from the strength of the dollar against the pound, and although consumer spending for the rest of this year is a complete unknown, profits for the full year of around £27m against £24.6m last time, do not appear beyond the bounds of possibility.

The Budget changes in corporation tax were not good news for the company, and earnings for the year may show little change. Down 6p at 196p yesterday, the shares sell on a prospective multiple of around eight and yield 4.5 per cent – a surprisingly fair rating for a well-managed company that knows little about public relations.

ABE

Associated British Engineering has had a traumatic year. It has recorded a loss for the first time since 1975 and also withdrawn from marine diesel engine production, which until 1980 was its main business.

The cost of this withdrawal was more than £700,000 which is presented as an ugly extraordinary item, but the £258,000 loss above the line is an indication of more fundamental problems. In particular, ABE's export markets have been depressed.

Both Nigeria and the Middle East, two important areas for the electrical division, have been sluggish. The division's operating profit fell from £820,000 to £114,000.

The main difficulty for the group is margins. ABE is able to win contracts but has to cut its prices quite substantially to compete. Although order books look quite healthy, there is little prospect of any rapid recovery until decent profit margins can be achieved.

An improvement in profits is also essential if ABE is to make any substantial impact on its balance sheet. The rights issue last year has helped to reduce borrowings, but gearing will still be over 50 per cent.

Unfortunately for ABE, there is still a lot of overcapacity in the industries in which it operates. While this continues it will be difficult for the company to make any real progress.

The prospects, therefore, for 1984/85 must remain less than good. However, the company does have a strong order book running into 1985/86, and as the benefits of further rationalization and cost-cutting filter through it should be possible to look forward to some upturn by then.

Consultants loses £131,000 in first half

Consultants (Computer and Financial) incurred a pretax loss of £131,000 in the half year to June against a profit of £200,000 in the previous equivalent period, but a return to profitability is expected in the second half.

The problems steemed from installation difficulties in Hongkong and the knock-on effects of these on other customers. At the end of May the company issued a statement on the Hongkong difficulties, which caused another client to defer installation of his system.

Consultants has changed its policy to prevent similar problems. The board believe that prospective orders in London, which would have fallen in the first half, have been delayed, but it hopes they will still materialize soon.

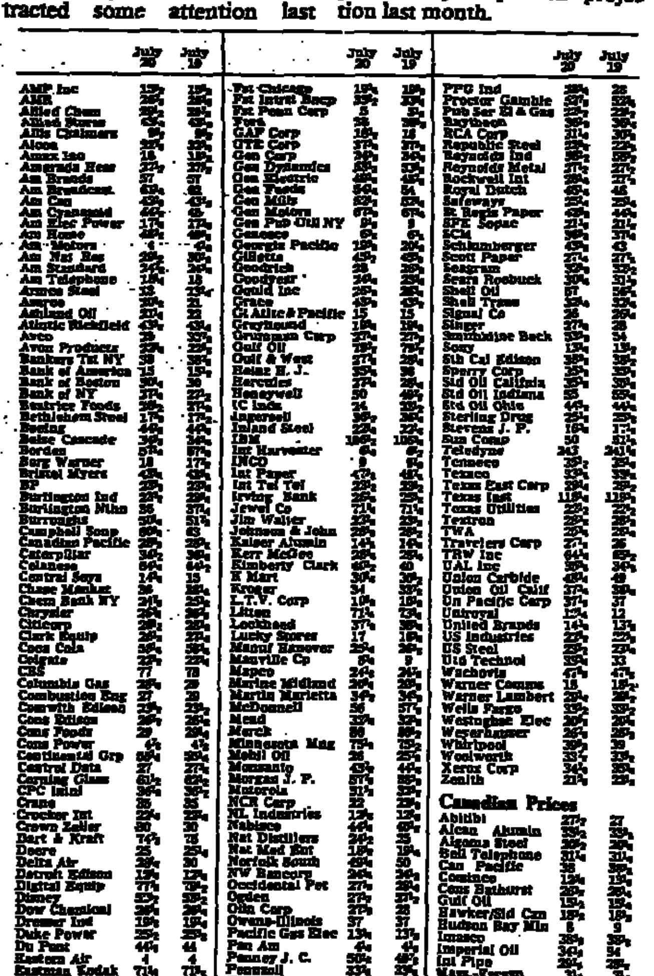
Uncertainty in the stockbroking world, the company's prime area of business, had held up data-processing decisions by prospective clients. Worsening shipping markets meant no new orders were taken for the company's ships system.

WALL STREET

Wall Street prices opened sharply and broadly lower in active early trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 10.71 points to 1090.66. It shed 1.55 points on Friday and 8.50 overall last week.

Blue-chip issues that attracted some attention last week, were hard hit in the early going.

Before the market opened, the Government reported that the second-quarter gross national product rose at a 7.5 per cent annual rate, up from a preliminary 5.7 per cent projection last month.



[illegible]

... h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Index tumbles to its lowest level of year

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Interest rate fears sent shares and Government stocks reeling yesterday. The FT share index plunged 20.9 points to 755.3 points – its lowest level since late December – and gilts were lowered by as much as £1.

The market had started the second leg of the account on a subdued note worried by weak spot oil prices. But then came further evidence of sharp US economic growth starkly underlining the danger that trans Atlantic interest rates will be pushed higher again, thereby putting renewed pressure on our own recently increased rate levels.

Prices tumbled throughout the list and although the FT 30 share index exaggerated the decline, the much more broadly based FT-SE 100 tumbled to a new closing low of 986.9 points – a 22.9 point fall.

Wall Street, down once again, was another weakening influence on the market.

The FT 30 share index was hit particularly hard by the slump in two of its constitutents – **Grand Metropolitan and Tate and Lyle.**

The failure of Grand Met's plans – at least for the time being – to sell its US cigarette side in a £250m management deal left the shares 20p down at 290p.

The sale was expected to generate the cash for further American growth by the brewing to betting company.

Now there are fears that the group may have to resort to a rights issue to pay for any future US expansion. One leading broker immediately moved Grand Met shares from the buy category to hold.

The other main index casualty was Tate and Lyle which fell 20p to 315p (after 305p) on its surprise £296m offer for the Brooke Bopnd food group.

Government stocks were hardest hit at the long end of the market where the £1 falls were concentrated.

Golds remained weak with the bullion price down 5.75 dollars an ounce.

Cullen's stores, the chain of foodshops, said yesterday that it had turned down a request for a seat on the board by an unnamed consortium shareholder but was talking to another individual which could lead to a "closer association".

The news follows the sharp rise in the share price following bid speculation which has named both Mr Jimmy Gulliver's Argyll and the Dee Corporation as possible suitors.

Mr Peter Cullen, the chairman and managing director, said yesterday that the consortium had bought a stake of less than 5 per cent in November and had approached him three or four weeks ago saying it intended to increase its investment and asking for a board seat.

He said that the individual with whom they were yet to meet was a retailer. No meeting has yet been arranged. The shares closed at 323p, up 3p on the day, but had been as high as 340p before the company's statement.

Imperial Chemical Industries, once Britain's largest industrial group but still an important barometer of the nation's well being, should announce first half profits of £540m (£298m) on Thursday, believe de Zoete and Bevan, the brokers' firm. It is going for £990m, a £371m upsurge, for the full year. The brokers' firm thinks shares look cheap although it is now putting next year's figures at £930m.

Shares of Britoil tumbled 8p to 215p yesterday as stockbroker Raphael, Zorn came out against investors buying them. Mr Richard Lake, an analyst at Raphael and one of the City's leading chartists, advises investors to reappraise their positions. The interim figures are due out on Friday.

The leading high street banks lost an early lead as prices fell in line with the rest of the market. **Barclays Bank** closed unchangedd at 444p, after being 8p higher at 452p earlier in the day. **National Westminster** peaked at 612p before closing at 597p – a fall on the day of 12p, while **Lloyds** closed 2p lower at 437p, after 442p. Only **Midland** failed to make any headway losing 5p to 322p.

Life assurance shares slumped after their recent strong run as investors decided to take profits in the nervous conditions. Double figure losses were reported among many of the sector leaders as jobbers marked prices sharply lower. **Britannic** lost 17p to 483p, **Equity & Law** 22p to 156p, **Hambro Life** 7p to 376p, **Legal & General** 17p to 483p, **London & Manchester** 16p to 561p, **Pearl Assurance** 7p to 801p, **Prudential Corp** 8p to 478p, **Refuge Assurance** 5p to 448p and **Sun Life** 17p to 647p.

Among the composites **Phoenix** slipped 3p to 620p still awaiting the appearance of a third party to make a bid for the company, while **Sun Alliance**, the original bidder, lost 7p to 361p. The rest of the sector saw **Commercial Union** tumble 6p to 207p, **General Accident** 9p to 451p, **Guardian Royal Exchange** 8p to 538p, **London United Investments** 3p to 228p, and **Royal Insurance** 12p to 446p.

The insurance brokers fared little better. **C. E. Heath** slipped 5p to 478p, **Hogg Robinson** 2p to 180p, **Minet Holdings** 1p to 163p, **Sedgwick Group** 7p to 260p, **Stewart Wrightson** 7p to 378p

Shares of **Falcon Resources** were suspended at 108p on Hill Woolgar's over-the-counter market ahead of an announcement from the oil and gas exploration company. The bets last night were on the group announcing its application for a full listing on the Stock Market.

The rest of the oil remined usteady. Most oil shares encountered a further mark down, but there were signs of a few bargain hunters after hours. **BP** lost collapsed another 16p to 435p and now stand just a mere couple of pence above the level at which the Government sold off 7 per cent of its shares

Shell was another loser tumbling 32p to 573p, while losses were also seen in **Burmah** 3p to 166p, **Carless Capel** 10p to 211p, **Clyde Petroleum** 7p to 106p, **Enterprise Oil** 5p to 95p, **Imperial Continental Gas** 14p to 261p, **Tricentrol** 5p to 168p and **Ultramar** 8p to 235p.

Charter Consolidated, the mining finance group in which Mr Harry Oppenheimer's Minorco holds a 36 per cent stake, encountered profit taking after its recent strong run closing 17p down at 228p. Numerous rumours surround the eventual fate of the shares, but dealers in the market feel sure that the story is not yet over.

Henlys rose 3p to 124p as Mr Michael Achcroft, as suggested in *The Times* on Saturday, moved for control.

Bowater, on the last day for dealing with the right to shares in the US off-shoot, fell 13p to 443p.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	July 23 (day's range)	July 23 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3161-1.3218	$1.3170-1.3180	0.06-0.03c prem	0.03-0.06c disc
Montreal	$1.7460-1.7540	$1.7460-1.7470	0.02-0.11c disc	0.40-0.48c disc
Amsterdam	4.2679-4.2875fl	4.2775-4.2875fl	2¼-2c prem	6-5¼c prem
Brussels	76.45-76.72f	76.60-76.80f	8c prem-par	14-8c prem
Copenhagen	13.80-13.86k	13.83-13.84k	1¼-¾ore prem	1¾-¾ore prem
Frankfurt	3.79-3.80m	3.79-3.80m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	197.41-203.43e	197.55-203.00e	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	214.00-214.75p	214.15-214.35p	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	2321.60-2328.10lr	2325-2327lr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	10.9175-10.9500k	10.9175-10.9275k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	11.6050-11.6440f	11.6250-11.6350f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	10.97-11.02k	10.99-11.00k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	323.87-325.75y	325.00-325.50y	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	26.58-26.68sch	26.58-26.63sch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	3.2076-3.2225f	3.2125-3.2225f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	1.2315-1.2390p	1.2330-1.2340p	[illegible]	[illegible]

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was up 0.2 at 78.9.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11½-10⅝; seven days, 11⅝-11½; one month, 11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 12¹⁄₁₆-12⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 12⅝-12½.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

[illegible]

OTHER £ RATES

[illegible]

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

The dollar in response to the bigger-than-expected rise in the US gnp during the second quarter made a fresh advance against all leading currencies on foreign exchanges.

The Deutschemark, despite heavy Bundesbank support, came under pressure dropping to a 10½-year "low" in dollar terms.

Sterling, though finishing 65 points down against the US currency at 1.3175 did well against leading Continentals. It showed a sharp rise over the Deutschemark 3.7900 (3.7810), and was strong against the Swiss franc at 3.2150 (3.1980).

Dealers said that firm British money market rates were underpinning the pound. Sterling's effective exchange index improved to 78.9 at the close from 78.7 on Friday.

The 7.5 per cent advance in the US gnp was well in excess of the 5.7 per cent preliminary estimate several weeks ago. At that time the estimate caused consternation in forex and money markets, and helped to influence the run on sterling which in turn brought about higher interest rates.

The dollar reacted higher from already firm positions established on overnight markets. The yen was another important currency supported by its central bank. Still, it ended lower in dollar terms at 246.85 (244.85).

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

Discount houses paid up to 12¼ per cent for fresh funds on the London Discount Market yesterday, although they took most of their balances at around 12 per cent during the morning.

There was a dip to 11½ per cent at one stage in the afternoon, but closing balances were generally in the area of 12 to 11¾ per cent.

The Bank of England had forecast a shortage of aroung £450m at the outset, but it amended its view to about £300m at lunchtime.

The authorities found difficulty in taking the shortage out.

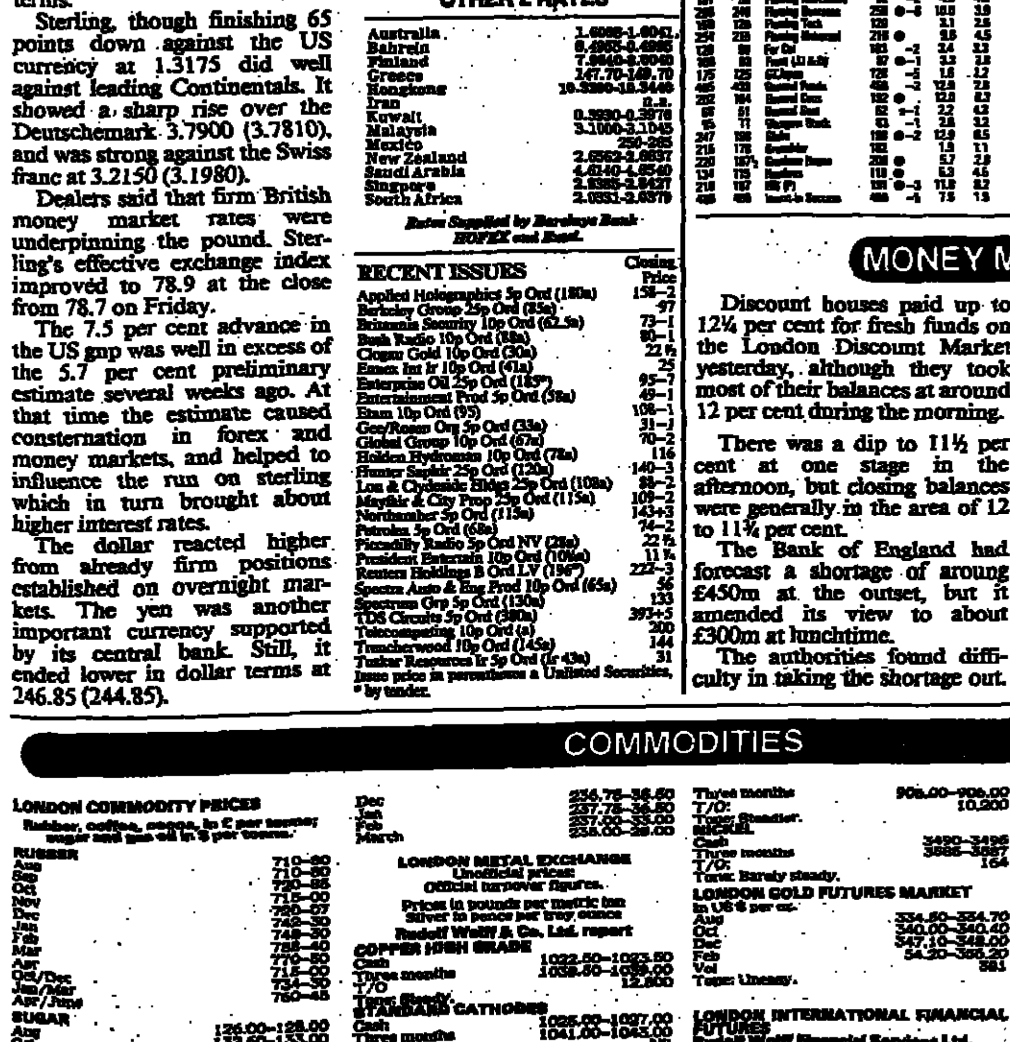
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12¼ Low 11½
Week Fixed: 12¼-12

Treasury Bills (Dis%): [illegible]
Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%): [illegible]
Local Authority Bonds: [illegible]
Interbank Market (%): [illegible]
First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%): [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

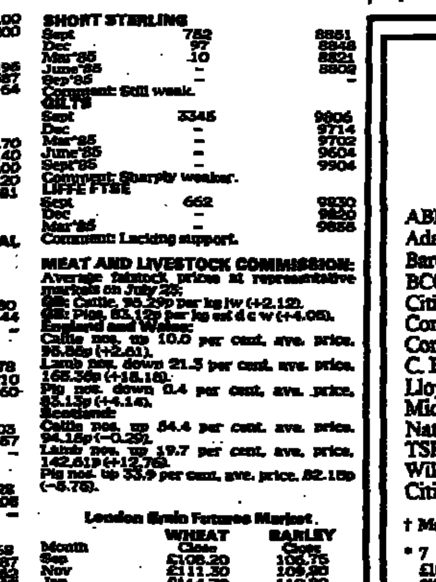
COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in £ per tonne; sugar and gas oil in $ per tonne.

[illegible]



[illegible]

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **ADWEST GROUP** has acquired for cash the Warwick Pump and Engineering Company from Warwick Group. This will complement the group's activities in the pump industry.

The asset value of Warwick Pump at acquisition was approximately £1.9m.

● **JOHNSON GROUP CLEANERS** has acquired J W Enterprises, a dry cleaning and clothing rental company, of Witchita, Kansas, for $5.5m cash.

● **RACAL RECORDERS:** The largest order to date for the storehouse tape recorders was announced yesterday. The order has been placed by the Ministry of Defence for 28 channel recorders to be used in airborne recording.

● **TYNDALL OVERSEAS FUND (STERLING):** The board has proposed a capital reorganization whereby the accumulation shares issue on August 30 shall be exchanged for distribution shares to an equal asset value. This will enable the company to seek certification as a distributing fund under the new British tax legislation.

● **CALEDONIAN OFFSHORE:** year to June 30 (comparison restated) figures in £000. Oil and gas sales 251 (42). Interest received 105 (53). Other 18 (37). Making 374 (132). Administration costs 160 (76). British exploration costs written off 719 (925). Interest payable 103 (70). Depletion, depreciation and amortization 190 (42). Loss before tax 798 (981). No tax (nil).

● **G F LOVELL:** Seventeen months to March 31. Final 3p (nil) making 3p (1p). Figures in £000. Turnover 4,491 (3,095). Pretax loss 38 (19). Tax 46 credit (1 dbt). Extraordinary credit 13 (46). Earning per share 0.5p (2.2p loss). Shares 70 down 5.

● **REXMORE:** Final 0.86p making 1.46p (1.3p) for year to March 31. figures in £000. Turnover 26,777 (31,258). Operating profit 831 (1,174).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Adam & Company	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Citibank Savings †	12%
Consolidated Crds	12%
Continental Trust	12%
C. Hoare & Co *	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%
Citibank NA	12%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 9¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 9¾%; £50,000 and over, 10%.

Tendering on key



■ A computer-based business information service, World Tenders Daily, has been launched to provide details of the public sector tenders for goods and services announced daily by the member states of the EEC and other nations assisted by the European Development Fund. Around a quarter of these contracts come from authorities in the UK. The service, which uses Prestel, will have information on each day's new announcements by mid-morning. The cost is £299 plus British Telecom's standard Prestel charges.

■ An electronic newspaper, INS Electronic News, is being produced in Toronto by the company that operates the Canquote system, which provides corporate information through 3,000 terminals in the UK, Canada, the United States and Switzerland.

It is claimed to be the first electronic newspaper in North America by Connie Baillie, publisher of the News and president of the company that launched it, Investors News Service of Toronto.

The newspaper will contain a mix of economic and financial news, sports, editorial comment, political coverage and film reviews.

■ Using their homes as security, five people raised £85,000 two years ago to buy out their parent company. Now the company, Advance Business Technology, has just announced a £2m turnover for the year 1983-4, and the managing director, Ian Andrews, predicts a £4m turnover by 1986.

A complete system for use by estate agents enables them to build up a comprehensive data base, to be used both for sales and management purposes, and with the forthcoming relaxation of the laws governing conveyancing the company is working on an integrated conveyancing package.



"We nearly sold this system to the Russians – but it was too user friendly".

■ The Australian Meat and Livestock corporation is to assess proposals from 12 companies for the development and production of a prototype electronic ear-tag for livestock. Proposals for the producion and commercial sale of the device which will make stock management easier are expected from the companies shortly.

Animals carrying the ear-tag can be weighed and their weights recorded automatically.

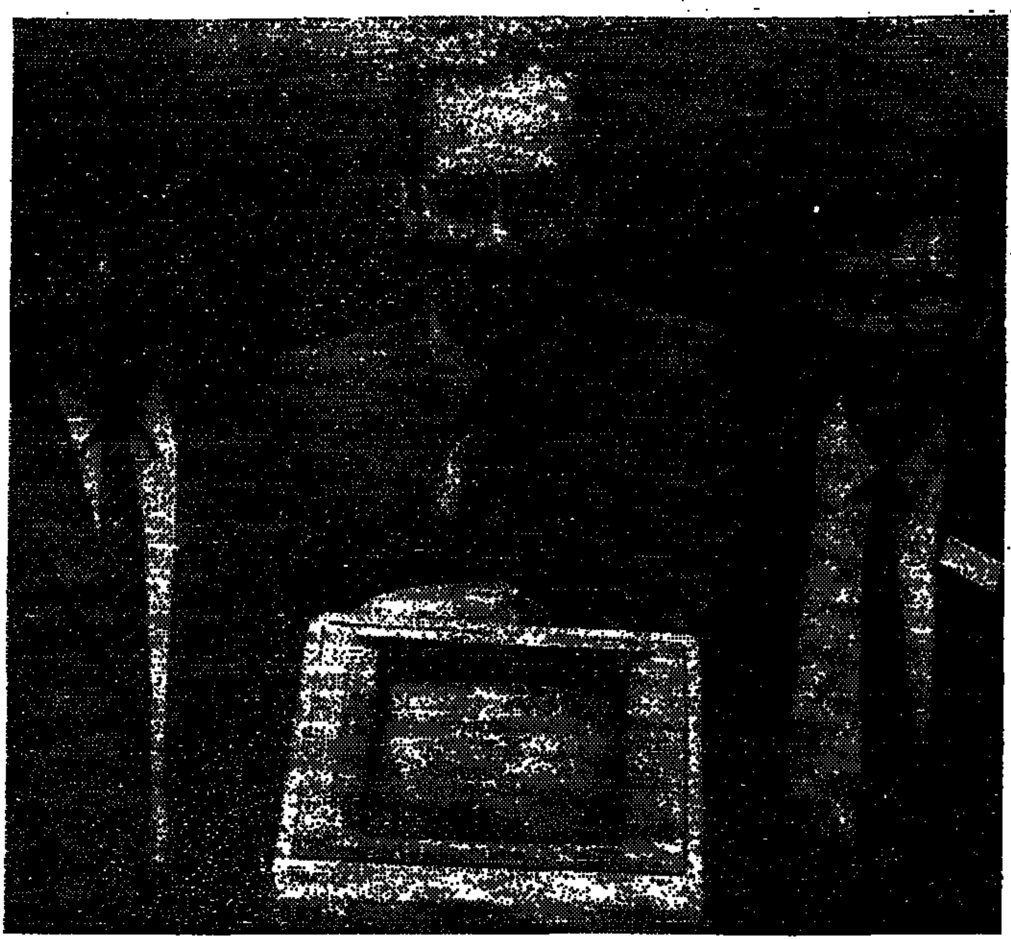
An animal bearing an electrinic tag will be given a number which can be read remotely by machine, allowing individual animals to be identified within a herd or flock. The identification will record information such as an animal's yield of milk, live weight, date of calving, sex of calf, ease of calving and date of mating.

Contributors – Geoffrey Ellis, Matthew May, Mark Stone.

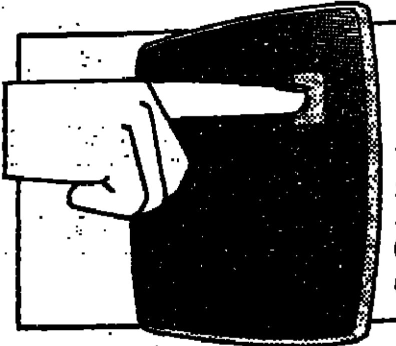
UK events

Advanced Technology, St George's Hall, Liverpool, August 9-13
Acorn User Exhibition, Olympia, London August 16-19
Electron & BBC Micor User Show, UMIST, Manchester, August 31 September 2
Info North '84, Belle Vue, Manchester, September 18-20
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30 November 1

Compiled by *Personal Computer News*



Prizewinners (left to right) – Guy Sweeten, Stephen Whittle, Antony Anderson.



The winning trio

The three winners of The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition received their prizes last week in a presentation made at Hewlett Packards London office.

Steven Whittle, a stowage coordinator for a shipping company won the first prize of an HP 150, £400 of software and a Thinkjet printer for a project that used a micro to work out the optimum loading and stress parameters for cargo ships.

Mr Whittle has already been contacted by one company in a similar field interested in discussing the commercial possibilities of his competition entry. The plan was aimed at a small fleet of large modern containerships and covered both trying to reduce the costs of loading such ships and providing information to assist in keeping the fleet safe and seaworthy.

The prizes were presented by Adrian Tomone, the head of Hewlett Packard's personal computer group, who complimented the prizewinners on the quality of their entries. The second prize went to Dr Antony Anderson, a professional electrical engineer from Newcastle-upon-Tyne with a project aimed at helping non-programmers to construct and use cost estimating models of company products as a tool to improve profitability.

The third prizewinner was Guy Sweeten, the managing director of a product design company in Peterborough, who used his previous experience with the motor trade to develop a plan to use micros in garages in an attempt to reduce the prices of car repairs and servicing.

After distributing the prizes Mr Tomone also announced that the two schoolchildren given special commendations by the judges would be offered a days tour of Hewlett Packards Bristol factory.

One special commendation went to Julia Mardell, who is aged 10 and comes from Betchworth in Surrey, for her project to use a micro as a stock control system and cash register in her mothers toy shop. In addition there would be a list of wholesalers providing boxes for payment, order and credit details.

The other commendation went to Merlin Hyman, a London schoolboy, for a plan to use micros as a sophisticated selling aid connecting it to slides, video discs and in the future laser and holographic displays to provide point of sale information.

Computer Appointments

• Electronic newspaper: Page 16

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

• Competition winners: Page 16

Privacy, French style

By Donker de Marillac

Paris: What does the French computer privacy legislation have in common with the motorway that encircles central Paris? The answer is that for all their faults they both exist and generally they both work. These are advantages that neither the British computer user nor the London driver yet enjoy. They are, however, close to doing so and it is interesting to see how the privacy legislation launched almost eight years ago in France has operated. There is a watchdog committee, the CNIL – Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés.

It has 17 members who include government and judicial counsellors from the court of first appeal and the treasury, prefects and politicians, technical experts, industrial executives and union representatives.

In fact there have been several robust interventions that surprised the French who had expected the CNIL to be officialdom's lapdog. Its targets have included the Gendarmerie Nationale, whose files on individual's police records were kept in each brigade territory until the subject was more than 80 years old. The CNIL declared the Gendarmerie in "a situation contrary to the spirit of the law" which ruled against dispersing police records, and also the Amnesty Act which demands the erasure of relevant convictions from the person's record.

The commission also had the Health Ministry modify its project Gamin, part of which had been aimed at pre-selecting individual children at risk in the future. Gamin is now much more a generalized statistical tool.

Social Security officials in France are elected, and an electors list drawn up from National Insurance contributors was scrapped at the CNIL's behest after the elections. Other database wins for the committee included a limitation on the use of the Social Security number by other government departments; the revealing of the bases for the evaluation of wealth tax and suppression of demands for racial or religious informantion for the national census.

French citizens have begun to exercise the right to access personal details kept on nominative files.

World-wide explosion of school micros

The western nations must get their act together and ensure that education keeps in line with the needs of the information-technology society. That was the message to emerge from an international conference held at the Paris headquarters of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Nearly 200 education officials from government and experts from industry converged two weeks ago on the OECD to discuss the problems and the nuances of "Education and New Information Technologies".

The brief was to discuss the policy trends in OECD countries with regard to the education of children in IT and how best to use the technology to assist in that goal. Software, research and development (R&D), the economic aspects of the new technologies and computer literacy were some of the principal areas of discussion. Also of paramount importance is the role to be played by the teachers in this new learning process. Papers were presented to the delegates which emphasized the progress being made in Europe, particularly Britain and France, the United States, Canada and Japan.

Bette Stephenson, minister of education, minister of colleges and universities from Ontario in Canada in her opening remarks was emphatic about the importance of the subject. "None of us would be attending this conference if we did not believe that our economies and societies are in a process of transformation catalyzed by the ever more extensive and intensive use of the new microelectronic technologies.

"Any such general transformation must, of course, create new demands and new challenges for education and training. "Because the children now entering school will graduate from university in the twenty-first century, we must take a long-term view of the changes which are occuring to prepare our children for the kind of world they are likely to encounter.

"It seems very likely that general computer literacy which is increasingly needed will not be best achieved for most students by specific courses about computers but rather by ensuring that students of all ages use computers, in a natural way, as personal learning tools."

Canada has been quite responsive to the technology. Mr David King, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, outlined the progress being made by the Canadians. Secondary schools have been the most active users of computers, claimed Mr King. The emphasis is on computer science, computer literacy, business applications and the use of specialized databases, such as those designed to assist in career guidance.

All high schools in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island now have access to a career guidance system called CHOICES either by linking through a mainframe computer or a microcomputer. In Ontario a similar system, originally designed for a computer database, is now running on Telidon, the Canadian videotex system, which is available throughout the province.

In Quebec more than 18,000 students in the last two grades of secondary school have access to a program called "Introduction a la science de l'informatique".

Mr King recalled the Ontario government's decision to support the development of a microcomputer for education. He said: "The intent of this project is to provide high technology industry stimulation and to develop a computer specifically designed for the needs of educators and students. . . . Ontario has ordered 10 million dollar's worth of ICONS (the schools' micro) and will make special subsidies available to assist school boards in acquiring this or other computer systems."

There is little doubt that the successful penetration of British schools has acted as a catalyst for sales outside the classroom. There are nearly 2.5 million micros in British homes.

Free-enterprise and high technology have been very responsive. Mr Donald Senese from the US Department of Education was optimistic about his country's progress in education and information technology.

He said in his presentation to OECD: "American schools acquired about 200,000 small personal computers in 1983 at a cost in excess of $200m, and spent between $60m and $90m on the purchase of educational software. I expect to see an increase in those figures in 1984. Other expenditures are required for teacher training and physical modifications to classrooms. Exact knowledge of what is needed to meet local objectives is known only at the local level, and most of the necessary funds will have to come from state and local sources. But to assist the schools in this and other improvement activities, the President has proposed to the US Congress an increase of $250m for fiscal 1986, up from $400m in fiscal 1985, in funds that the states can redistribute to the schools, and which allows the schools to come up to speed on a new programme like computers in the classroom far faster than would otherwise be possible."

Other programmes outlined in the OECD exchanges were:

- **France:** more than 2,000m francs have been allocated over a five-year period (1980-85), to equip schools with nationally produced hardware. The target is eight microcomputers and a printer in each of the schools selected from specific geographic areas; FF14m, for teacher training and educational software over a two year period.
- **Japan:** all vocational schools fully equipped with an average of six computers per school. Secondary schools to follow suit, though no plan for primary schools.
- **Austria:** at a cost of Sch150m most vocational schools have between one and 12 microcomputers per school. About 40 per cent of secondary schools are to be equipped by 1985 at Sch5-6m a year.

Increased expenditure this year runs to Sch20m a year for all schools catering to pupils up to the age of 12 years.

- **Finland:** will invest Mk13-14m a year (of which more than 11 million will be state aid) to have a high concentration in vocational schools by 1988. Secondary schools will follow, but at a slower pace.
- **Luxembourg:** plans to equip its secondary schools by 1986 at a cost of LF60 million.
- **New Zealand:** concentrating resources to equip at least 80 per cent of the secondary schools.
- **Australia:** a number of states giving support for the initial acquisition of equipment in schools and also funding for subsequent support.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Britain's Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, in a teleconferencing link to Paris, outlined the UK success in introducing microcomputers into schools. He said: "Over the last three years or so an encouraging and exciting start has been made. Microcomputers are now commonplace in secondary schools, and before long each primary school, too, will be equipped. The challenge now is to achieve the widespread application of computers as a support for teaching and learning across the curriculum."

A rap for Apricot

By Matthew May

Advertisements for the widely sold Apricot microcomputer, manufactured by ACT, are the latest area of the computer industry to draw censure from the Advertising Standards Authority.

The ASA upheld complaints from the public on two specific points. Firstly that nowhere in the advertising copy was it made clear that the price mentioned in the slogan "Go 4th from £1495" did not include VAT, and secondly that claims to IBM compatibility were misleading as the Apricot uses a different disc system and any IBM software would have to be modified before it could be used on an Apricot.

ACT join an increasing line of companies in the personal computer field to be censured by the ASA or the Office of Fair Trading.

Last month the Office of Fair Trading asked for assurances from Sinclair that it would not repeat the situation of advertisments between 1980 and 1982 which promised deliveries of the Spectrum and ZX81 within 28 days yet consistently took 3 to 4 months to deliver.

The super dongle runs into trouble

By Geoffrey Ellis

A new "super dongle" for the production of commercial software is the latest product to suffer from the alleged world chip shortage. The shortage of an essential Motorola chip is slowing down production of the Software Key, which has been developed by the Bristol Software factory, better known for their Silicon Office suite, now being shipped to Apricot and DEC users.

Earlier this year, a Yorkshire based electronics technician fell foul of the Ministry of Defence when his application for a patent was held up. But Mike McDonald, managing director of the factory, says the use of such a device could increase software sales by at least 40 per cent saving the industry from losing millions through illegal copying of commercial programs.

Saving millions at the Olympics



Using electronics at the Olympic Games

By Frank Brown

According to a reliable source in California, there has been widespread overbooking for the Olympic Games. The Los Angeles Olympic Organising committee is aware of it and knows it will go on every day throughout the Olympiad.

There's no cause for alarm, however, because the overbooking has nothing to do with ticket sales. It is data communications jargon for an ingenious method of increasing the number of computer terminals that can use a given transmission line, and thus reduce the number of lines required in a data communications network.

The technique is so effective that in the case of the network in use at the games, it has increased the number of terminals using a given line by at least four to one, and has saved the organising committee an estimated $9m in engineering, installation and data line charges.

To save money the Los Angeles Olympic committee decided to use the city's existing sports facilities, and link them together with a computerised message-switching system that creates one giant sporting complex.

One of the largest networks of its kind ever built around a major city, it covers 4,500 square miles and links some 1700 computer terminals in 28 sports sites, and numerous logistic and administrative locations, to a large computer and communications centre in the city.

For example, the 8,000 journalists covering the games can use them to obtain up-to-minute results, plus background information on the 14,000 athletes taking part, and on the records for the various events in which the athletes are competing.

Athletes can use them to check meeting times and places, organise transport, order meals, and book practice facilities.

The network utilises a web of more than a thousand miles of fibre-optic transmission lines which transfer data to and from the centre at 90 million bits – more than one and a half million words – a second.

The centre itself has 12 supercomputers controlling a database of more than a thousand million characters capacity, plus two further machines controlling the network's 2,000 data channels.

Overbooking is achieved by programmable devices called Infotron network concentrators.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
1	Deploma	
2	Chubb & Sons	
3	Advance Services	
4	Cosalt	
5	Bodycote	
6	Delta	
7	BBA	
8	Aaronson	
9	Booker McConnell	
10	Deritend Stamping	
	MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT	
11	Caffyns	
12	Lookers	
13	Hurst (Charles)	
14	AE	
15	Henlys	
16	Perry (H)	
17	Hartwells	
18	Kwik-Fit	
19	Kenning Motor	
20	Ford Motor	
	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
21	Trent	
22	French Kier	
23	Galliford	
24	Rugby Cement	
25	Brickhouse Dudley	
26	Amec	
27	Gleeson (MJ)	
28	SGB	
29	Tilbury Group	
30	Smart (J)	
	FOODS	
31	Unigate	
32	Dee	
33	Tesco	
34	Argyll	
35	Hunton (Amos)	
36	Bejam	
37	Kwik Save	
38	Cadbury-Schweppe	
39	Morrison (W)	
40	Matthews (Bernard)	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20.000 in today's Newspaper

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares and gilts slump

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 16. Dealings End, July 27. § Contango Day, July 30. Settlement Day, Aug 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE £2,000

Claims required for +19 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
284	132	Grindlays	284		6.3	2.4	18.5
68	48	Guinness Peat	48		0.9	1.9	19.9
183	121	Hambros	121	● -5	8.3	6.9	12.7
16	9⅞	Do (50p)	[illegible]	● -½	82.9	8.7	9.9
351	240	Hill Samuel	240	● -1	16.0	6.3	6.8
70	48½	HK Shanghai	48½	-2½	4.3	8.8	
107	75	Jessel Toynbee Gil	98	-1	8.0	8.1	12.8
313	253	Joseph (Leopold)	253		18.1	8.4	13.3
164	124	King & Shaxson	140		11.8	8.4	11.8
480	352	Kleinwort Benson	360		17.1	4.8	9.1
592	422	Lloyds	437	-2	33.9	7.8	3.7
83	49	Lon Scot Fin	50	● -1	3.8	7.6	9.7
42	27	Manson	28		1.4	5.1	
625	413	Mercury Secs	493	● -16	18.4	3.6	9.6
428	277	Midland	322	-6	36.4	11.3	5.3
165	110	Minster Assets	154		7.1	4.6	14.1
256	193	National Comm	203	-5			
772	544	Nat West	597	-12	40.1	6.7	3.6
65⅞	57	Ottoman	£58⅞	-⅞	450	7.7	8.9
182	144	Provident	145		12.9	8.8	8.2
98	73	Rea Bros	73		1.8	2.5	23.6
20⅞	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£14⅞	●			
244	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	207	-3	11.0	5.3	7.3
908	675	Schroders	675	-15	23.6	3.5	11.8
370	280	Seccombe M	285		28.6	10.0	9.4
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	54	-1	6.4	11.9	4.9
679	442	Stand Chart	458	-5	40.0	8.7	6.4
783	628	Union	628		48.6	7.7	10.3
57	42	Wagon	42	-1	3.6	8.5	11.4

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High Low Stock Price Ch'ge Int. only yld % Gross Red. yld %

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

BUILDING AND ROADS

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A-D

E-K

L-R

S-Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
90	68	East Mid Press 'A'	78		3.2	4.2	15.9
198	155	Fleet	167	+3	4.6	2.8	12.4
128	118	Gordon & Gotch	115	+2	10.7	9.3	10.9
225	170	Haynes Publishing	173	+3	15.7	9.1	14.8
131	110	Home Counties	110		7.1	6.5	17.9
173	160	Independent	165		12.0	7.2	
438	390	Int Thomson	407	-2	14.0	3.4	15.1
500	410	Link House	423	+3	20.6	4.9	16.7
242	193	Liverpool	195		15.4	7.9	8.2
485	380	News International	440		9.8	2.2	8.7
705	540	Octopus	615		12.9	2.1	24.7

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

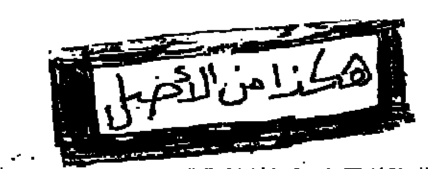
TEXTILES

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
113	85	SEET	99		5.1	5.2	7.1
47½	34½	Shaw Carpets	35	● +1½	3.8	9.9	8.7
159	115	Sirdar	119		6.4	5.3	12.9
85	45	Small (JC) Tidmas	50				6.3
38	27	Smallshaw (R)	30		2.5	8.3	4.3
72	58	Snia Viscosa	65	-1	500		
92	80	Stroud Riley	80	●	3.2	8.4	6.6
87	63	Textured Jersey	63	-2	5.7	9.1	6.2
178	98	Tomkinsons	103		7.1	6.9	3.4
50	38	Tootal	44½	-1	3.6	8.0	7.9
115	105	Yorklyde	115	● +5	7.1	6.2	7.9

TOBACCOS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
235	178	BAT	219	-4	11.8	5.4	5.8
169	135	Imperial	139	-2	11.5	8.3	8.5
155	110	Rothmans 'B'	134	-2	8.6	6.4	3.9

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. ... No significant data.



GOLF

Ballesteros back on course as he closes gap on Watson

By Mitchell Platts

More than 20 years ago Carmen Ballesteros peered from the family's farmhouse home and wondered how her son could get so much pleasure hitting stones with a piece of metal bent into the shape of a golf club.

On Sunday she found out as her son, charged with passion and with a pounding heart, won the 113th Open Championship at St Andrews.

Mrs Ballesteros had not been at Royal Lytham in 1979 when Severiano won his first Open Championship and the 18th green was beseiged by his brothers who huddled together spilling tears onto the historic turf. This time it was her turn to experience the emotion, and shed the tears of joy.

For a moment Mrs Ballesteros's mind filled with those memories of her son learning the skilful art of the game with the most rudimentary equipment.

It was also the moment for Severiano, to take stock of his career. From his formative years, when golf balls were too valuable for his elder brothers to provide him with a supply, the youngest Ballesteros was compelled to do his own thing.

That initial element of competitive desire was bred simply because he wanted to prove to his brothers that he was worthy of some of the more conventional ammunition which they used on the nearby Pedrena course.

Once he was assured of that there was no stopping Ballesteros as he began the search for fame and fortune.

Even as a youngster on the tour he chastised his brother, Manuel, who had allowed a winning opportunity to escape, with a fury that surprised the onlookers.

When his earliest successes were met with a muted response there was anger that his achievements were being ignored. It was only by continuing to win that he was finally able to convince the working class as well as the nobility that golf deserved a place in Spanish sporting consciousness, alongside bull fighting and football.

In fighting that battle he found himself being blown off course by the American professionals who goaded him into believing that he would only be considered the best in the world if he played in their country on a full time basis.

He succumbed to that mistaken belief and for the first time in his career lost the inspiration on which his game depends. From the moment he committed himself to the US tour he lost sight of the fact that he accomplished his greatest successes by being a free spirit.

So after a year of turmoil he made the decision to concentrate his efforts in Europe and has now won the greatest of all prizes in only his second week back.

He can be heartened further by his victory at the home of golf with the knowledge that he toppled the finest golfer in the world. Tom Watson will have to wait another 12 months to try to equal Harry Vardon's record of six Open victories.

By that time a rejuvenated Ballesteros might have increased his haul of four major championships – he has also won two US Masters. Watson has eight (five British Opens, two US Masters, one US Open).

With seven years in hand – Ballesteros is 27, Watson 34 – the Spaniard is poised to emerge as the likeliest to catch Jack Nicklaus who has won 17 professional major championships.

After a fourth successive Open in which he has not been one of the main challengers it might no longer be premature to believe that Nicklaus will have to be satisfied with his current collection.

At the same time the burden on a British player breaking through has become even greater, with Nick Faldo's share of sixth place the best on this occasion.

More might be expected at Royal St George's in 12 months time since Faldo won the PGA Championship on the Kent course in 1980. But it cannot be overlooked that the last man to win there was Ballesteros in the PGA Championship of last year.

Same-day play off plan

By John Hennessy

The spectre of a Monday play-off over 18 holes for the Open Championship, which was removed on Sunday by Severiano Ballesteros's swashbuckling finish, may soon be banished to limbo. Two powerful voices were raised yesterday in favour of settling such an absorbing issue before the crowded gallery on the Sunday evening.

They belonged to Michael Bonallack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient, and Gordon Jeffrey, chairman of the championship committee, who expressed a preference for an immediate play-off over four or five holes in the event of a tie, followed by sudden death if necessary. The only other tournament in the world that maintains an 18-hole play-off is the US Open, where Fuzzy Zoeller beat Greg Norman last month amid a feeling of anti-climax.

Bonallack announced that this year's Open from a turnover of £1.5m made a profit of £100,000, which will be distributed among the grassroots of the game. It also emerged that next time the Open comes to St Andrews, in six or seven years, there would be a need to have more stands for the public. The alternative of creating mounds was unacceptable because it would change the character of the course, while restricting the gate would encourage black-market activity.

Bonallack foresaw that next year's attendance at Royal St George's would fall well short of this year's record of 187,753 at St Andrews, a course with more international appeal than any other.

BOXING

Graham may find it hard to catch up with Hagler

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

What gave Brendan Ingle the greatest satisfaction was not that his boxer made a winning middleweight debut in five rounds at Sheffield on Sunday, but that he won in the smallest ring permitted under the rules – just 16ft.

Everyone thought that Ingle would put up a 24ft ring so that Graham could emulate that other Sheffield hero, Sebastian Coe and run a mile to get away from the hard-hitting Lindell Holmes, of Toledo.

Insiders were shocked to see an action area not much bigger than the Great Bed of Ware when the doors opened at Sheffield United's ground. Holmes even came out to take a look at it and rubbed his hands in anticipation. But Graham proved as elusive as ever even if at times he gave an impression of a cat with the wind up its tail.

"Can you see Hagler catching Herol?" Ingle said rubbing his hands in anticipation of a big fight. He seemed to believe that Graham could even give the world champion the slip in a telephone box.

It seems, however, that it is Ingle who may have a hard time catching Hagler. According to Holmes and his manager, Billy Gutz, no one in the United States would pay good money to see Graham running from Hagler.

It will be interesting to see whether Graham's next opponent, Curtis Parker, once a top-rated and world class boxer, can tag him. "I know he is rough and tough but we are dodging nobody" Ingle said. We really want Kaylor or Sibson but that fight will happen some time in March, so we might as well take Parker in September.

BOBSLEIGH

...ussian sledges banned by governing body

By Chris Moore

...evolutionary bobsleigh in ...he Russians and East G... made a virtual cleans... the Olympic Games and E... championship medals last w...e to be outlawed by the ...verning body, from the 19... season onwards. The de...as taken by the Feder... ...ternational Bobsleighing ...ganing, at their recent ...ress in Calgary.

...East Europeans will be pe...to continue using the co...l sledges, with their hy...suspensions and cigar-sh...es, in this winter's int... programme which inc...world championship.

"...evitable that the FIBT wo...eir foot down on this issu... Hammond, Britain's tea...r, said. "The Russians and ...mans clearly have a sig...vantage because of thei... equipment. Their bob...n proved to be faster, and ...feeling creeping into the ...it was the machines rath... skill of the drivers, that ...over.

"In future, the East Germans will have to revert to a more conventional suspension system, and the FIBT will effectively standardise the exact dimensions of all sledges".

It is doubtful, however, whether the Russiams would, in any case, have considered using their new sledges in the world championships at Cervinia in January. They were designed for the smoother artifically frozen track, whereas Cervinia is one of only four natural tracks in the world. The Russians learnt a painful lesson there last winter when they pulled out of the World Cup after some spectacular crashes in practice.

Following the retirement of Major Jonathan Woodall, the Cardiff based Allied Steel and Wire Company have transferred their sponsorship to London's Nick Phipps for next season. Phipps will spearhead the British challenge in the Veltins Cup, World Cup, European championship and World championship with a new four-man bob provided by Allied Steel, who will also supply a full back-up service.

CRICKET

Marshall misses the fourth Test

Malcolm Marshall, the West Indian fast bowler, has been ruled out of the fourth Test match, starting at Old Trafford on Thursday.

Marshall broke a thumb while fielding on the first morning of the third Test at Headingly but still batted one-handed and took 7-53 in the England second innings with his hand encased in plaster. When the plaster was removed at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary yesterday it was found that the injury had not yet healed and Marshall is likely to be out of action for another 12 days.

His replacement will be either the 21-year-old Jamaican player, Courtney Walsh, or the more experienced Winston Davis, who joined the party from Glamorgan just before the match at Headingley as deputy for Milton Small, who has returned home because of injury.

Bob Willis will decide this afternoon whether he is fit to play at Old Trafford. Willis, aged 35, left Lord's on Saturday complaining of feeling unwell immediately after playing for Warwickshire against Lancashire in the Benson and Hedges Cup final.

He has already seen the specialist who diagnosed his illness after he had been sent home early from Pakistan last winter, and has another date with him today when a decision will be made. Willis, a veteran of 90 Tests and with 325 wickets to his name, did not feel well before the final and his condition worsened during the match. If he pulls out, Norman Cowans, the Middlesex bowler, is likely to be called in.

Davis does himself some good

By Peter Ball

DERBY: West Indians beat Derbyshire by an innings and 169 runs.

At the last Derbyshire regained a modicum of dignity yesterday. Coming together at 117 for seven, after their predecessors had once again folded up against Winston Davis, Miller and Newman showed resolution previously lacking to take their side to the comparative respectability of 201, Miller finishing undefeated with a determined 74.

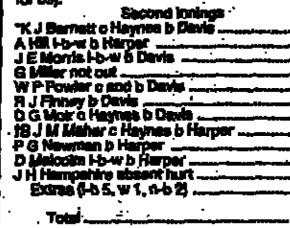
Derbyshire's earlier batsmen could take little solace from the recovery however as, for the second time in the match, they had failed miserably against Davis. Davis took five for 32 in his nine-over spell in the morning, to finish with match figures of 10 for 71 in only his second game since he joined the touring party as a replacement for Milton Small two weeks ago.

With the news that Marshall will not be fit for Thursday's Test at Old Trafford, Davis lost little opportunity in staking his claim as a replacement. On a wicket even slower than it had been the previous day, he again bowled with admirable fire and accuracy, but it is sincerely to be hoped that he will not find England's batsmen quite such willing accomplices as Derbyshire's proved.

The rot set in early for a second time as Barnett prodded a short ball to short leg the opening over bowled by Davis. Morris was beaten for pace in his second, and althought both Fowler and Finney were repcieved in their first overs by a no ball and a dropped catch, neither stayed to benefit.

Moir was not reprieved, collecting a first ball to become Davis's fifth consecutive victim. With Hampshire, a victim of the previous day when the bowler hit him on the elbow, not batting, Derbyshire's commercial manager was to be heard worrying whether the sponsors would have any cricket to retain them until lunchtime.

Yesterday however Davis was not asked to bowl another marathon stint and with his departure things eased. Miller and Newman were the beneficiaries, but it still took the unusual requirement of Richards and Harper spilling slip catches they would usually hold in their sleep to take the game into the afternoon.



WEST INDIANS: First Innings 459 (C G Greenidge 113, D L Haynes 83, A L Logie 66, P J Dujon 57).

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 89 (W W Davis 5 for 39).

Second Innings

*K J Barnett c Haynes b Davis	26
A Hill l-b-w b Harper	2
J E Morris l-b-w b Davis	22
G Miller not out	74
W P Fowler c and b Davis	8
R J Finney b Davis	18
D G Moir c Haynes b Davis	0
†B J M Maher c Haynes b Harper	6
P G Newman b Harper	36
D Malcolm l-b-w b Harper	0
J H Hampshire absent hurt	0
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, n-b 2)	8
Total	201

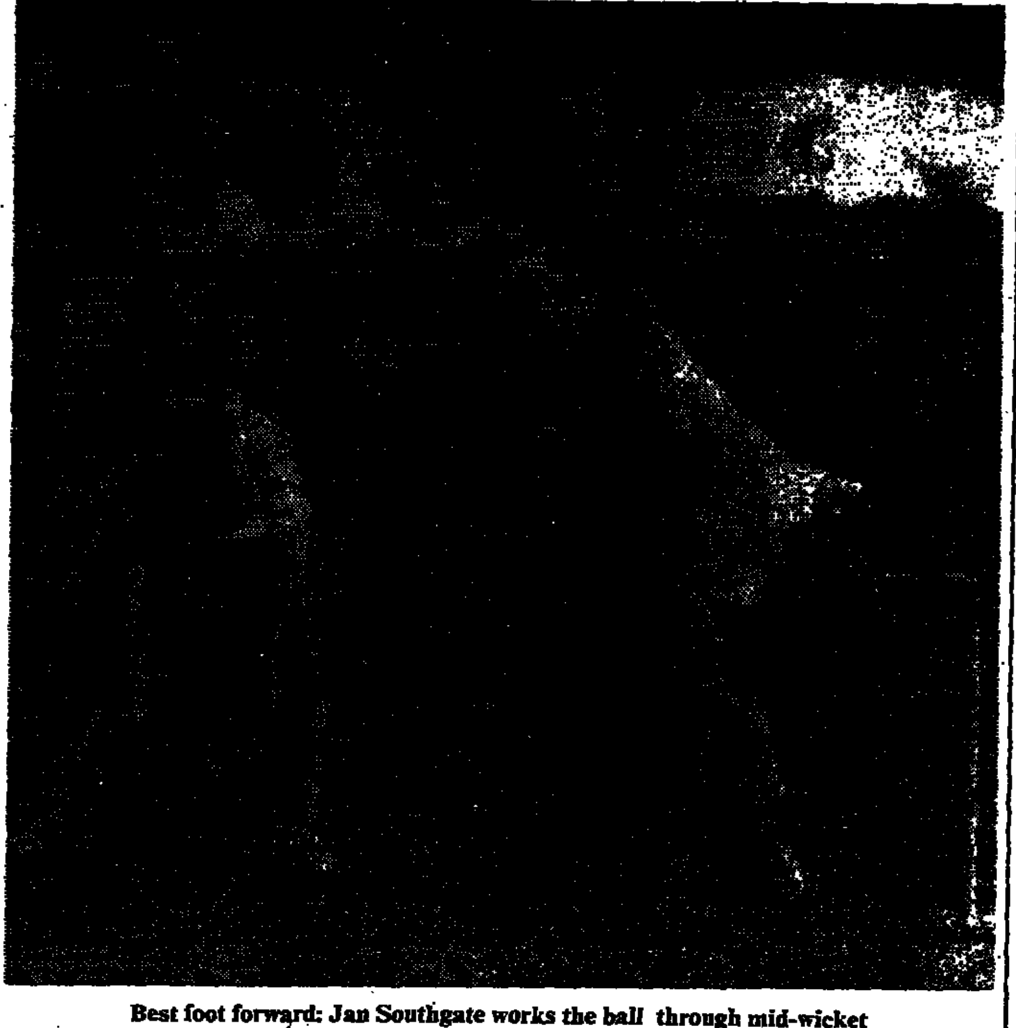
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–14, 2–50, 3–57, 4–72, 5–108, 6–108, 7–117, 8–201, 9–201.

BOWLING: Baptiste 17-3-73-0; Walsh 10-2-37-0; Harper 23.5-9-41-4; Richards 8-3-10-0; Davis 9-1-32-5.

Umpires: R Julian and B Leadbeater.



Miller: determined



Best foot forward: Jan Southgate works the ball through mid-wicket

England women extol the old fashioned virtues of the game

An England cricketer with a batting average of 333 is not the commonest of creatures these days. And had Jeanette Brittin not then got herself out on 96, her average would not have slumped to an altogether more pedestrian 214.5 in the international matches against New Zealand this summer.

And when, last Saturday, she scored that 69, she was reduced to the ranks of mere mortals: but she was still part of an opening stand of 152 (not a regular occurrence for England cricket teams this summer) with her captain, Jan Southgate, taking the leading role. It is hard to convey in its fullness the impression made by Mrs Southgate, a cricketer clad in skirt and pads, standing not far short of six foot, with fair hair, more or less controlled by a white headband, falling almost to her waist, putting an attack to the sword on the Gloucestershire country cricket ground at Bristol.

The women of New Zealand toiled, and Mrs Southgate revelled in it, including in her repertoire a sweep of well-nigh Comptonesque delicacy, some precisely feathery late cuts, and some nicely timed drives played with the straightest of straight bats. How sad that she was out just after lunch, and that Princess Anne, who arrived in time for tea, missed seeing the England team so manifestly on-song.

"Well, we had to be technically good," said Mrs Southgate who, when not leading England, is a stalwart of the Redoubtables of Cheam. "You need the right physique – big shoulders – to improvise and to play across the line the way men do in one-day cricket. We are forced to play straight."

And England have been playing as straight as one could wish – in fact they have not lost an international match since 1951. They are putting that proud record at risk with the blooding of four new players for the final international against New Zealand at Canterbury on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The theory is that they will break the deadlock: both internationals so far this summer have been drawn. Draws abound in women's cricket. They bat well: their bowling looks distinctly friendly. Perhaps batting is an art that can be mastered by both sexes. Artistry and guile can wholly compensate for lack of beef. But to bowl well, you don't get far without a decent pair of shoulders.

Of course, the making of comparisons is an inevitable temptation. How would they bat against club bowling? Or minor counties bowling? Could one's own scratch side make runs off their attack? "People don't go about comparing John McEnroe's service with Martina Navratilova's," said Mrs Southgate. "And there is no point in comparing our game with the men's." But the question is as irresistible as the Southgate sweep or as Rachael Heyhoe Flint herself.

Mrs Flint manages the England side, no longer plays at international level, and holds the record for the highest score made in an international match in England: 179 against Australia at the Oval, and she hit the first six in women's international cricket as she did so. "Women's batting has all the old-fashioned virtues," said Mrs Flint. "But on good quality pitches at first class grounds, our bowling lacks true penetration."

This is the first side to tour England since the West Indies came in 1979, and in endeavouring to make the most of it, the Women's Cricket Association have managed to attract a sponsorship of £10,000 for the tour from St George Assurance. By a not totally devasting coincidence, Mrs Flint works for St George Assurance, who had peppered the ground with necktied Jehovah Witness lookalikes, touting for business after spectators have been softened up by lunch and a basketful of runs.

But at the grass roots, the women's game toils like the New Zealand attack: "It is our great sadness that fewer and fewer schools take it up," Mrs Flint said, offering a story of an educationist striking cricket from the curriculum and coldly inserting the dread word: "Rounders". "That's the kind of thing we're up against."

But it was New Zealand who were up against it on Saturday. Avril Starling made the breakthrough for England. New Zealand replied, and despite 60 runs from their vice-captain, Sue Rettray (described in the tour brochure as a "right hand bag") England won by 55 runs. "Don't look at it as men's cricket watered-down," said Mrs Flint as a parting shot. "Accept it for what it is." Fair enough, Mrs S: England won a game of cricket, and did so by batting delightfully. It would be a hard man who found such a sight unacceptable.

Simon Barnes



Looking ahead: Sri Lanka's captain, Duleep Mendis, at Lord's yesterday

Sri Lankans dare to conquer

By Marcus Williams

The Sri Lankans, who slipped into the country at the end of last week, open their third and most significant first-class tour of England against Nottinghamshire tomorrow. The high point of their visit, which includes matches against seven of the counties and Brian Close's XI in the Scarborough Festival, is the Test match at Lord's, starting on August 23, when attention in Colombo, Kandy, Galle and elsewhere will be firmly focused on St John's Wood.

The two countries met in Sri Lanka's inaugural Test match in Colombo in February, 1982, England winning by seven wickets, but this is their first Test in England. It is also the first time that new Test match opposition has been entertained in England since Pakistan's first visit in 1954.

Since the initial encounter with England, Sri Lanka has met all the Test-playing countries bar West Indies, and although they are still without a win after 11 Tests, eight of which they have lost, they have gained immensely in experience.

Preparations for this tour have been kept almost exclusively indoors by two months of almost continual rain in Colombo, but the Sri Lankan's manager, Neil Chanmugam, said at Lord's yesterday that they now have the right combination to tackle England. He also suggested, a shade optimistically, perhaps, that they might have "a 50-50 chance" of winning the Test match.

Sri Lanka may also take heart from some interesting statistics in a letter published in the August issue of *The Cricketer* which show that, at a similar stage in their Test careers, South Africa, New Zealand and India were without a victory. Indeed, it took New Zealand 45 Tests and 25 years to achieve their first Test win – and look what happened to England in New Zealand earlier this year.

As part of their forward planning, the Sri Lankans have included in the current party three schoolboys, all of whom went on last winter's under-19 tour of Australia. Aravinda de Silva and Marlon von Hagt are batsmen and Don ("We call him Bradman for short") Anurasiri is a left-arm spinner. Amal Silva (wicket-keeper), Anusha Samaranayake (medium-paced bowler) and Mumtaz Yusuf (batsman) are others new to England.

TOUR PARTY L R D Mendis (captain), S L Dias (vice-captain), R S Madugalle, Ranatunga, A de Silva, S Wettimuny, A Silva, M von Hagt, A L F de Mel, V B John's, R Ratnayeke, A Samaranayake, D de Ratnayake, A Samaranayake, D de Silva, M M Yusuf, S D Anurasiri, R G de Alwis.
Manager: N Chanmugam.

ITINERARY: July 25-27: Nottinghamshire (Cleethorpes), July 28-30: Surrey (Oval), Aug 4-6: Gloucestershire (Cheltenham), Aug 8-10: Hampshire (Southampton), Aug 11-13 Kent (Canterbury), Aug 16 Duchess of Norfolk's XI (one-day match, Arundel), Aug 18-20 Sussex (Hove), Aug 23-28 England (Lord's) Aug 29-31 Warwickshire (Edgbaston), Sept 2-4 D B Close's International XI (Scarborough).

The side is led by the accomplished stroke-maker, Duleep Mendis. He was a member of all four previous Sri Lankan teams in England (1975, 1979, 1981 and 1983, of which the middle two played as total of 22 first-class matches); as was Somachandra de Silva, an outstanding leg-spinner, who has greatest experience of English conditions. He played for Lincolnshire and Shropshire in the Minor Counties championship and failed by 49 runs to achieve the double in 1982 as professional for Middleton in the Centra Lancashire League.

Domestic cricket in Sri Lanka, however, is entirely amateur, although the appointment of Sir Garfield Sobers to prepare them for last summer's Prudential World Cup helped to foster a more professional approach. The domestic game is also largely of the one-day and two-day variety, and it is to the limited-overs game that Sri Lanka have so far shown themselves most suited, beating England, Pakistan, Australia and New Zealand.

Their batting in the longer game has at times lacked the necessary application and the manager summed it up nicely: "We have some very attractive batsmen ... sometimes too attractive." There can be few doubts, though, that off the field the players will prove excellent ambassadors for [illegible].

MOTOR RACING

Great race festival clouded only by Tyrrell dispute

By John Blunsden

As Niki Lauda took the chequered flag at the end of the two-part British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch on Sunday, the curtain came down on a week of Formula One activity which exposed some contrasting elements of the current grand prix scene.

The record turnout for Britain's premier motor race – estimated to be more than 162,000 people over the three-day meeting – confirmed the sport's ever-increasing attraction despite (or perhaps because of) the intense commerical exploitation of this most expensive and technically sophisticated piece of theatre, in which a lack of technological excellence can so often obscure outstanding driving ability.

Lauda, of course, received all the support a driver could wish for from his equipment, and it is the manner in which the Marlborough McLaren chassis, its Porsche-built TAG turbo engine and its Michelin tyres have been made to work together so cohesively this season which has made his and Alain Prost's tasks appear so easy – which, of course, they never really are.

Those who had to queue for hours on car-jammed roads leading to the circuit may be consoled by the knowledge that once through the gates they witnessed the best presented and the most efficiently operated grand prix of the year in one of the finest motor racing environments in the world. No driver or car has to work harder than on this 2.6 miles undulating ribbon of tarmac, where top speeds approach 180 mph

The only cloud over the festival was the conflict between the Federation Internationale du Sport Automobile (FISA) and the Tyrrell team which resulted last Tuesday in Ken Tyrrell's cars being excluded from this year's world championship because of alleged irregularities concerning the car which finished second in Detroit. It took a high court injunction to enable the cars to participate at Brands Hatch, and presumably something similar will be necessary for forthcoming races until such time as Tyrrell's appeal is heard. (This may not, after all, be before the next race in Germany on August 5.)

There is nothing new about exploiting the small print of the FISA rule book – most teams consider it fair game – but on this occasion Tyrrell seems to have had little support from his erstwhile team allies within FOCA, the constructors' association. (Perhaps because he alone was standing out for a reduction in fuel tankage next year from 220 to 195 litres.) His suspension last week effectively removed his dissenting voice when the matter was voted upon in Paris the following day and the 220-litre limit (to run until 1988) was then able to be passed by the necessary unanimous vote.

Now that his important end (which should save many millions of pounds in engine development costs) has been achieved, surely the way is clear for the FISA executive committee (including its FOCA representatives) to show magnanimity and bow to a growing tide of opinion that the severity of the punishment was disproportionate to that of the alleged crime and that rather than open the gates to another costly legal marathon some lesser form of reprimand would therefore now be appropriate.

For Ken Tyrrell to accept such an offer could, of course, be construed as an admission of guilt – whereas he has vehemently maintaimed his innocence all along – but with the livelihood of more than 40 employees at stake, not to mention the existence of his racing team, a sacrifice of principle might on this occasion be seen as an act of both prudence and benevolence. After all, the court of appeal will take place beyond the jurisdiction of British law.

Boycott will not leave judo short of interest

Adams has style to break Japan's grip



The results of the coming Olympic judo competition in Los Angeles were expected, before the boycott, by eastern European countries, to mirror last year's world championships, where exactly half of the medals were taken by the Soviet Block.

This indicates just how much the event has been devalued, although, paradoxically, this does not mean that the Olympic competition will be an empty showcase. For a start, it will be notable for the appearance of the greatest exponents in the 102 years of judo, Yasuhiro Yamashita, the 26-year-old Japanese heavyweight who is unbeaten in nearly 300 contests since 1977.

He will be joined by his compatriot, Hitoshi Saito, another combatnat of well over 130 kilos, whom Yamashita recently beat (for the sixty-second time) to gain his eight successive Japanese title. That is a record of sporting dominance that, perhaps, only Ed Moses can begin to equal.

There is also Britain's light midleweight, Neil Adams, who is revered even by the Japanese as an outstanding stylist. He is the current european champion, former world champion, and he travles to Los Angeles as favourite to win the under 78k gold medal, to go with the silver he won in the lightweights in 1980.

To be fair to Adams, he would have gone as favourite had there not been a boycott. For although there were strong Eastern block opponents in his weight category – notably the reigning Olympic champion Shota Khabarelli, of the Soviet Union, and Andrzej Sadej of Poland – only Japan was expected to produce a contestant that would test him to the limit.

It was a Japanese whom Adams had to overcome to win the world title in 1981, and it will be a Japanese whom he will have to beat to win the gold in Los Angeles, although not the man he thought he was going to face.

Unaccountably, the Japanese are not sending Nobutoshi Hikage, the current world champion, who beat Adams on a controversial decision in Moscow last year, and who is widely regarded as the only man capable of beating Adams now. Instead, they have picked Hiromitsu Takano, aged 24, who won the Japanese trials.

Takano did not beat Hikage himself, and he may find his inexperience in tackling Westerners – who often provide testing, unorthodox challenges to the more conformist Japanese – will tell at this level.

The British team go to the Olympics knowing they are also expected to win at least one other medal, although where it will come from is difficult to predict. The most likely outcome is that one of the heavyweights will win through to the last four – either Elvis Gordon, aged 25, in the over-95k section, or the experienced Paul Radburn, aged 29, in the open. Radburn, however, is struggling to recover from a knee injury sustained in training last week.

It is possible that Stephen Gawthorpe, aged 25, the fierce featherweight from Barnsley, can armlock and strangle his way to a bronze, as he did in the European championships in May. But one thing is clear: with the Soviet Union and East Germany absent, the Japanese will dominate the event, and could pick up five or even six of the eight gold medals.

BRITISH TEAM: Bantamweight (under 60k): Neil Eckersley. Feather (u-65k): Stephen Gawthorpe. Light (u-71k): Kerrith Brown. Light Middle (u-78k): Neil Adams. Middle: Densign White. Heavy (u-95k): Nicholas Kokotaylo. Heavy (over 95k): Elvis Gordon. Open: Paul Radburn.

Nicholas Soames



Adams: gold medal at hand?

OLYMPIC GAMES

African protest could place hurdle in path of Miss Budd

From David Miller, Los Angeles

There are allegedly a couple of dead letters sitting somewhere in Los Angeles, addressed to the International Olympic Committee president, Juan Samaranch, and it remains to be seen whether they will stay lying down or will surface in the next few days to compromise one of the potentially greatest track races of the Olympic Games.

Ydnekatchew Tessema, the IOC member for Ethiopia, who are among the Soviet bloc withdrawal, and Lamine Ba, secretary-general of the association of African National Olympic Committees, both claim to have written to Samaranch protesting about Great Britain's inclusion of Zola Budd, whose expected confrontation with Mary Decker on August 10 in the 3,000 metres final should provide a climax in the Coliseum. Meanwhile, Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee, is on his way here from London with a further baggage of troubled waters.

Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, stated at a press conference on Monday evening that no such letters had been put before the executive committee that day, or indeed as yet even received, and that in the light of confirmation of details by Charles Palmer, chairman of the British Olympic Association, Zola Budd's eligibility had been formally accepted and that there was no further impediment to her competing.

Madame Berlioux added that the discussion by the executive committee was not because of African complaint, but because regulations require sanction of nationality changes. The letters were hearsay, she insisted in reply to persistent questions from the *Los Angeles Times*, who had been told, together with some British newsmen, by Ba himself of his letter's dispatch.

Nevertheless, barefoot Miss Budd will run. What the Africans do about it is now up to them. It is highly unlikely, I think, that the demonstrably legal inclusion of Miss Budd by the British selectors, approved by the IOC, gives grounds for anti-apartheid protest. The recent, albeit calamitous, tours by the Rugby Football Union is another matter, though one would suppose that stronger flames would already have been licking around the issue were it a serious threat to the current Games, rather than to the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

What R Palmer clarified to the executive Committee was precisely what was established several months ago and was then acknowledged privately by Samaranch: that Miss Budd qualified for Britain by descent, her father and grandfather having been British, and not by naturalisation which could have required a delay in acceptance by the IOC. The change in citizenship was mutually agreed between the BOA and the International Amateur Athletic Federation, so only the rubber stamp of the IOC was required.

The area of unease among some British people remains over the manipulation between Miss Budd's proprietory agents, the *Daily Mail*- who in the commercial race jumped in front of Mark McCormack's International Management Group-and the Home Office to ensure that her papers were cleared before her recent 18th birthday, simplifying thereby the bureaucratic procedure.

Yet the inescapable fact is that outside Britain, and especially here as a quick chat with any Japanese, Brazilian of other commentator reveals, Miss Budd is morally still regarded as being from South Africa. Whose exclusion not merely concern competitors but joualists and television, who have been denied accreditation to cover the events. Peter Ueberroth, president ot the organising committee, this week refused to undertake talks with South African televison for the sale of Olympic rights: South Africans, white and black, are not allowed even the privildege of seeing what they are missing.

South Africa has now been excluded from six consecutive Olympics. Such is the continuing political sensitivity of the anti-apartheid movement, and the valued publicity surrounding sporting exclusion, that there may well be further rumbling as the African nations arrive here and gain indignation in their collective community. Yet their only recourse can now be another act of self-denial, withdrawing as they did en masse at the last moment in 1976 and some of them again in 1980. Such an ineffectual stance may have little backing a third time, whereas in the Commonwealth Games they will almost certainly attempt to have England excluded.

The irony of the Budd affair is that there are several members of the British team, now resident from Commonwealth countries, who do not yet have naturalization papers, seemingly lacking the clout in the corridors of powers possessed by Sir David English, editor of the *Daily Mail*.

Aouita picks 1,500m

By Pat Butcher

As the main party of British athletes leave for Los Angeles this morning Steve Cram will be keeping a low profile and pondering on the announcement that Said Aouita of Morocco, the fastest man in the world this year at both 1,500 metres and 5,000 metres, has chosen to run in the Olympics at the shorter distance.

Cram trained yesterday after being out of action for three days with a swollen foot which caused him to miss the Dream Mile in Oslo on Saturday. His coach, Jimmy Hedley, said that if things went well for Cram this week he would probably run a time trial on Saturday, which means that Cram would probably leave with the final British contingent for Los Angeles next Monday.

Hedley welcomes Aouita's choice of the 1,500 metres. "Both me and Steve see him as the biggest danger, but he could also be the biggest help, because he'll have to take the pace from a long way out, and that's what Steve will need in his current state of fitness."

Aoutia made his decision following last week's African Championships in Rabat, where he won the 1,500 metres easily. The Moroccan said: "Evidently I could not run both distances, because they are at the same time in Los Angeles. For the time being I consider that I am more a 1,500 metres runner than a 5,000 metres runner. I have more experience at that distance. I'm aware that the competition is much stronger, with Cram, Coe, Ovett and Scott. But I want to wipe out the memory of my defeat in last year's world championships."

There are already 20 British athletes, including Coe, Ovett, Daley Thompson and David Moorcroft in the United States, and over 40 athletes and officials left from Heathrow today. Despite an 11 hour flight, the eight hour time difference means they arrive in mid-afternoon, and then drive 130 miles south to Point Loma College, at San Diego, near the Mexican border. Point Loma is being used as the British "holding camp", from where the athletes will go to Los Angeles just before their events.



Growth sport: one of 1,200 competitors in *The Times* Challenge Cup at Bisley (Photograph: Chris Cole)

SHOOTING

53 play off as bull tests few

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

The Times Challenge Cup rifle competition, shot at Bisley yesterday with an entry of nearly 1,300, produced the biggest tie-break of the National Rifle Association meeting after 118 competitors put every shot into the bull's eye at 300 yards.

Competition is always close in these major target rifle events, part of the Bisley Grand Aggregate, and all those making maximum score automatically fire five extra shots for tie-breaks. But 53 of them, including many top Commonwealth shots, were still level, each with five more in the bull, and another shoot has been arranged for Thursday evening to decide the winner.

Among the 53 was Vernon Carpenter, from Torquay, who was a member of the Great Britain team which toured Australia and New Zealand earlier this year.

On yesterday's morning calculations, he was sharing the lead in the Grand Aggregate with David Richards, a member of the Great Britain team going to Canada after the meeting. They had both dropped only three points out of a possible 200 in the first four events of the week, and full score in *The Times* event maintained their lead.

RESULTS: British Centre Fire Pistol championship: 1, D A Levene (Wembley) 588; 2, WOII A Westlake (REME) 583; 3, W B Smith (Headley Park) 582. UIT Aggregate Cup: 1, Levene 1171; 2, Smith 1168; 3, Westlake 1167. Admiral Hutton Trophy (800 yards): 1, W Baldwin (Canada) 25/25/25/15; 2, M Coutts (Wandsworth) 25/25/25/13; 3, WOII A Chesse (Army TRC) 25/25/24. Duke of Cambridge Cup (900 yards): 1, M Wang Shui (Canada) 50/25; 2, A P Moller (Pretoria) 50/24; 3, R L Pike (Sussex) 50/24. International Pistol Match: 1, England 2316; 2, Wales 2244. Clementi-Smith aggregate: Tie, R H Nicholson (BFR) and P D Bramley (Bloemfontein) 148; 3, P Bromley (Ashford, Kent) 147. Sunday aggregate: 1, J G Bennett (King Charles School) 149; 2, P M Leslie (East Scotland) 148; 3, D Richards (Manydown) 148. Alexandra Challenge Cup: 18 with 50/25 to re-shoot tie. Times Challenge Cup: 53 with 50/25 to re-shoot tie. Police Rifle Gold Medal: 1, Pc H Matthews (Thames Valley) 99; 2, Police Sgt Barbara Hogston (Merseyside) 95; 3, Pc A Penfold (Sussex) 95.

CYCLING

Fignon shapes up to emulate Merckx

From John Wilcockson, Paris

After winning his second Tour de France on Sunday, Laurent Fignon has been hailed as a new Eddy Merckx. It is an image of which this distinctive, but uncharismatic Parisian totally approves. "I would like to retire from cycling when I am 27 or 28", said Fignon, who will be 24 in a few week's time. "By then, I could have won five Tours." Just like Merckx.

Fignon is being spoken of as a phenomenon because of the dramatic improvement in all phases of his racing over the past three weeks. From being a fortunate winner of the Tour twelve months ago, Fignon has become "three times the rider", according to Jacques Anquetil, the other man to have won the Tour de France five times.

What was so remarkable about Fignon's second victory was that he went through the 24 stages without one bad day. He came nearest to crashing on the mountain time trial to La Ruchere, where he admitted going through a bad patch on the final three miles of climbing. He was actually 40 seconds slower on those three miles than the man who finished second to him that day, Luis Herrera of Colombia. But the time that Fignon had gained on the previous section of the flat roads allowed him to win the stage.



Millar: Growing stature

Another indication that Fignon had timed the peak in his form to perfection came last Saturday, when he had to sprint the final mile of the 32-mile Beaujolais time trial to pip Sean Kelly by a fraction of a second. Fignon was clearly coming to the end of his good form because he conceded 40 seconds to Kelly during the last 10 miles of the stage.

Kelly was one of the stars of this 71st Tour de France, in which he deserved to finish among the top three. Two crashes and one bad climb in the Alps – when he lost nine minutes – prevented the Irishman from challenging Bernard Hinault for second place.

Besides Kelly, both Greg LeMond and Robert Millar finished in the top five, a fact that is further confirmation of the growing stature of riders from outside continental Europe. And if Phil Anderson and Stephen Roche had not suffered serious crash injuries the trend would have been even more marked. LeMond, the 1983 world champion, raced under the shadow of Fignon, his co-leader in the Renault-Elf team. The American was never at his best during the Tour, being affected by a persisten sore throat as well as by sore feet. That he still finished third speaks volumes for his class.

Today, Fignon and Hinault begin a strenuous round of short-circuit criterium races, in which they will be earning about £3,000 per day, while LeMond travels back to his native California to act as a well paid technical advisor for ABC television at the Los Angeles Olympics.

TOUR OF COLORADO: Final stage (Cheyenne-Denver) 114 miles: 1, S Del Valle (Mex), 4hr 8min 16sec; 2, K Bostick (US); 3, S Colage (It). Overall: 1, D Shapiro (US), 29:21:53; 2, A Hampsten (US); 3, J Pierce (US). Women: Final stage (25 miles): 1, S Novara-Reber (US), 59:24; 2, E C Menuzzo (It); 3, J Longo (Fr). Overall: 1, M Canins (It), 11:32:29; 2, Longo; 3, N Sobye (Nor). British placings: 5, L Gornall; 9, C Swinnerton. Teams: 1, France; 2, US Dorlos; 3, Great Britain.

BOWLS

Top players take a tumble

By Gordon Allan

There are no unbeaten players left in the world championship singles at Westburn Park, Aberdeen. John Jones (Jersey) beat Peter Belliss (New Zealand) 21-17 yesterday morning, and in the afternoon Spencer Wilshire (Wales) beat David Corkill (Ireland) 21-14 and Ron Jones (Canada) beat Willie Wood (Scotland) 21-18 – the score by which Wood had beaten David Bryant, the defending champion, on Sunday.

Ron Jones was born in Liverpool and emigrated to Canada as a youth. He now lives at London, Ontario. He is a small man ("I've been 5ft 2in and 8st since I was 18" he said) who wears a large peaked red and white cap, and he knows the game inside out, having learnt it on crown greens in the north of England 40 years ago.

He described his match with Wood as "nice and relaxing". There speaks the voice of experience. Other men would have been a bundle of nerves. He was never headed by Wood, and generally made his first bowl count, never to greater effect than during the last few ends. Wood tended to fall short.

In the other Section A match, Wilshire overtook Corkill in the home straight, winning with a take-out for four shots on the deciding end. Corkill bowled an excellent length, but Wilshire was not to be downcast.

John Jones, a bank manager, who was born at Mitcham in Surrey, beat Belliss in Section B after trailing 0-8 and 14-17. It was he said, the best result of his career. He was aware of the striking power of Belliss but considered that he must be bowling better than any opponent who has to use the firing shot too often.

David Thompson (Swaziland) complained of feeling unwell and was taken to hospital for tests. His opponent, Cecil Bransky (Israel), was awarded two points, which means that he is still among the leaders in Section A. In the fours, England beat Canada 25-20, and New Zealand maintained their unbeaten record – the only one in the event – with an 18-17 win over the United States.

SINGLES: Section A: D Thomson (Swaziland) 21, S Wilshire (Wales) 19; W Wood (Scot) 21, S Patton (Fiji) 15; D Bryant (Eng) 21, J Kakakis (Botswana) 17; Patton 21, J Haggerty (Ken) 19; C Bransky (Israel) 21, Kakakis 10; Bryant 21, N McInnes (US) 16; R Jones (Can) 21, Wood 18; Wilshire 21, D Corkill (Ire) 14; McInnes 21, Patton 20; Bransky w.o. D Thomson (Swaziland) scr. Section B: G Souza (HK) 21, B Haining (Malawi) 13; P Belliss (NZ) 21, J Dannevig (Arg) 8; K Williams (Aus) 21, G Beare (Zim) 12; Dannevig 21, G Croft (PNG) 18; F Petana (W Samoa) 21, Beare 17; Williams 21 D Coetzee (Zam) 19; J Jones (Jersey) 21, Belliss 17; Souza 21, M Nicolle (Guernsey) 20; Haining 21, Petana 18; Coetzee 21, Dannevig 13.

FOURS: Section A: Kenya 13, Wales (R Weale, J Anstey, D Price, B Hawkins) 38; Swaziland 5, New Zealand 20; Zimbabwe 20, Hongkong 18; Swaziland 18, Guernsey 12; Zimbabwe 17, Israel 19; Hongkong 18, Papua New Guinea 18; New Zealand 18, United States 17; Ireland (S Espie, S Allen, T Kennedy, J Baker) 24, Wales 14; Kenya 18, Israel 16; Swaziland 25, Papua New Guinea 10. Section B: Western Samoa 10, England (G Turley, J Haines, J Bell, A Allcock) 32; Argentina 24, Australia 15; Botswana 15, Scotland (B Rattray, D Lambert, J Boyle, D Gourlay) 25; Argentina 17, Malawi 19; Botswana 14, Jersey 22; Scotland 28, Zambia 13; Australia 18, Fiji 14; England 25, Canada 20; Western Samoa 13, Jersey 38; Argentina 18, Zambia 17.

GOLF: Kathy Whitworth won the eighty-fifth LPGA tournament of her career – a record for an American professional – when she took the Rochester International, at the Locust Hill country club, in New York on Sunday. It was her first victory on the LPGA tour since the Kemper Open, in March 1983.

TENNIS

Occasion full of nostalgic joys

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Virgina Wade was 25 per cent of the first match on the centre court. On court 16 were three former Davis Cup players, Buster Mottram, John Paish and Mark Farrell. Scattered elsewhere were Michele Tyler, Andrew Jarrett and Richard Lewis, who have also represented Britain in the toughest of international team events, and Chris Bradnam, the national champion.

All that could only happen in group one of the Prudential County Cup competition, Britain's inter-county championships, played at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne. There is no more charming setting for grass-court tennis. The players are simply the stars of a show otherwise embellished by children, dogs, seagulls, and the evergreen oaks that dominate an omnipresent verdure, gilded by the bright warmth of summer.

Devonshire Park, in short, is a tolerably suitable source of answers to that hackneyed question: Where are they now? Take Mottram, for example. At the age of 29 he has retired from international competition after a career notable for his Davis Cup record: From 1975 to 1983 he lost only five "live" singles. Now, he says, he has "joined the ranks of the unemployable".

In his group one debut Mottram was paired with Paish. If that rings a bell you must be middle aged. Tony Mottram and Geoff Paish carried the burden of Britain's Davis Cup challenge, in singles and doubles, from 1947 to 1955. Now their sons were in harness for the first time.

Geoff Paish, the Surrey captian, said the pairing was based on the hope that "we would get three rubbers as a spring board". Well, it seemed a good idea at the time. Unfortunately for Surrey, the Mottran and Paish of 1984 were a less effective team than the Mottram and Paish of 30-odd years ago.

John Paish, seven years older than Mottram, has settled down agreeably as tennis director of the Telford Racquets and Fitness Centre. Farrell, aged 31, works in Switzerland (something to do with tyres). Jarrett, aged 27 is coaching in Dubai. Lewis, 29, has gone into business – marketing a new brand of resin designed to prolong the life of gut stringing and thus make it a more reasonable investment.

Miss Tyler, aged 25, withdrew from full-time competition five years ago – a brave decision for one so young. She coaches at Beckenham, is soon to be married, and has no regrets about turning her back on the international circuit.

It is a little sad that so many British players find it wiser or more congenial, to drop out of competition and look elsewhere for a living when still in their 20s. But for five days some of them, who reached for the stars and came tantalisingly close, are enlivening the scene at Eastbourne. Every county fields three doubles pairs daily. Those players play all three pairs in the opposing team.

With six counties of each sex in action at Eastbourne, that means a total of 54 matches a day – which means, in turn, a lot of physical and emotional stress. But everyone has fun on the way. During the County Cup competition the distinction between pain and pleasure tends to be blurred.

Czechoslovakia retain the Federation Cup

Sao Paulo, (Reuter)–Czechoslovakia beat Australia yesterday to retain the Federation Cup in a tie dominated by the faultless style of their top player, Hana Mandlikova.

Miss Mandklikova, ranked third in the world, took charge of play in the second singles when Czechoslovakia were one down after Anne Minter had achieved a surprise 7-5, 7-5 win over Helena Sukova. She beat Elizabeth Sayers 6-1, 6-0, and the Australian girl said afterwards: "Hana was at her best. No matter how I tried, she would get to the ball."

In the doubles, Miss Mandlikova and Miss Sukova beat Miss Sayers and Wendy Turnbull 6-2, 6-2 in just 54 minutes, to take the match 2-1.

Miss Sukova's defeat was the only match the second-seeded Czechoslovaks lost on their way to retaining the title, which they won in Zurich last year from the United States, who were beaten by Australia in this year's semi-final.

TENNIS: Aaron Krickstein, of the United States, became the youngest finalist in the 57-year history of the United States professional championship, when he beat Pavel Slovil, of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-4 in the semi-final – 10 days short of his seventeenth birthday. In the other semi-final, the defending champion, Jose-Lvis Clerc, of Argentina, beat Andres Gomez, of Ecuador, 6-4, 6-4.

RACING

Shergar's first fetches $185,000

From Michael Seely, Keeneland

The top price among the first 14 lots at the Keeneland Select Sale yesterday was the $750,000 given by James Delahooke on behalf of Prince Khaled Abullah for a bay colt by Exclusive Native. The nasal chant of Tom Caldwell, the auctioneer opened the proceedings and lot No 1 fell to a bid of $500,000 from Major Johnny Lewis of thhe BBA (England).

Michael Stoute watched the first yearling sired by his 1981 Derby winner, the ill-fated Shergar, come under the hammer, and the filly fell to a bid of $185,000. This season Stoute has three of the ten highest-priced lots which were sold at Keeneland last year, in his Beech Hurst stable.

Any resemblance between Keeneland and *Dallas* in the last few days has not been purely coincidental. On Sunday, Larry "J. R. Ewing" Hagman was eating jumbo prawns at Robert Sangster's lunch table. And Priscilla Presley was another of the Isle of Man millionaire's guests in the clubhouse restaurant.

"I've not told Vincent O'Brien and John Magnier about this particular party", Sangster said. "They're back at the hotel holding a final conference. I didn't want to take their minds off their work."

The owner of El Gran Señor and Sadler's Wells is one man who thinks that the spiral of rising prices is here to stay. "It's going to be a blitz out there tomorrow. They're going to take the roof off the place."

Sangster certainly calls the shots at the world's most important auction of thoroughbreds. The management have recently installed a metal plate marked "The Office" in the side of the champagne bar. This corner will once again form the headquarters of the Coolmore bidding operations.

In 1983 the syndicate later moved to the collecting ring at the back of the sales arena, signalling their bids to a spotter situated behind the auctioneer's rostrum. "We've got to change our methods this time. Last year we got beaten for the record $10.2m yearling because one of the Maktoum men was standing by us shouting: "Go on, they're weakening."

As the temperature rose into the nineties in the afternoon, so too was there a mounting sense of purpose in the inspection of the yearlings. Shaikh Mohammed and Shaikh Maktoum Al Maktoum stalked grimly around followed by their respective entourages. And James Delahooke, the man who bought Rainbow Quest, was inspecting on behalf of Prince Khaled Abdullah.

Delahooke bought six lots at Fasig-Tipton for $1,045,000. The total included a colt by Key To Content for which this outstandin judge's final bid was $260,000. I has now been revealed that th Maktoum family acquired th $900,000 Spectacular Bid filly out Royal Statue which was purchas by Harry Beeby. Sangster, the gro of Arab owners and Stavi Niarchos will form the hard core buyers who are likely to be bidd for the multi-million dollar yearlings.

So the scene is now set for w has often been called "the great free show on earth". The princi European trainers, who have b here since Thursday, inc Michael Stoute, Guy Harw, Henry Cecil and Francois Bo. Dick Hern and John Dunlop re the final arrivals on Sunday afternoon.

Ted Bassett, Keeneland's president, said: "We're very optimistic. All last year's buyers are here and there look to be some fresh faces as well".

Don Johnson, the owner of Crescent Farm, the stud which sold the $10.2m yearling last year, commented on the recent mushroom growth in Kennicky his industry was real small 15 yego, and it has grown by leaps and bounds. We do what we have to do to stay in the business, because we're smart and we have to live. But it's all wrong because we've got a multi-million dollar industry in which the tails wagging the dog. In other words the sales agents tell the industry what to do. And time has come to change it so the industry tells the agents what to do.

"Selling that horse last year was not reality, that's not what the business is all about. I'd like to tell you that I was smart and it all figured out. But in truth it was more like catching lightning in a bottle. That's the intriguing part of this business, there's always possibility, and as I think I can do it again, I've got another. So that's the intrigue."

To understand the riches of the Blue Grass State it is advisable to pay a visit to Claiborne Farm. Where else in the world you find stallions of such calibre as Nijinsky, Secretariat, Spectacular Bid, Sir Ivor and Tom Rolfe in one unit? And just for good measure you can also have a look at Mr Prospector, his $1 is the estimated value of stallions on this stud alone.

● Sayf El Arab (Thomas) and Double Sc (Brent Thomson) will run in Baroda Sprint at Phoenix Park Saturday.

Queen to visit Keeneland

The Queen is expected to visit Keeneland racecourse on October 11 to present her own silver plate award to the owner of the first winner of the Queen Elizabeth II Challenge Cup. It is believed to be the first visit by a reigning monarch to a North American course since Queen Victoria awarded the Queen's Plate at Toronto in 1860.

The race will be run over one mile 110 yards and is confined to three-year-old fillies. It will carry $100,000 in added money, $75,000 being given by the Keeneland Association and $25,000 by the Breeders Cup Fund.

The track is under a mile in circumference, so the new race will start at the lower winning-post. The event will act as a natural stepping stone to the course's feature race of the season, the grade one $150,000 Spinster's Cup which takes place on October 27 at their final meeting of the season.

IN BRIEF

Spencer doubtful for Silverstone

Freddie Spencer, the world champion, is a doubtful starter for the British Motor-cycle Grand Prix, at Silverstone on August 5, after breaking his collarbone in a practice accident in the United States at the weekend.

If the Honda rider fails to start at Silverstone, it will be the third grand prix he has missed this year through injury and will virtually assure the world championship goes to the current points leader, Eddie Lawson (Yamaha).

EQUESTRIANISM: Gillian Greenwood, aged 18, of Britain, riding Skyfly, won the individual gold medal at the thirty-third European junior showjumping championship on Sunday, after a jump-off with the Belgians Stefan van de Walle, who finished second with four faults, and Johan Lenssens, who finished third with eight.

● Britain, winners for the last two years, will send six riders to compete in the European junior three-day event championships in Poland from August 23-26.

SQUAD. J Gooderham (Rustic Moon); M Gurdon (The Done Thing); M Hawtree (Stevie B); K Parker (Master Chester); A Ramus (Raszarda); J Search (Capricorn VI).

POWER BOATING: Fabio Buzzi of Italy, in White Iveco, won another stage of the Round Britain off-shore race, sponsored by Everest Double Glazing, between Whitby and Great Yarmouth yesterday. Buzzi now holds a full hour's time advantage over his nearest fival

MOTOR RACING: Mario Andretti held off Tom Sneva to win the Michigan 500 on Sunday.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Croydon Blue Jays 9, US Navy 0 (W/O); Cobham Yankees 9, Sutton Braves 7; Regents Park Eagles 8, Crawley Giants 17. Exhibition game: London Warriors 17, US Navy II 7. Second Division: Oxshott Orioles 9, Gants Hill Stingrays 0; Croydon Borough Pirates 11, Ashford Condors 20; Ashford Mets 0, Enfield Spartans 9; Crawley Giants II 9, Golders Green Sox 8; Barnes Barnstormers 11, Essex Raiders 12; Rochester City Dodgers 29, Esher Rangers 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Minnesota Twins 5, New York Yankees 2; Baltimore Orioles 4, Kansas City Royals 3; Chicago White Sox 4, Cleveland Indians 3; Boston Red Sox 16, California Angels 4; Milwaukee Brewers 7, Oakland A'S 4; Detroit Tigers 7, Texas Rangers 6; Seattle Mariners 9, Toronto Blue Jays 3. SUNDAY'S GAMES: New York Yankees 6, Minnesota Twins 5; Cleveland Indians 4, Chicago White Sox 1; Detroit Tigers 2, Texas Rangers 0; Kansas City Royals 8, Baltimore Orioles 4; Boston Red Sox 3, California Angels 0; Oakland A'S 5, Milwaukee Brewers 4; Toronto Blue Jays 5, Seattle Mariners 3. NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 2, Cincinnati Reds 1; Chicago Cubs 4, San Francisco Giants 3; Atlanta Braves 5, Philadelphia Phillies 3; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, St Louis Cardinals 1; San Diego Padres 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 4; Montreal Expos 4, Houston Astros 2. SUNDAY'S GAMES: New York Mets 7, Cincinnati Reds 6; Philadelphia Phillies 6, Atlanta Braves 2; San Francisco Giants 11, Chicago Cubs 5; St Louis Cardinals 7, Los Angeles Dodgers 6; San Diego Padres 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 3, San Diego Padres 2; Houston Astros 6, Montreal Exposs 1.

TENNIS

SAO PAULO: Federation Cup, Quarter-finals: Czechoslovakia 3, France 0. H Sukova bt M C Calleja, 6-4, 6-4; H Mandlikova bt C Tanvier, 6-3, 6-4; I Budarova/M Skuherska bt Tanvier/C Suire, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3. Yugoslavia 2, Bulgaria 1 (Yugoslav names first): S Goles bt K Maleeva, 6-4, 7-5; M Jausovec lost to M Maleeva, 6-3, 3-6, 1-6; G Jausovec bt K and M Maleeva, 6-3, 6-1. Semi-finals: Australia 2, United States 1 (Australians first): A Minter bt K Horvath, 6-3, 6-4; W Turnbull lost to K Jordan, 3-6, 6-7; Turnbull/E Sayers bt Jordan/A Smith, 7-6, 6-4. Czechoslovakia 3, Yugoslavia 0 (Czechoslovaks first): Sukova bt Goles, 2-6, 6-1, 7-5; Mandlikova bt Jausovec, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; Budarova/Skuherska bt Jausovec/R Sasak, 6-4, 4-5, 6-4. Final: Czechoslovakia 2, Australia 1. (Czech names first): Sukova lost to Minter 5-7, 5-7; Mandlikova bt Sayers 6-1, 6-0; Mandlikova/Sukova bt Turnbull/Sayers 6-2, 6-2. Consolation tournament for first round losers: Brazil 2, The Netherlands 1; Japan 2, Mexico 1; Argentina 2, China 1; Britain 2, Canada 1 (British names first): A Brown bt K Dewis, 6-4, 6-2; A Hobbs lost to H Pelletier, 5-7, 6-2, 4-6; Brown/J Durie bt Pelletier/J Hetherington, 7-6, 6-2.

BASTAAD: Swedish Open: Men's singles: Final: H Sundstrom bt A Jarryd, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3. Women's final: A Golley (Aus) bt C Anderholm (Swe), 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

STUTTGART: Grand Prix tournament: Semi-finals: H Leconte (Fr) T bt Smid (Cz), 6-2, 6-1; G Mayer (US) bt E Teltscher (US), 6-3, 6-3. Final: Leconte bt Mayer, 7-6, 6-0, 1-6, 6-1.

BOSTON: United States Professional Championships: Quarter-finals: A Krickstein (US) by J Arias (US) 6-4, 6-3; J L Clerc (Arg) bt M Leach (US) 7-6, 6-3; A Gomez (Ec) bt G Vilas (Arg) 6-7, 6-4, 6-4. Semi-finals: Krickstein bt P Sozil (Cz) 6-3, 6-4; Clerc by Gomez, 6-4, 6-4.

WIMBLEDON: Youth Cup: First Round: Eton bt Seaford 2-0; Arnold bt Aldenham 2-1; Charterhouse bt Haberdashers Askes, 2-0; St George's Weybridge bt Lancing College 2-1; Tonbridge by Shrewsbury 2-1; St Edwards Oxford by Felsted 2-0; Marlborough bt Greshams 2-0.

BADMINTON

JAKARTA: Indonesian Open: Mixed doubles final: C Hadinata and I Lie (Indonesia) bt M Dew and G Gilks (GB) 15-12, 15-7. Women's doubles final: N Perry and J Webster (GB) bt Wu Jianqiu and G Weizhen (China), 9-15, 18-16, 18-15. Men's doubles final: Hadinata and Hadibowo (Indonesia) bt T Kartono and R Haryanto (Indonesia), 15-10, 18-18, 15-7.

CRICKET

SCHOOLS MATCH: Clifton 222; Felsted 158-7. Eastbourne 194-5 dec. Winchester 169. Nottinghamshire HS 194-9 dec and 190-9; Edinburgh Academy 164-4 dec and 212-6. (J Kudiénavala 108 not out) Enfield Grammar 131 Colchester Royal Grammar, 115 (M Taylor 9 for 15). Reigate Grammar 359 for 5 dec (T Lander 132, J Morgan 118). Reed's (Jersey) 206-3. County under-15 match (at The Oval): Sussex 211 for 7 dec, Surrey 212 for 5.

YACHTING

CLYDE: Scottish Fife National Sonata Championship: Final points leaders: 1, Micky Finn II (M J Forbes, Royal Northern and Clyde YC), 9.25pts; 2, Marimba (P Marchant, Burnham SC), 13.75; 3, Red Hot Poker (S C Bender, RN and CYC), 19.75; 4, Oh Puse I (J T P Brownrigg, RN and CYC), 28; 5, Impromptu (P Sonksen, Itchenor SC), 27; 6, Peshwa IV (I Mitchell, Holy Loch SC), 29.75.

POWER BOATING

ROUND BRITAIN OFF-SHORE RACE: Eighth leg: (Whitby – Great Yarmouth): 1, White Iveco (F Buzzi, Ity) 2hr 42min 42 sec; 2, Ego Lamborghini (R Della Valle, Ity) 2:47.49; 3, Brut (P Armstrong, Brighton), 3:09.10; 4, Double Two Shirts (T Hill, Aldershot), 3:13.42; 5, The Legend (C Gervaise-Brazier) 3:17.06; 6, OCL Suzuki (P Ash, Exeter) 3: 18.55. Overall: 1, White Iveco, 23hr 33min 55sec. 2, Ego Lamborghini, 24:36.21. 3, Brut, 33:24.34. 4, Disprin The Fast One (C Stewart, Prestwood) 34:27.41; 5, Minster Heatwave (D Fairchild, Poole) 34:58.17; 6, OCL Suzuki, 37:33.41.

GOLF

COAL VALLEY, Illinois: Quad Cities Open: Final scores: (US unless stated): 269: S Hoch, 67, 67, 66, 66. 271: G Archer, 72, 69, 66, 64; V Heafner, 64, 67, 69, 71; D Stockton, 64, 66, 71, 70. 272: C Byrum, 70, 65, 67, 69; G Hallberg, 71, 67, 69, 65. 273: T C Chen (Tai), 72, 66, 65, 70. 274: R Watkins, 71, 65, 66, 72; B Upper, 67, 69, 67, 71; L Miller, 68, 70, 67, 69; W Callies, 68, 68, 67, 71; J Gallagher, 67, 71, 67, 69; W Blackburn, 66, 69, 65, 72.

PITTSFORD, New York: LPGA Rochester International: Final scores: (All US): 281: K Whitworth, 73, 68, 71, 69; R Jones, 70, 71, 72, 68. 285: C Marino, 68, 69, 76, 72. 287: P Bradley, 71, 75, 71, 70; L Young, 75, 71, 70, 71. 288: L Peterson, 74, 67, 76, 71; M Van Hoose, 74, 72, 69, 73; B King, 74, 69, 71, 74. 289: D White, 74, 71, 76, 68; C Morse, 73, 69, 73, 74. British score: 305: C Panton, 80, 72, 75, 78.

ROWING

THORPE PARK: Anglo-French junior international: Eights: 1, Kingston GS/Marlow RC (S England); 2, N France; 3, S France 4:38. Men's Junior: Single sculls: 1, D Nicoll (Weybridge, S England); 2, S France; 3, N France 5:41. Double sculls: 1, N France; 2, S France; 3, Hampton School (S England), 5:18. Coxless pairs: 1, Shiplake College (S England); 2, Cambois (N England); 3, N France, 5:26. Coxed pairs: 1, S France; 2, N France; 3, Cambridge '99 (N England), 5:49. Coxless four: 1, Bedford/pilgrim/Star (N England); 2, N France; 3, S France, 4:55. Coxed fours: 1, Bedford School (N England); 2, France; 3, St George's College (S England), 5:03. Quad sculls: 1, N France; 2, Shrewsbury School (N England); 3, S France, 4:45. Eights: 1, N France; 2, Abingdon School (S England); 3, Northern Western Composite (N England), 4:34. Men's junior total: France 240 pts; England 222.

HAMPTON COURT AND DITTONS SKIFF REGATTA: Singles: Senior: A Tompkins (Wraysbury) 3min 13sec, easily. Junior/Senior: M Abbott (Dittons) 3min 7sec, ¼l. Junior: C Williams (Skiff Club) 3min 12sec, ¼l. Novice: C Shaw (Dittons) 3min 17sec, 1¼l. Woman's Junior: Miss S Wright (Thames Valley) 3min 40sec, 2¼l. Doubles: Senior: J Tims and A Tompkins (Wraysbury) 2min 44sec, ¼l. Junior/Senior: M Eggington and N Mapham (Thames Valley) 2min 55sec, easily. Junior: M Orr and R Ireland (Skiff Club 3min 0sec, 3l. Veteran: R Ireland and D Hudson (Thames Valley) 2min 49sec, 1l. Mixed Senior: Miss J Waldock and K Sheppard (Thames Valley 2min 59sec, 1l.

EQUESTRIANISM

GESVES, Belgium: European Junior Showjumping Championship: Final individual standings: 1, G Greenwood (GB), 0 faults (37.04sec); 2, S van De Walle (Bel), 4(33.08); 3, J Lenssens (Bel), 8(32.10); 4, M Smissens (Bel), N Smith (Ire), R Sikkens (Neth), P Heffer (GB), W Sunnell (GB), P Sutton (GB).

AUCHINLECK HOUSE: Scottish National Championships: Qualifying round: (horses ridden by owner unless stated): Section A: 1, Miss A Cranston's Kingarth; 2, Miss W Maitland's Coast to Coast; 3, Miss Fiona Drummond's Tonic. Section B: 1, Fiona Anderson's Talking Shop; 2, The Edinburgh Wollen Mill's Drum-na-buith, Les Smith; 3, Serena Greenwell's Black Jack V, Miss Rose Dalrymple. Section C: 1, Vivienne Christie's Kennedy, Mr Stewart Cristie; 2, Jennifer Bute's Lomat; 3, Ewan Booth Fridge Freight's Special Appointment, Sue Booth. Special prize for best cross-country time: Tom Clark's Valley Field.

YACHTING

Errors kept to a minimum

By John Nicholls

Will Henderson and Bruce Grant had to sail at their best to win the second race of the International 14-foot Dinghy Championship, at Tynemouth yesterday. On a day when the slightest mistake meant a lost place they made fewer errors than the other 46 entries to remain at the head of the fleet for most of the race.

Never far astern were Roger Yeoman and Mike Moss, who were second for the second day in succession. They were in turn always being pressed by the Canadian brothers Kidd, who were unable yesterday to achieve the speed that gave them such a decisive win on Sunday.

The breeze filled in quite satisfactorily after a couple of early postponements and it was a cross-tide on the windward legs that dictated tactics.

Yeoman led Henderson round the first windward mark, but once on to the planing reach, Henderson quickly surged into the lead and remained there throughout the five rounds of the race. Superior spinnaker handling, especially on the closer of the two reaches, soon enabled the three leading boats to draw away from the pack.

Hunstanton Town Plate: 1, Wild Things Run Fast (W Henderson and B Grant, Oxford & Cambridge SS); 2, William (R Yeoman and M Moss, Grantchester Flash); 3, Bruce (J and H Kidd, Canada); 4, Heathston Roll (J Hartley and I Tillett, Itchenor SC); 5, Crosswords (R Storrar and J Williams, Tynemouth SC); 6, Moody Blues (T Trevelyan and C Merritt, Itchenor).

RUGBY UNION

McBride decision is confirmed

The Irish Rugby Football Union confirmed yesterday that Willie John McBride has been dropped as Ireland's coach after only one season and replaced by another former international forward, Michael Doyle.

Irelands proposed tour to Argentina next May has been cancelled. The IRFU announced the tour had been deferred indefinitely because the Argentina Rugby Union has been unable to give the IRFU certain udertakings relative to the tour. Foremost among those undertakings is the fact that several of the Irish players would be travelling on British passports

FOOTBALL

Arsenal solve problem by signing Anderson

Arsenal solved their difficult right back position yesterday by signing Nottingham Forest's England player Viv Anderson for £200,000. Don Howe, the Arsenal manager said: "He is a good attacking full back and that is what I have bought him to do for us."

Anderson, aged 27, was the first black player to win a full England cap when he appeared against Czechoslovakia in 1978. His single international appearance last season took his number of caps to 11.

● Lou Macari, the former Manchester United forward, has been appointed player-manager of the fourth division club, Swindon Town. He has appeared in three FA Cup finals and amde 24 appearances for Scotland.

● The Scottish Premier League champions, Aberdeen, spent almost £150,000 yesterdat by signing the St Mirren forward, Frank Mc Dougall, for £100,000 and the Clyde full back, Tommy McQueen, for £40,000. Mc Dougall will replace Mark McGhee, who has moved to Hamburg, and McQueen replaces Doug Roughvie, who has moved to Chelsea.







Anderson: first move

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

WARWICKSHIRE UNDER-25 COMPETITION: Derby: Derbyshire v Lancashire. Crosskeys: Glamorgan v Warwickshire. Southampton: Hampshire v Surrey. Worcester: Worcester v Somerset.

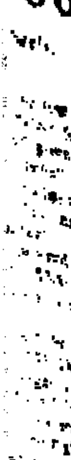
MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Truro: Cornwall v Shropshire. Bournemouth: Dorset v Wiltshire. Bishop Stortford: Hertfordshire v Suffolk.

WOMEN'S TOUR MATCH: Bath: West v New Zealand.

SCHOOLS: Tour Match: Academicals (Jersey) v Reigate GS

OTHER SPORT

CROQUET: Cheltenham Tournament
TENNIS: Bournemouth: County Cup Grass Championships – Group One
YACHTING: Tynemouth: Prince of Wales cup week
BOWLS: Aberdeen: World championships
SHOOTING: Bisley: NRA meeting
POWER BOATS: Round Britain race (Gt Yarmouth – Ramsgate).



RACING: ECLIPSE WINNER TO RENEW RIVALRY WITH TIME CHARTER

Chance for Sully's Choice to end his long losing run

By Mandarin

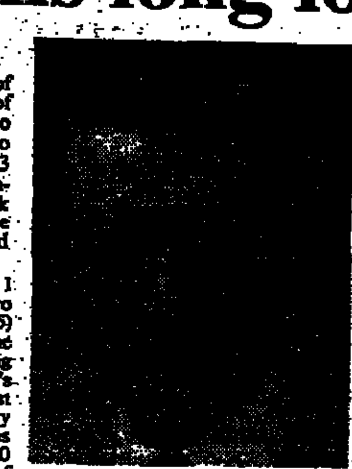
The void left by the departure of Soba from the Stillington stable of David Chapman is unlikely ever to be filled. However, Chapman, who handled Soba's 1982 and 1983 campaigns so astutely, has continued to thrive and Star Patrick provided his fifteenth winner of the season at Ayr on Saturday – a good score for a small stable.

This afternoon, at Pontefract, I expect to see Chapman add two more to his tally with Gaygig (2.45) and Sully's Choice, who contests the day's top prize, the £3,000 King Richard III Handicap (3.15). Sully's Choice won two valuable sellers last summer when trained by Jeremy Hindley at Newmarket and was bought by Chapman for 7,400 guineas after winning the second of them at Newcastle in August.

The son of King Pellinore has yet to win in 15 outings for Chapman, but has been most unlucky, particularly this season when his 12 starts have yielded three seconds and three thirds. He ran well when sixth to Ashley Rocket, beaten only five lengths, in the William Hill Trophy at York in June but his best efforts have been his last two.

At Doncaster, at the end of last month, Sully's Choice failed by only a neck to cope with Amigo Loco who was weighted to meet my selection on 7lb worse terms here. At York 10 days ago, only the powerful finish of Steve Cauthen on Fortysecond Street prevented Sully's Choice lasting home, the West Ilsley runner winning by a short head.

Chapman has tried his colt over every trip from five furlongs to a mile but he seems better over sprint distances and Pontefract's stiff five furlongs should prove ideal. Gaygig reverts to selling company for the first time since winning over a mile at Ripon in April and looks best of a very moderate bunch in the Allsorts Selling Handicap.



Michael Jarvis: trains Mandarin's nap: Discover Gold (4.15 Pontefract)

Pontefract racegoers rarely have the pleasure of seeing a classic horse in action but today So Fine, the Irish 1000 Guineas third, has her first outing for Michael Stoute, in the Bradley Stakes. As a betting proposition, the race is a non-entity and bookmakers will probably take more money on which horse will finish second. The Villain should chase So Fine home at a respectable distance.

Discover Gold (nap) is likely to prove a more rewarding wager in the Simonsday Maiden Stakes (4.15). Michael Jarvis's colt was still backward when chasing home Have A Ball on his second outing at Bath and has since run an even better race to be fourth to Canadian Crown in a hot maiden at Warwick three weeks ago.

Lydford and Lyphaness, who finished only just ahead of my nap in second and third, are both well though of by connections and had run well in good company on their previous starts. Today's race looks a good deal easier and Yazeed, two lengths behind Discover Gold in fifth at Warwick, may be the biggest danger. However, there seems no reason to suggest that Yazeed can reverse the placings and Discover Gold is a confident choice.

Henry Cecil, well clear at the top of the trainers' table, can extend his lead with Call Of The Wild at Pontefract (4.45) and Pennyweight (2.0) and That's Your Lot (3.30) at Folkestone. Best of the trio may be Pennyweight, a well-named filly by Troy, who showed promise on her only outing at York last autumn and should outclass her rivals in the Ham Maiden Stakes.

Royal Cracker can continue Guy Harwood's return to form by defying a small penalty in Folkestone's Ruckinge Handicap. A comfortable winner over a mile and a half there last week, Royal Cracker is likely to be even more effective over this extended two miles.

Course specialists

PONTEFRACT

TRAINERS: B Hills 13 winners from 35 runners, 37.1%; M Stoute 14 from 46, 30.4%; B McMahon 8 from 59, 13.6%.

JOCKEYS: S Cauthen 11 winners from 35 mounts, 31.4%; W Swinburn 11 from 47, 23.4%; L Piggott 9 from 39, 23.0%.

FOLKESTONE

TRAINERS: G Harwood 35 winners from 90 runners, 38.9%; J Dunlop 18 from 80, 22.5%; F Durr 12 from 55, 21.8%.

JOCKEYS: G Starkey 28 winners from 105 mounts, 26.7%; P Eddery 19 from 85, 22.4%; B Rouse 25 from 230, 10.9%.

Blinkered first time

FOLKESTONE: 3.0 Sarina, Linaria. 4.0 Standing Order.

PONTEFRACT: 4.15 Cotton Print. 4.45 Aristocrat Velvet.

● Kelly's Reef has been reduced from 25-1 to 16-1 by Ladbrokes for next Tuesday's Stewards' Cup.

Sadler's Wells in Ascot line-up

By Christopher Goulding

Sadler's Wells, winner of the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park earlier this month, is expected to run in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot on Saturday. A spokesman for Vincent O'Brien's Ballydoyle stable said yesterday: "The plan is to run and the horse is well."

Time Charter, last year's winner, is widely expected to repeat her victory, a double that has only been achieved once – by Dahlia, in 1973-74. Time Charter will be renewing rivalry with Sadler's Wells, who beat her by a neck in the Eclipse. Henry Candy, the mare's trainer, said yesterday: "She is in fine form and everything is going to plan. I don't think we will bother with a pacemaker."

Lester Piggott's mount, Teenoso, was the subject of glowing reports from his Newmarket trainer, Geoff Wragg. "He is very well and the ground should not inconvenience us. I understand they are watering the course up till Friday, but I would not mind an overnight storm."

France will be represented by Dahar, Esprit Du Nord, Fly Me, Magwal and Lath Enchantée. However, their principal hope, Darshaan, the winner of the French Derby and the mount of Walter Swinburn, awaits a decision regarding the ground.

Captain Nicholas Beaumont, clerk of the course at Ascot, said yesterday: "The ground will be good to firm and there is a good grass covering. We are watering to maintain the right racing conditions."

PONTEFRACT

GOING: firm

Draw: low numbers best.

2.15 BRADLEY STAKES (£1,844: 1m 2f) (5 runners)

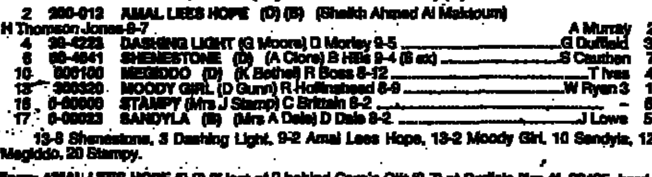
[illegible]

2.45 ALLSORTS SELLING HANDICAP (£795: 1m) (14)

[illegible]

3.15 KING RICHARD III HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,464: 5f) (8)

[illegible]



FORM: FORM MASTER (8-7) 1½l Ripon winner from Lady Of Leisure (8-8) (5f, £2,309, good to firm, May 22, 18 ran). HOLT ROW (8-2) speed 4l when out of first 9 behind Glen Kella Manx (8-7) at Windsor (5f, £2,758, good to firm, July 2, 16 ran). ITALIAN SECRET (7-11) never dangerous when 11½l 5th of 7 to Young Knight (7-7) at Chester (7.5f, £3,358, good, July 14). SULLYS CHOICE (7-10) just caught when short head 2nd to Fortysecond Street (9-7) at York, when MONINSKY (7-9) was 4l further away 5th of 7 (6f, £3,371, good to firm, July 14). BOLLIN EMILY (9-3) 2l Carlisle scorer from MONINSKY (8-7) (5f, £1,942, hard, July 5, 6 ran). LOCHPEN (8-5) ¾l 2nd of 13 to Mizpah (8-8) at Ayr (6f, £22,250, good, July 14). TOP THAT (9-4) about 1l 4th of 12 to [illegible]

3.45 DE LACY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,373: 1m 4f) (7)

[illegible]

4.15 SIMONSDAY MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,110: 1m) (12)

[illegible]

4.45 ST JOHN'S PRIORY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,215: 5f) (5)

[illegible]

Pontefract selections

By Mandarin

2.15 So Fine. 2.45 Gaygig. 3.15 Sully's Choice. 3.45 Dashing Light. 4.15 DISCOVER GOLD (nap). 4.45 Call Of The Wild.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 So Fine. 2.45 Prompta Bride. 3.45 Amal Lees Hope. 4.15 Nonsense. 4.45 Call Of The Wild.

FOLKESTONE

GOING: good to firm

Draw: 5, 6f low numbers best

2.0 HAM STREET MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £574: 1m 4f) (8 runners)

[illegible]

2.30 RUCKINGE HANDICAP (£1,214: 2m 100yd) (12)

[illegible]

3.0 WOODCHURCH SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £836: 5f) (8)

[illegible]

3.30 TENTERDEN JUVENILE MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £785: 6f) (7)

[illegible]

4.0 ROMNEY NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,101: 5f) (9)

[illegible]

4.30 SHADDOXHURST HANDICAP (£1,431: 1m 2f) (7)

[illegible]

Folkestone selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Pennyweight. 2.30 Royal Cracker. 3.0 Yrill. 3.30 That's Your Lot. 4.0 Tyrollie. 4.30 Susan's Sunset.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Pennyweight. 2.30 Aspro Astro. 3.30 That's Your Lot. 4.0 Standing Order. 4.30 Corston Lad.



Goodwood the next stop for improving Destroyer

Paul Cook ended a blank spell stretching back more than three weeks when partnering Destroyer to victory at Wolverhampton yesterday. Cook took the topweight to the front two and a half furlongs out in the Dunstall Derby and Destroyer quickly sunk his rivals without trace, coming clear to beat Nearly A Nose by five lengths.

The colt is entered for the St Leger but a more immediate target is Goodwood's one mile six furlong Heyshott Handicap next week. The winner is owned by David Muir, whose son, William, is assistant to winning trainer, Kim Brassey.

William, in charge of operations at the Lambourn stable while Brassey is at the Keeneland sales, was in two minds whether to let Destroyer run. He said: "The colt cannot act on the firm – he could not stride out at Hamilton last time out – and I feared this going might be too fast".

There was a disaster for Shaikh Mohammed when his well-bred filly, Miss Tanarave, shattered a leg just as she was about to win the Bilbrook Maiden Stakes. Tony Murray was lucky to stay in the saddle when the filly pitched violently 50 yards from the winning post. She was passed by Nebanna but her momentum carried her over the winning line for second prize.

Murray pulled her up as soon as possible and Miss Tanarave was quickly put out of her agony. The filly was bought by the Shaikh for $550,000 as a yearling and she is a half-sister to the top class performer, Mrs Penny.

Pontefract results

2.45 (1m 2f) 1, KID'EM (B Raymond, 4-5 fav); 2, Dusty Letter (T Ives, 15-2); 3, Miss Puddleduck (S Cauthen, 7-2). ALSO RAN: 15-2 Beau Fils (5th), 12 Top Ranker (4th), 14 Captain Tomble, 20 Pearl Run (6th). 7 ran. 2½l, 6l, 10l, 5l, nk. M Jarvis at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.50, £1.10, £3.10. DF: £5.80. CSF: £7.88.

3.15 (6f) JACKS LASS (L Charnock, 6-1); 2, Amadeen (S Perks, 10-1); 3, Preedeeq (D Nicholls, 14-1). ALSO RAN: evens fav Ballyruff (4th), 12 Tin Ribs 14 Sally Jo (5th), 20 Dadaka Dawes, Diaphantine. 9 ran. sh, sh, 1½l, hd, 7½l. 5l. N Tinkler at Malton. TOTE: £13.80; £2.00, £2.80, £3.10. DF: £103.30. CSF: £62.77. Bought in 2,000 gns.

3.45 (1m) SCOUTSMISTAKE (R Cochrane, 7-4 fav); 2, Sweet Mart (N Connorton, 6-4); 3, Coley (D Leadbitter, 3-1). ALSO RAN: 7 Explosive (5th), 8 Romantic Knight (4th). 5 ran. 7½l, 2l, hd, 3l. B McMahon at Tamworth. TOTE: £2.10; £1.10, £1.30. DF: £3.20. CSF: £5.12.

[illegible]

Wolverhampton

[illegible]

Law Report July 24 1984

Deducting trustees' expenses for tax

Carver v Duncan (Inspector of Taxes)

Bosanquet v Allen (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered July 18]

For the purpose of computing the amount of income tax at the additional rate payable on trust income, section 16(2) (d) of the Finance Act 1973 permitted the deduction of expenses incurred by the trustees that were under the general law properly chargeable to income. It did not permit the deduction of all expenditure that trustees were authorized to incur and charge to income under the express provisions of a particular trust in addition to or in substitution for the general law.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments allowing appeals by the Crown from a decision of Mr Justice Vinelott in the Chancery Division on December 13, 1982 ([1983] 1 WLR 494) that had reversed determinations by the special commissioners. Assessments to income tax at the additional rate made on a trustee of the G. H. Paul second discretionary settlement for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 and on a trustee of the Marquess of Hartington's marriage settlement for the years from 1973 to 1978 were all confirmed in principle.

The trustees were given leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr John Knox QC and Mr Christopher McCall for the Crown; Mr David Milne for the trustees in the first case; Mr Robert Walker, QC and Mr Brian Green for the trustee in the second case.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that the taxpayers were trustees of settlements under the trusts of which the income fell either to be accumulated or to be distributed to beneficiaries at the trustees' discretion.

The point at issue in each case arose under section 16 of the 1973 Act. It provided in relation to income to which it applied, that such income should in addition to income tax at the basic rate be chargeable at the additional rate provided for in section 32(1) of the Finance Act 1971 in respect of investment income surcharge.

That income was defined by section 16(2) as, income arising to trustees in any year of assessment so far as it was income which was to be accumulated or which was payable at the trustees' discretion and "(d) exceeds the income applied in defraying the expenses of the trustees in that year which are properly chargeable to income (or would be so chargeable but for any express provisions of the trust)".

The problem – one by no means peculiar to these two cases – was the construction of section 16(2)(d) in relation to certain sums which had been expended by the trustees out of the income of the settled funds under powers contained in the settlements: namely expenditure that had been charged to income in the trusts' accounts on effecting a "gift protection policy", on paying investment advisers' fees and on paying premiums on life assurance policies.

The questions were short to state but not altogether easy to answer. First, assuming that the expenditure properly fell under the description of "expenses of the trustees", did the expression "properly chargeable to income" mean properly so chargeable under the general law in the absence of express authority in the trust instrument or did it mean, as contended by the trustees, properly so chargeable under whatever authority was conferred by the particular trust instrument in addition to or in substitution for the general law?

Second, were the sums concerned "expenses" and if they were and "properly chargeable" bore the more restricted meaning, were they the sort of expenses which, under the general law, could properly be charged to income account?

The commissioners in each case held that the proper construction was in the more restricted sense and that the expenditure did not constitute the sort of expense which could properly be charged to income apart from express authority in the settlement. Mr Justice Vinelott felt compelled to the contrary view.

The legislative intention for which the Crown contended was that for the purposes of assessing the trust income which was to be subjected to the tax, there should be deducted only those trustee expenses which under the general law would, as between life-tenant and remainderman, be properly charged to income.

It had to be accepted that on any view section 16(2) was ineptly drawn and that the proper construction was largely a matter of impression. In the end, his Lordship said that he was driven to the conclusion that the only construction that gave any rational or sensible meaning to the section was that urged by the Crown. The trustees' construction produced neither a sensible nor explicable result. On that aspect of the case Mr Justice Vinelott's decision should be reversed.

Were, then the expenses in issue properly chargeable to income under the general law? It was conceded that the premiums paid in effecting a "gift protection policy" were not so chargeable. The trustees' payments to investment advisers that were incurred for the benefit of the fund as a whole would be properly chargeable to capital and were not therefore deductible.

Moreover, so far as the premiums on the life policies were concerned there were no grounds whatever on which, apart from the express provisions of the settlement, the premiums paid would properly be chargeable to income. Thus it was not necessary to consider whether such payments constituted accumulations or whether the much debated decision of *Bassil v Lister* ((1851) 9 Hare 177) was correctly decided or ought now to be overruled.

The appeals should be allowed and the determinations of the commissioners restored in each case.

Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Purchas gave concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mills & Reeve, Norwich; Currey & Co.

Valuing land subject to tenancy

Henderson (Inspector of Taxes) v Executors of David Karmel (Deceased)

Before Mr Justice Nourse

[Judgment delivered July 13]

Land farmed at April 6, 1965 in return for payment of an annual rental by a company controlled by the owner of the land, had for capital gains tax purposes to be valued at that date as land subject to that company's tenancy.

A decision by the Chelsea General Commissioners that the land should be valued as at that date as if it had vacant possession – both because there was no evidence of a tenancy and because the freehold owner as controlling shareholder of the company had the power to dispose of the land with vacant possession – was wrong in law.

Mr Justice Nourse so held in the Chancery Division in allowing the Crown's appeal from the commissioners' determination reducing to nil an assessment to the tax for 1975-76 made on the executors of Mr Karmel, deceased, whose widow had been the owner of the land and who had sold it during that year.

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr E. B. P. de Vries for the executors.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that the first question was whether on April 6, 1965, a freehold agricultural property then owned by Mrs Karmel and known as the Great Kensington Estate was subject to a tenancy in favour of a company controlled by Mrs Karmel by virtue of her shareholding in it.

The second question was whether for the purposes of the tax the land ought to be valued at that date with vacant possession or subject to the tenancy, if any, of the company.

Mrs Karmel acquired the land before 1961. From 1961 to 1972 it was farmed by the company. From 1961 to 1965 the company paid Mrs Karmel a rental of £2,000 per annum for the right to farm the land.

By virtue of her shareholding in it Mrs Karmel controlled that company. In September 1975 Mrs Karmel sold the land for £192,942.

The sale constituted a disposal by Mrs Karmel of an asset for capital gains tax purposes. She elected under paragraph 25 of Schedule 6 to the Finance Act 1965 for the land to be valued for purposes of the tax as at April 6, 1965.

It was agreed that if the land ought to be valued at that date with vacant possession its value then was £150,000. If on the other hand, the land ought to be valued subject to a tenancy in favour of the company its value would have to be agreed or determined by the Lands Tribunal.

The commissioners found "that there was no evidence that a tenancy ever existed and that Mrs Karmel as the owner of the freehold and majority shares in the company had the power to dispose of the land at April 6, 1965 free and without any encumbrance and that the correct basis of valuation on that date was on the basis of vacant possession".

Their finding of no tenancy could not be correct because it had been agreed that the land was farmed by the company and a rental paid to Mrs Karmel. Those were facts that in the absence of evidence to the contrary gave rise to the inference that there existed an annual tenancy, or at least a contractual licence which by virtue of section 2(1) of the Agricultural Holdings Act 1948 took effect as if it were an annual tenancy.

The commissioners had erred in law in deciding that no tenancy ever existed. To adopt the test prescribed in *Edwards v Bairstow* ([1956] AC14) the true and only reasonable conclusion on that question contradicted the commissioners' determination.

The second question which, although so far was expressed as a question of valuation, was in reality one of identification. Was the asset assumed to have been sold by Mrs Karmel on April 6, 1965 and immediately reacquired by her at its market value, the reversion in the land expectant on the determination of the tenancy or was it the unencumbered freehold in the land? Without doubt the former of those alternatives was correct.

Section 44(1) of the 1965 Act provided that "market value" in relation to any assets meant the price that they might reasonably be expected to fetch on a sale in the open market.

Assuming in favour of the executors that Mrs Karmel's ability to control the company would have enabled her at the material time to procure that vacant possession was given to a purchaser in the open market, it was nevertheless clear that there would still have been two assets to be disposed of: the company's tenancy, which would either have had to be assigned to the purchaser or first surrendered to Mrs Karmel, and the reversion which would have had to be conveyed by her to the purchaser.

The first was an asset of the company and the second an asset of Mrs Karmel. It was impossible to say that because Mrs Karmel could in one way or another have extinguished the company's asset, therefore her asset was the unencumbered freehold and not the reversion expectant on the determination of the tenancy.

Accordingly the second question like the first was to be decided in favour of the Crown.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Streather & Co.

Woman can claim discrimination against Mirror

Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd v Gunning

Before Mr Justice Waite, Mr A. D. Scott and Mr E. A. Webb

[Judgment delivered July 6]

A woman whose claim to take over her father's wholesale distribution agency for a national newspaper on his retirement was refused by the newspaper group, was entitled to complain to an industrial tribunal that she had been unlawfully discriminated against on the ground of her sex.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal held by a majority that the agency contract was a contract "personally to execute any work or labour" within the definition of employment in section 82(1) of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975.

The appeal tribunal dismissed an appeal by Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd from a decision of a Sheffield industrial tribunal last August that the tribunal had jurisdiction to hear a complaint of unlawful discrimination by Mrs Christina Gunning.

Section 82(1) of the 1975 Act provides: "... 'employment' means employment under a contract of service or of apprenticeship or a contract personally to execute any work or labour ...".

Mr Alexander Irvine, QC and Mr Richard Field for the newspaper group; Mr John Hand for Mrs Gunning.

MR JUSTICE WAITE said that the appeal arose from the refusal by a national newspaper, on the retirement of one of its independent wholesale distribution agents, to permit the agency to be taken over by his daughter who had for many years been active with him in running the agency business. She claimed that by that refusal the newspaper had discriminated against her on the ground of her sex.

The industrial tribunal found that it was a term of the father's agency agreement that although he was under no obligation personally to carry out the tasks involved in acting as the newspaper's distribution agent he was still required to exercise day-to-day supervision. They also held that the terms of the agent's engagement amounted to employment "personally to execute any work or labour" and came within the definition of employment in section 82(1).

They concluded that they had jurisdiction to hear the complaint. The newspaper group appealed against that preliminary decision.

The industrial tribunal had heard evidence as to the terms of the agency contract, with particular reference to the extent, if any, that it was a term that any duty or service should be discharged personally, and to the effect of those terms in law within the context of section 82(1). They held that the agency contract required the agent to be directly involved in the day-to-day supervision of the work carried out by the agency and that the contract came within the definition of employment in section 82(1) so as to render the anti-discrimination provisions of section 6 of the Act applicable.

The appeal tribunal rejected the submission that the findings as to the supervision requirement was perverse.

The main issue was whether any reasonable tribunal, properly directed in law, could have reached the conclusion that the supervision requirement, in the absence of any other duty whose discharge was to be undertaken by the agent personally, provided sufficient justification for treating the agency agreement as a whole as a contract "personally to execute any work or labour" under which the agent was employed.

The arguments were finely balanced. Mr Scott dissented from the majority view.

The majority considered that the legislature purpose in applying the word "any" to the expression "work or labour" in section 82(1) was to indicate that the formula was meant to be wide and flexible.

It would be for an industrial tribunal to determine whether any of the duties requiring execution by the contracting party constituted work or labour; to assess the extent to which he was required to undertake responsibility for their execution himself and to look at the agreement as a whole and ask whether the contract was properly to be regarded as one for the execution of work or labour or not. Every case would depend on its particular facts.

Contracts took so many and such varied forms that their classification into categories could never be a precise science. The fact that the circumstances of each case had to be examined in close detail made the process of applying the definition particularly well suited to the industrial tribunal system.

The industrial tribunal's decisions that the newspaper selling agency agreement included the supervision requirement and that the agency agreement constituted a contract personally to execute any work or labour would be upheld.

Solicitors: Nicholson, Graham & Jones; Mrs E. A. Saxon, Manchester.

European Law Report — Court of Justice of the European Communities

Usage test for tachograph exemption

Oxford v Thomas Scott & Sons Bakers Ltd and Another

Case 133/83

Before T. Koopmans, President of the Fourth Chamber and Judges K. Bahlmann, P. Pescatore, A. O'Keeffe and G. Bosco

Advocate General C. O. Lenz

[Judgment delivered July 11]

Whether vehicles specially constructed for door-to-door selling might be exempt from the requirement to be equipped with a tachograph depended on their use.

Community legislation required that certain road vehicles were equipped with a tachograph. The member states were authorized to grant exemptions in favour of the use of specialised vehicles, *inter alia*, for door-to-door selling.

The United Kingdom provided for such a derogation in the Community Road Transport Rules (Exemptions) Regulations (SI 1978 No. 1158).

The defendants, a bakery which operated several bread delivery vans and one of its employees, were prosecuted for using a vehicle in which no tachograph had been installed (*The Times*, March 25, 1983; [1983] RTR 369).

The defendants contended that the equipment of the vehicle was specially adapted for the transportation of bakery producers and that, while the driver did not call on the customers methodically at their homes, he did call on a number of wholesale and retail customers, within a relatively small locality, such as supermarkets, works canteens, private houses and old people's homes. The vehicle therefore came within the exemption provided for.

The House of Lords referred the matter to the Court of Justice of the European Communities for a preliminary ruling under article 177 of the EEC Treaty.

In its judgment the Fourth Chamber held as follows:

The Community rules pursued three objectives: social protection of drivers, improvement of road safety and the elimination of disparities liable to distort competition in the road transport sector.

Exemption from the Community rules must not jeopardise those objectives and was intended to apply only to national transport operations with special characteristics. The construction, fitments or other permanent characteristics of the vehicle had to ensure that it was used primarily for a transport operation falling within the exceptions laid down. To accept that the transport operations envisaged might be exempted from the Community rules when they were carried out by vehicles which had merely been modified for the carriage of certain goods would open the way for practices liable to frustrate the objectives of the rules.

It was not necessary to give the concept of door-to-door selling a strict interpretation in order to ensure the effective checking of compliance with the Community rules. The basic guarantee of compliance was the fact that the vehicle had permanent characteristics ensuring that it would not be used other than for door-to-door selling. It did not matter whether such selling was to individuals, wholesalers or other customers provided that the activity of selling was characterized by frequent stops.

For those reasons the fourth chamber ruled that:

(1) The term "specialized vehicle" for certain types of transport operations was intended to cover exclusively vehicles whose construction, fitments or other permanent characteristics guaranteed that they were used primarily for one of those operations, such as door-to-door selling.

(2) The activity of door-to-door selling might consist of calls on potential wholesale customers, such as shops, works canteens, old people's homes or supermarkets provided that the activity of selling was characterized by frequent stops by the specialized vehicle.

No provision for paternity benefits

Hofmann v Barmer Ersatzkasse

Case 184/83

Before Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President, and Judges T. Koopmans, K. Bahlmann, Y. Galmot, P. Pescatore, A. O'Keeffe, G. Bosco, O. Due, U. Everling, C. Kakouris and R. Joliet

Advocate General M. Darmon

[Judgment delivered July 12]

Member states were not obliged to treat men and women equally regarding maternity leave.

Mr Hofmann was given unpaid leave by his employer to look after his child until it reached the age of six months while the mother went back to work. He applied for the benefit payable under German law to mothers while taking maternity leave. His application was rejected because German law gave only mothers the right to maternity leave. There was no paternity leave. The German court referred the matter for a preliminary ruling.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

Directive No 76/207 (OJ 1976 No L 39/40) implemented the principle of equal treatment for men and women regarding, *inter alia*, working conditions in order to achieve the social policy objectives of the EEC Treaty. The directive was not intended to cover matters relating to the organization of the family or to change the division of responsibilities within a couple. Article 2(3) provided that the directive was without prejudice to provisions concerning the protection of women, particularly as to pregnancy and maternity.

The directive thus recognized the legitimacy, in regard to the principle of equality, of the protection of two types of female needs:

(1) Protection of the biological condition of the woman during and after pregnancy, up to the point when her physiological and mental functions had returned to normal following the birth, and

(2) Protection of the relationship between the woman and her child in the period following pregnancy and birth so that the relationship was not disturbed by the burden of pursuing simultaneously a professional activity.

In principle, a measure such as maternity leave fell within article 2(3) in that its objective was the protection of the woman with regard to the consequences of pregnancy and maternity. Maternity leave could on that basis be rightly reserved for the mother, to the exclusion of any other person, since only the mother could be subjected to undesirable pressures to return prematurely to work.

Furthermore, the directive gave the member states discretion over the social measures taken within the framework of the directive in order to ensure protection of women with regard to pregnancy and maternity and any compensation for the disadvantages suffered by women only in retaining employment.

Such measures were closely connected to the overall system of social protection in the member states and the member states therefore had a reasonable discretion regarding the nature of any protective measures and the specific means adopted to give effect to them.

For those reasons the court ruled that Directive No 76/207 allowed a member state to give maternity leave to a mother, its grant being encouraged by a money payment. The directive did not oblige member states to allow the grant of leave to the father even if the parents so decided.

Legal Appointments

DEPUTY DIRECTOR AND CLERKS DEPARTMENT

Conveyancing Solicitor

COUNTY OFFICES, MATLOCK
POH/1 (£13,395 – £15,357)

A mature but inventive solicitor is required to manage the Conveyancing and Common Law Division of my Department. He or she will be responsible for providing a high quality, cost-effective conveyancing and litigation service for this major Shire County. The three teams of the division deal with work arising from the whole range of functions of the County Council including complex commercial work on Economic Development Investment and the East Midlands Airport. Developing the advantages that new technology brings to this service will be part of the job.

Wide experience of legal transactions and man-management in the public or private sector is required. An essential user car allowance (including car loan) and pension scheme forms part of the conditions of service. Removal/Relocation expenses will be paid in appropriate cases.

Further details and application form available from Deputy Director and Clerks Department, County Officers, Matlock, Derbyshire. Tel: Matlock 3411 Ext 7322. Closing date: 3 August 1984.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.



DERBYSHIRE
County Council

WOODHAM SMITH

wish to recruit additional solicitors in the following fields:–

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING
A solicitor with not less than two years' relevant experience is required to join a busy and expanding group dealing with a broad range of commercial property work.

COMMERCIAL AND COMPANY
A solicitor is needed with preferably two to four years' good experience to deal with a wide range of matters working with commercial and tax partners.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
Another solicitor with approximately two years' experience is required to join this busy department and to deal with mainly contentious work. Previous experience in the field is preferred but applicants with a good background in general civil litigation will be considered.

Written applications may be made in confidence with full CV to the Recruitment Partner, 12 Great James Street, London WC1N 3DR.

FRERE CHOLMELEY

Newly qualified and experienced solicitors of high calibre and ambition are required to join our expanding commercial and company practice in the following fields

TAXATION
AVIATION
GENERAL COMMERCIAL

The work is varied and demanding, with a strong international flavour. Salaries fully commensurate with age and experience will be paid.

Please write with CV to The Administration Partner, Frere Cholmeley, 28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3HH.

Competition Law

We wish to recruit an additional lawyer to join our specialist team based in London and Brussels handling U.K. and EEC competition law matters.

Applicants should have a good academic background and ideally about two years post-qualification experience in this subject.

A competitive salary and generous fringe benefits will be offered. There are excellent career prospects in this expanding area of the firm's practice.

Please write, in strict confidence, to Anthony Paines, Allen & Overy, 9 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AD.

ALLEN & OVERY

MARITIME ATTORNEY

International financial group with offices in London and the Continent seeks Attorney with maritime experience to prepare documentation in-house.

The successful applicant, who will be based in our London office, will be qualified in either English or U.S. law and have at least 6-8 years' experience in drafting maritime documentation and related areas. Litigation experience is not essential.

In addition to a competitive salary, benefits will also include a company car, BUPA, a non-contributory pension scheme and free life assurance.

Please write in the first instance, enclosing a detailed Curriculum Vitae and stating current salary to:

Box 0636 R The Times



The National Trust for Places for Historic Interest or Natural Beauty

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

The National Trust intends to appoint a newly or recently qualified Solicitor to join its Legal Department in the Autumn at its Head Office in London.

The successful applicant will be expected to assist the Second Solicitor in the conveyancing of major acquisitions and somewhat out of the ordinary transactions, in addition to his or her own share of the general work of the department.

A genuine interest in and sympathy with the aims and objectives of the Trust, and a sense of humour are essential.

Salary range: £7,350 - £9,500 pa.

Please apply before 7 August with a full CV to:

Personnel Assistant
The National Trust
36 Queen Anne's Gate
London SW1H 9AS

PRIVATE PRACTICE
LONDON

COM. CONVEYANCING	CITY	£18,000

Suit intermediate level. Well-known institutional clients. Partnership prospects.

CORPORATE TAX	CITY	£20,000

2-5 years qualified. Leading practice. Career progression assured.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL	CITY	£17,000

2-4 years qualified. Major practice. "Yellow book" experience useful.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION	WEST END	£NEG

Varied workload. Might suit existing Salaried Partner. Early Partnership.

MARITIME SOLICITOR	CITY	£14,000

Solicitor circa 1-3 years qualified. Leading Practice.

COY/COM/CONVEYANCING	WEST END	£12,000

Young, growing commercial Practice needs self-sufficient Solicitor, circa 2yrs admitted. Excellent prospects.

CONVEYANCING	N LONDON	£12,000+

Residential bias, some probate. Well established practice. Good prospects.

OUT OF LONDON

CONVEYANCING	MID SURREY	£14,000

Medium sized practice. Interesting mix of commercial/residential work. Early partnership prospects.

LITIGATION	NEWMARKET AREA	£8,000

Suit energetic newly admitted sol. prepared to do advocacy.

CONVEYANCING	SE HERTS	£7½-14,000

Residential bias, relief litigation. Good partnership prospects.

GEN PRACTITIONER	TYNE & WEAR	£10,000

New creation, emphasis non-contentious. Up to 3 yrs qualified.

All salaries are negotiable and subject to age and experience. Figures indicated are guidelines and do not necessarily represent maximum remuneration.

Personnel Appointments
Prop. PROFICIENT LTD
Staff specialists to the legal profession
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281. (24 hrs)

Legal Adviser

Company Secretary Designate

Manufacturing industry
N E England c.£15,000

This international manufacturing subsidiary of a major plc supplies the marine and construction industries. It is currently undergoing a major reorganisation and seeks a legally qualified and commercially-minded individual, possibly an ACIS, who can expect to become Company Secretary within a year.

Initially, your legal responsibilities will cover statutory and commercial matters including insurance and litigation. Prior to being appointed Company Secretary, you will undertake an increasing proportion of the general management functions.

Aged 27-35 with at least two years' post-qualification experience in industry, you will relish this opportunity to broaden your career path.

The negotiable salary is supported by appropriate benefits and relocation assistance where needed.

To apply, please send cv or telephone or write for an application form, to Amnon Needham, Ref: SS85/0219/TT.

PA

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SWIX 7LE.
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

ROWE & MAW

Company and Commercial Solicitor

We are looking for a Solicitor to join our Company and Commercial Department. The work is wide ranging and will provide a rewarding career for the successful applicant. We would prefer applicants with not less that two years' experience preferably with a City firm.

Please write with full CV to:-

Richard Linsell,
Rowe & Maw,
15 Devereux Court,
Essex Street, London WC2R 3JX

MULTI–MILLIONAIRE

Requires Solicitor

for challenging position within his group of companies in the Isle of Man.

The successful applicant will be required to demonstrate several years experience in litigation, with an understanding of commercial and banking practice, and will be proficient in all fields.

The duties involved in the position offered will be principally legal advisor to a soundly based successful merchant bank and also advising on the acquisition and development of the groups' substantial property portfolio.

This senior position is permanent, pensionable and will carry an attractive salary.

In the first instant please apply in writing with full C.V. to:

A E Thomas BSc ACA
Group Finance Director
Montrose Holdings Limited
4th Floor, Barclay House
Victoria Street, Douglas
Isle of Man

SOLICITOR
FOR FINANCE COMPANY

London based finance company engaged in large ticket leasing and secured lending transactions, in particular in the aircraft and real estate markets, seeks Solicitor with experience in documentation of leasing transactions, litigation and contract law to join its Legal Department.

The successful applicant will be fully qualified in English law and will have at least 5 years' experience.

The right person will be rewarded by a competitive salary, company car, BUPA, non-contributory pension scheme and free life assurance.

Please apply initially in writing, enclosing a detailed Curriculum Vitae and stating current salary to:

Box 0637 R The Times

Hoggett Bowers
Executive Search and Selection Consultants
BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, LEEDS, LONDON, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE and SHEFFIELD

Assistant Solicitor

Litigation, Berkshire

c.£14,000 + good partnership prospects

This position is with a busy branch of a 23 partner firm which has several offices throughout the Midlands. The successful candidate will be involved in the full range of civil litigation. The firm has a fairly heavy workload but is also keen to exploit new avenues of business, an essential personal characteristic is therefore an interest in contributing to the development of a practice. In addition to this, candidates should be qualified solicitors with a minimum of 2 years' post admission experience, which includes a considerable element of litigation.

E. Sutton, Ref: 17263/T. Male or female candidates should telephone in confidence for a Personal History Form **01-734 6852**, *Sutherland House, 5/6 Argyll Street,* **LONDON,** *W1E 6EZ.*

BOOTH & CO LEEDS

Commercial Conveyancer

Large established commercial firm wish to recruit an assistant solicitor immediately to work in their property department.

The successful applicant will be expected to assist the property partners with a range of commercial property work varying from development projects to leasing and financing transactions and will be expected to work carefully under pressure, take responsibility and show initiative.

Applications are invited from recently qualified solicitors with good experience and above average ability.

Salary is negotiable and will take full account of age and experience

Apply with full CV to:–

T. D. PIKE,
BOOTH & CO
Phoenix House, South Parade
Leeds LS1 1HQ

NORFOLK MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE
Thetford Group of Magistrates' Courts

Trainee Court Clerk

Salary Scale - £3,066 to £7,410

Applications are invited from Barristers or Solicitors for a vacancy which has arisen in this pleasant area of Norfolk by reason of the previous holder having obtained a full Court Clerk post.

The accent in this group of divisions will be on practical training with the successful applicant expected initially to gain experience in all aspects of the work of a Justices Clerk's office in addition to training in court.

The length of training required will depend entirely on the motivation of the individual to succeed in an encouraging atmosphere.

Salary will be in accordance with the above scale and a suitably qualified person could commence on £6,678. J. N. C. conditions of service apply.

Letters of application, giving details of experience, age and qualification, together with the names and addresses of two referees, marked 'confidential', should reach me not later than the 10th August 1984.

C. A. Roberts
Clerk to the Justices, The Court House
Old Bury Road, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 3AQ

BEE PROFESSIONAL



urgently requires

YOUNG COMMERCIAL LAWYERS

of 2–4 years admission, mainly for drafting all types of agreements.
Positions throughout UK but mainly in LONDON.
Good salary and conditions.

Send CV to the Legal Department — Tel: 0273 202828

BEE PROFESSIONAL STAFF LIMITED
51 QUEENS ROAD, BRIGHTON BN1 3XB

La crème de la crème

P.A. to M.D. of TV Production Company £8,000

You will need masses of energy, confidence & enthusiasm working in this non-stop, creative environment. Good shorthand & typing plus WP experience are also important. Covent Garden area. Preferred age 20-26. No shrinking violets please!

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55 (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST Central London to £8,000

You'll be working with pleasant friendly people at this management consultants greeting visitors to their very attractive offices. You'll need switchboard experience and there is some typing (45wpm) and a little telex. Good benefits include a generous Christmas bonus. Age 30+

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55. (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

Tempting Times

WORD PROCESSING SECRETARIES WITH A TOUCH OF MAGIC

Use the new technology and temp at the level you deserve. At £5.50 p.h. (the equivalent of £10,000 p.a.) you can join our new team of Senior Secretaries who have good W.P. skills. You will need 100 wpm shorthand, 60 wpm typing, proficiency with a W.P. (preferably WANG, IBM Display Writer, Deck Mate) and experience of working in Central London.

With our experience and contacts we are in a position to help you stay out of the typing pool.

434 4512

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SUPER SECRETARIES

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

For S. London head office of exclusive French restaurant group. Must be methodical, good administrator and able to take responsibility. Secretarial skills and knowledge of French necessary. £5,500 p.a.

Tel: Personnel Officer 720-8395.

RECEPTIONIST £8,000 + mortgage sub. Super opportunity for a well spoken efficient and flexible person to run the brand new reception area of a small flourishing City firm. You will deal with telephone calls, visitors and will be responsible for coordinating catering and boardroom arrangements together with general housekeeping duties. Some typing essential. Age 25–30. Generous package and lovely offices. Please call 588 3535. Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARY. 18'ish, bright young lady of smart appearance with good shorthand/typing skills required for newly created position in small but very successful entertainment agency. Would consider college leaver. 629 4817

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01 734 0532.

Legal Appointments are featured every TUESDAY 01-278 9161/5

HIGH WYCOMBE BUCKS

Solicitors require young Assistant Solicitor for small but busy and expanding practice in branch office in sizeable provincial firm. General and varied work with bias towards Litigation. Would suit newly qualified Solicitor. Salary according to age and experience.

Tel: High Wycombe 35933
Reference CJR

LITIGATION SOLICITOR with matrimonial bias. Good experience for West Sussex practice. Write with C.V. or telephone D Crouch, Actel Legal Recruitment, 14 Dyke Rd, Brighton (0273) 28578.

SEPTEMBER '84 admitted for West country town firm. Mainly non-contentious £7,500 Accord Personnel 0935 815506.

BRANCH SOLICITOR Essex country town, mainly non contentious. £13,000. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 28183/28996.

MATRIMONIAL SOLICITORS west Sussex, country town £12,000. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 28183/28996.

EAST DEVON Solicitor litigation bias small firm. Under 35. £11,000. Accord Personnel. 0935 815506.

BAR CHAMBERS Proposed new set. Applicants phone 01-589 4730 after 7pm.

PROBATE SPECIALIST Beds town. £13,800. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 28183/28996.

CUMBRIA Litigation Solicitor £8,500. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 28183/28996.

SOUTHAMPTON young litigation solicitor £9,000. Accord Personnel 0935 815506.

CONVEYANCER Bucks. small town firm. £12,500. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 28183/28996.

APPOINTMENTS

TRAINEE PROPERTY MANAGER

Assisting Chartered Management Surveyor. Challenging position for young (18-24) achiever who wants to make his presence count. Write to:-

The Managing Director, Saunders of Kensington, 40 Gloucester Road, London SW7 4QU.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Required for south London practice, litigation and conveyancing. Partnership prospects. Please apply to

MR LOMAX
278 Old Kent Rd, SE1
Mark Replies Confidential

WINCHESTER SOLICITORS

seek outgoing assistant Solicitor to expand established country branch office. Mainly non-contentious but litigation and matrimonial experience an advantage. Please write with cv to

WARNER and RICHARDSON
29a Jewry Street,
Winchester,
Hants SO23 8RR
Ref: SN

SW17

Wanted conveyancing/probate assistant with commonsense for two-partner general practice.

Competitive salary and conditions.

01-673 0116 WTM or IML.

AVON. Immediate interesting position for young Solicitor. Bias towards Probate, Conveyancing, Trust and Family work. Reply Box 0609R The Times.

ASSISTANT SOLICITORS: (1) Newly admitted with good conveyancing experience. EC2. (2) Varied litigation. 2-3 yrs experience. WC2. (3) Commercial, minimum 1 yrs experience. EC4. (4) Commercial, minimum 2 yrs experience. EC4. Zenith Recruitment, 18 Preston Rd, Brighton. 0273 698244. 9.30am – 7pm, Mon – Fri 11am – 7pm. Sats.

GENERAL SOLICITOR 3-5 years post qual. Under 30. Active country branch office. West Sussex. Convey/prob/lit. Excellent salary & prospects. Write with CV or phone D Crouch, Actel Legal Recruitment, 14 Dyke Road, Brighton (0273) 28578.

NORTH WILTSHIRE SMALL MARKET TOWN

Young Solicitor urgently required to take sole charge of a small Branch office. Must have good grounding in Conveyancing and Probate but be able to undertake Litigation (including matrimonial and advicacy). There are genuine prospects after a trial period and the post would particularly suit someone with perhaps a young family looking to secure their professional and family future.

Reply with full CV to:
Box 2202T The Times

LEE BOLTON & LEE

We require a Litigation Solicitor qualified between 6 months to 3 years to handle a wide variety of Civil Litigation matters in an expanding department.

Previous experience of Litigation and enthusiasm for this work is essential, as is an ability to act for clients of all types.

Applicants should write with full Curriculum Vitae to:–

David Jones
Lee Bolton & Lee
1 The Sanctuary
Westminster London SW1

BARRISTERS CLERK

Young intelligent and enterprising person required for the post of Junior Clerk in busy commercial chambers in the Temple. Academic qualifications will assist an applicant, but are not essential. Salary in the region of £13,000. Please apply to

Box No 0635R The Times

Brighton firm requires first class

Conveyancing Solicitor

with a bias towards commercial work. Salary commensurate with age and experience but expected to be in range of £15,000 to £20,000. Would suit person wishing to escape from London. Early partnership for right person. Please write with full CV to Griffith Smith Dodd & Riley of 47 Old Steyne, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 1NW (Ref: RF).

Principal Solicitor

£14916 - £15900 p.a. inc. PO.5

We are looking for an experienced contracts lawyer to handle the major part of the Council's building contract litigation and to advise on all types of contract, including service contracts. The successful applicant will also be expected to make a positive contribution to the management of the Legal Division.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Solicitor to the Council, The Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, SW18 2PU. (Tel. 01-871 6107 6109 or 6110). Closes 17th August.

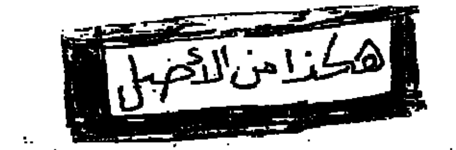
Wandsworth
an equal opportunity employer
All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disablement, race, sex or marital status

LOCUM SOLICITORS
Urgently Needed Countrywide
01-248 1139
ASA LAW, The Locum Specialists
are now situated at:
6/7 Ludgate Square
Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7AS

LONDON LEGAL EXECUTIVES
29 Maddox Street, London W1R 9LD
Telephone 01-493 1282/3

We have many vacancies in London and the Provinces for Solicitors with 1/5 years admitted experience in Conveyancing, Litigation and Company/Commercial work. We should be pleased to hear from you if you are seeking alternative employment.

Please telephone Mrs Warren or Mrs Lambrick 01-493 1262 or write with c.v.
Recruitment Consultants



Legal Appointments

BANKING SOLICITOR

We are in need of a Banking Solicitor for one of our expanding overseas offices.

The ideal applicant will have 2-4 years' sound post-qualification experience in a variety of company and commercial matters but with an emphasis on corporate finance and banking matters.

This is a responsible position and applicants should be able to deal with a heavy workload with the minimum of supervision. There will be a certain amounnt of foreign travel.

We will offer an excellent salary and fringe benefits.

If you are London based, please write with full details to Mrs. V. Farrants, Partnership Secretary, at the Firm's London address.

If you are in Hong Kong, Bahrain or Singapore please contact the Resident Partner of our local office.

McKenna & Co

INVERESK HOUSE, 1 ALDWYCH, LONDON, WC2R 0HF (01 836 2442)

Shipping Lawyer

We have a requirement in our company and commercial department for a young lawyer with two or three years post-qualification experience in shipping matters.

The emphasis will be on shipping finance work and applicants must have relevant experience in this field. Knowledge of other areas of shipping law, including chartering practice, would be an advantage.

A competitive salary and generous fringe benefits will be offered and there are good career prospects.

Please write, in confidence, to Philip Wood, Allen & Overy, 9 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6AD.



LAWYERS
The widest range of career options

The Government Legal Service offers careers which encompass all aspects of the law. Whether in an advisory or decision-making role, or in general legal work or a specialised area. Lawyers can both gain invaluable experience and attain high levels of responsibility at an early stage.

Opportunities now exist in the following areas:

ADVISORY

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food – 1 post
MAFF lawyers provide a full service (except conveyancing) which includes advisory and Parliamentary work, civil and criminal cases in domestic courts, and cases before the European Court of Justice. This post is on the advisory side and is particularly concerned with fisheries (including the Community Common Fisheries Policy), administrative law and work on Parliamentary bills and subordinate legislation.

Department of the Environment – 3 posts
Beyond the interpretation of legislation, lawyers handle an exceptional variety of intellectually stimulating work. This can include tendering advice to Ministers and officials, mastering and interpreting complex legislation, and objectively reviewing any wider legal issues that a case may raise.

Department of Health and Social Security – 5 posts
Work is wide-ranging and includes general advisory work and involvement in home and EEC legislation (including drafting). Initial responsibilities could involve civil litigation, advice upon and conduct of cases before social security tribunals; good promotion prospects.

Department of Trade and Industry – up to 2 posts
In providing a comprehensive legal service to both the Department and the Export Credits Guarantee Department, lawyers are faced with a wide range of tasks involving, for example, general advisory work and negotiations concerning commercial, administrative, domestic, EEC and international law. Much substantive and regulatory law in the commercial field is covered, relating to both nationalised and private industries.
These posts involve some overseas travel.

ADVISORY AND LITIGATION

Inland Revenue – 3 posts
The posts are in the Solicitor's Office which provides a comprehensive advisory and litigation service. Casework involves a wide variety of problems in the fields of general common law and equity as well as statute law and specialist taxation subjects. Good opportunities for advocacy before appeal tribunals and the lower courts. Previous revenue law experience not necessary, but a good background of general law is important.

ADVISORY/CIVIL LITIGATION

Treasury Solicitor's Department – 1 post
One of the largest legal departments in the world, the Treasury Solicitor's Department acts as Legal Adviser to most government departments and other government agencies. Lawyers deal with an immense variety of issues covering contracts, intellectual property and trusts, together with litigation in the High Court and the House of Lords. They also conduct cases at the Court of the European community, present evidence in major public enquiries, and represent departments at other inquiries and tribunals.

CHARITY LAW AND TRUST ADMINISTRATION

Charity Commission – 4 posts (3 in London, 1 in Liverpool)
Charity Commission lawyers conduct correspondence and have personal contact with charity trustees and their professional advisers; draft and make schemes in accordance with the cy pres doctrine, and other orders either authorising a particular action or of an administrative nature. The work requires a sound knowledge of trust law and the basic principles of conveyancing.

CONVEYANCING

HM Land Registry – 6 posts (2 in Birkenhead and 1 each at Durham, Lytham St Annes, Nottingham and Swansea)
These regional posts involve the examination of the more complex titles on first registration and advising on questions of law arising from dealings with registered land. A knowledge of conveyancing is required together with an interest in real property law.

Crown Estate Office – 1 post
The estate has a large and varied portfolio of commercial and agricultural property, including foreshore and seabed. The work involves general conveyancing and assisting the Commissioners' Legal Adviser in litigation matters.

CRIMINAL LAW

Home Office: Criminal Injuries Compensation Board – 2 posts
This work requires lawyers of a good general ability with a capacity for hard work and a marked interest in advocacy. The duties will include consideration of the relevant law and evidence in cases where the applicant has requested the oral hearing of his application by the Board; preparation and conduct of the case including examination and cross-examination of witnesses at the hearing; writing hearing note and final disposal of case.

GENERAL

Lord Chancellor's Department: Law Commission – 2 posts
Lawyers appointed will assist with law reform, and join small teams working on projects in the field of Criminal Law, Property Law, Family Law or Contract. They will undertake legal research, discuss legal policy, draft working papers and reports and assist in instructing Parliamentary Counsel to draft any necessary legislation.

Office of Fair Trading – 1 post
General legal work involving advice, drafting, negotiating and some advocacy on a wide range of issues connected with consumer affairs, consumer credit, and competition policy. A good opportunity for a lawyer with a particular interest in consumer or competition law.

Welsh Office – 1 post in Cardiff
Lawyers of all round ability deal with an exceptionally wide range of legal matters in relation to Wales, including Health Service Conveyancing and Litigation, Bill work, the drafting of subordinate legislation and the giving of advice on Education, Housing, Local Government, Water, Transport and Highways, Town and Country Planning and Industrial problems.

PROSECUTION

HM Customs and Excise – 2 posts
Lawyers initially will be dealing with prosecutions where they advise on proceedings, conduct them in magistrates courts and have responsibility for them in the higher courts. Later they may be involved in civil litigation, drafting subordinate legislation and advising on the legal aspects of the Department's work.

Department of the Director of Public Prosecutions – 2 posts
Lawyers, who work in small regional teams, advise on criminal matters, prepare cases for committal to Crown Courts and are involved in advocacy at Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales. Experience in criminal work would be advantageous. Some travel involved.

Unless otherwise stated, all posts are based in London.

All candidates must be admitted (or about to be) or called in England and have recent relevant practical experience.

Appointments are at Legal Assistant level or, for candidates aged at least 27 and of marked ability and potential, Senior Legal Assistant.

Salaries (under review): Legal Assistant — £8590-£14,770, starting on up to £11,680 depending on age. Promotion to SLA could come after one year for those with at least 5 years' previous professional experience.

Senior Legal Assistant — £15,650-£20,565, according to age, qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects to £24,000 and above.

Salaries for posts outside London £1250 less.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 31 August 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(3)576/2.

Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

LINKLATERS & PAINES
Solicitors for Banking and International Finance

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit recently qualified solicitors to work in the field of banking and international finance. Previous experience of this work is not essential. Candidates should have a good academic record and the ability to get on well with others, and should be willing to travel abroad at short notice.

Successful candidates may be invited, in due course, to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Brussels, Hong Kong, New York and Paris).

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae and quoting reference 16, to:

John Hamilton,
Personnel Manager,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House,
59-67 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

LAWYERS
Conveyancing in Government
£8590-£20,565

The Treasury Solicitor's Department provides conveyancing services for all government departments and a number of other bodies including the Forestry Commission, the largest landowner in England. The work involves a very wide range of conveyancing transactions and within the Conveyancing Division there is a Lands Advisory section providing advice on complex property matters. The Division has been instructed in connection with the conveyancing consequent upon the termination of the Land Settlement Association scheme.

These London-based appointments will be on a period basis of up to 3 years' which may be extended or, for exceptionally well-qualified applicants, made permanent. Older candidates should be able to serve three years or thereabouts before reaching 63.

You must have been admitted or called in England with recent relevant practical experience. Most appointments are at Legal Assistant level but some are to Senior Legal Assistant posts for candidates (aged at least 27) of marked ability and potential.

Salaries: **Legal Assistant** — £8590-£14,770, starting on up to £11,680 depending on age. Promotion to SLA could come after one year for those with at least 5 years' previous professional experience.

Senior Legal Assistant — £15,650-£20,565, according to age, qualifications and experience.

SALARIES UNDER REVIEW.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 10 August 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(2A)576/2.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Rights Manager and Negotiator
London

Granada Television International markets Granada TV programmes world-wide, both in existing and developing media.

Market expansion has created an opportunity for an energetic and flexible Manager to handle legal affairs and rights negotiations. The job will cover all aspects of copyright clearance and applicants must combine a legal background with commercial flair and negotiating skills. Experience of copyright law relating to the entertainment business is essential, and knowledge of the music and video business and of American law, would be a distinct advantage.

In addition to the negotiable salary, the position offers the benefits normally associated with a large company.

If you are interested, please send a cv to Mrs K Henley, Personnel Officer — London, Granada Group PLC, 36 Golden Square, London W1R 4AH.

GRANADA

Civil Aviation Authority
Barrister or Solicitor

The Civil Aviation Authority invites applications for the post of Assistant Legal Adviser.

Candidates should be Barristers or Solicitors with a good Law Degree. Previous experience of civil aviation law is not essential.

Terms of initial appointment will depend upon post-qualification experience. Salary scales are £9,100-£15,700 or £16,600-£21,900.

The Authority is a statutory corporation responsible for the safety and economic regulation of British civil aviation and for air traffic control. In carrying out its licensing functions the Authority is a quasi-judicial tribunal. The Authority has a small but busy Legal Department in Central London. Although its work is primarily concerned with civil aviation, it is by no means confined to this and includes the conduct of prosecutions, some civil litigation, drafting of statutory instruments, conveyancing and advising on a wide range of matters relating to civil aviation, the Authority's position as an employer, as a party to contracts, etc.

Benefits include over 4 weeks' annual leave, an interest-free season ticket loan and an excellent contributory pension scheme. All salaries are subject to an annual cost of living index review.

Please apply in writing enclosing current CV to Miss A Hatton, Personnel Support Service, Civil Aviation Authority, Room T1219, CAA House, 45-59 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TE.

CAA

Legal problem solvers...join our team

Sun Alliance is one of the UK's leading Composite Insurance Groups with world-wide premium income over £1,000m. As a member of the Legal Services Department of our Life Division you would join a small, professional team, dealing with a wide range of assignments arising from all aspects of the Division's involvement with Life Assurance, Pensions Schemes and Unit Trusts. Opportunities exist on two levels...

Legal Assistant
£6,500-£8,000

This post would suit a recently qualified Law graduate who will receive comprehensive training.

Senior Legal Assistant
c.£10,500

A more independent role within the team which would suit a recently qualified solicitor or barrister.

For either position you will need a strong interest in financial matters and in the practical application of commercial law and the law relating to trusts and taxation. You should demonstrate the self-motivation and initiative required to solve the diverse range of problems which reflect the increasing competitiveness and challenges within the Life Assurance and Pensions industry.

Excellent benefits include non-contributory pension scheme, flexible working hours, sports and social club, and, where appropriate, a mortgage allowance and relocation assistance to Horsham, which is a pleasant market town within easy reach of London.

Please write with a detailed c.v. or telephone for an application form to: **Janet Styles, Recruitment Co-ordinator, Sun Alliance Insurance Group, Life Division, Sun Alliance House, North Street, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1BT. Tel: Horsham (0403) 64141, ext. 3519.**



SOLICITOR

Young expanding practice, sole practitioner, with excellent staff wishes to take experienced conveyancer into

PARTNERSHIP

The right person will be committed to providing an excellent service in a hardworking general practice in East Berks town. He or she will wish to purchase a percentage equity either initially or via salary. Some finance can be arranged.

Excellent OPPORTUNITY for Solicitor to develop substantial equity.

Box No. 0314 W The Times

BROMLEY MAGISTRATES' COURT
S.E. LONDON COMMISSION AREA
COURT CLERK – CC/PAD 1/12

Applications are invited from persons capable of taking all courts without supervision: a professional qualification will be an advantage.

The successful candidate will be required to take courts daily and will also be responsible for some administrative duties associated with the jurisdiction of a busy court with a population of 300,000. There will be an opportunity to undertake further study leading to advancement. A computer system has been installed and is expected to be operative in October.

Commencing salary will be determined according to qualification and experience, within the range £7,410 – £10,941 plus £827 per annum London Weighting. The post is superannuable and subject to JNC Conditions of Service. Consideration will be given to providing assistance with removal expenses and other benefits in appropriate cases.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned by post, or by telephoning 01–466 8621, extension 229, for return not later than 6th August, 1984.

R. L. Preece
Clerk of the Justices
Bromley Magistrates Court
P.O. Box 6
The Court House
South Street
Bromley, BR1 1RD

KENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE
Margate and Ramsgate Petty Sessional Divisions
COURT CLERK - CC/PAD 1-10 (£7,410 – £10,296)

Applicants should be Barristers, Solicitors or other persons qualified under the Justices' Clerks' (Qualification of Assistants) Rules, 1979. Progressive salary scheme with salary based on experience.

The post offers opportunities to further develop or commence a career in the magisterial service by becoming involved in court clerk duties and a wide variety of administrative responsibilities.

Conditions of Service of Magistrates' Courts Staff apply and where appropriate, disturbance and removal expenses are payable.

Additional information may be obtained from Mr. G. Brown, Clerk to the Justices. Tel: Thanet (0843) 587531.

Further details and application forms returnable by 6 August from the Clerk of the Kent Magistrates' Courts Committee, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent. ME14 1XQ. 'Phone: Maidstone (0622) 671411, Ext: 3344.

W. U. JACKSON
Clerk of the Committee

HONG KONG OFFICE
Solicitor
COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL

Assistant Solicitor required as an additional appointment to deal with the increasing work load in our Hong Kong office. Minimum tour of duty will be 2½ years.

Applicants should have not less than 2 years admitted experience in Company and Commercial work.

Salary will be based on age and experience there will also be ex-patriat allowances, including an accommodation allowance.

The successful applicant will have excellent prospects for advancement within our firm.

Applications, with full C.V. should be sent in confidence, to M. H. Charteris-Black, Simmons & Simmons, 14 Dominion Street, EC2M 2RJ.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

JAPAN
YOUNG SOLICITOR

With some experience required as legal assistant by international law firm in Tokyo to assist with securities, financial and other documentation for one or two year period. Remuneration around £25,000-£30,000 per annum.

Apply to

N. ONISHI
CPO Box 2107
Tokyo, Japan

BIRMINGHAM
Company & Commercial

Wragge & Co. can offer excellent opportunities for solicitors of the right calibre who would like to work in the Commercial Department of a large, commercially-orientated practice.

We are looking for solicitors with experience since qualification in any of the following fields:-

COMPANY TAKEOVERS
COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS
CORPORATE INSOLVENCY

Above all we require applicants with commercial good sense. Wragge & Co. have attractive modern offices in Birmingham City Centre. A good salary will be paid and there are excellent prospects for the right applicant.

Please write, with CV and details of current salary, to:
C.W. Hughes, Bank House, 8 Cherry Street, Birmingham B2 5JY.

WRAGGE & CO.

WARD BOWIE
Newbury

The Senior Partner in the Newbury Office is looking for an Assistant with approximately 2/3 years experience to assist him in Commercial Property/Company Work in the broadest sense.

This is an excellent opportunity for an able and energetic person to join a small team specializing in challenging but rewarding work in this sphere. Good salary and prospect of Partnership.

Please write giving full details to:

The Senior Partner,
Messrs Ward Bowie
Phoenix House, 9 London Road
Newbury, Berkshire

City of London
SOLICITOR

aged 48, experienced in Commercial and Domestic Conveyancing but tired of commuting seeks Solicitors practice to purchase or partnership. Capital available. South west, Home Counties or Sussex preferred. Please apply to:-

Box 2569 H The Times

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM

BIRTHS

BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

EUROVISTA WORLD TRAVEL

Many daily departures scheduled from Heathrow/Gatwick. Also competitive hotel/car hire and insurance arrangements for business or pleasure included as required. Summer return fares from (prices may vary according to month and day of travel and include all taxes).

Athens	£133	Lisbon	£160	Toulouse	£131	Honolulu	£513
Barcelona	£129	Lyons	£117	Turin	£140	Dubai	£430
Biarritz	£131	Madrid	£149	Venice	£149	Colombo	£367
Bilbao	£129	Marseilles	£148	Vienna	£172	Hong Kong	£570
Bologna	£141	Milan	£140	Zurich	£95	Bangkok	£360
Bordeaux	£121	Nice	£163	LONG HAUL		Singapore	£430
Dusseldorf	£87	Paris	£65	Los Angeles	£387	Lima	£445
Frankfurt	£75	Pisa	£147	New York	£240	Caracas	£395
Geneva	£86	Rome	£151	Washington	£300	Bogota	£430

EUROVISTA TRAVEL LTD.
Rofel House, Colet Gardens, London W14 9DH
Telephone: 01-741 5301 (8 lines). Telex: 8956740
Credit Cards accepted — OPEN UNTIL 7pm (5pm Saturday) — ATOL 1032

HUGE FLIGHT DISCOUNTS

SUNWORLD TRAVEL
59 South St, Epsom, Surrey.
Epsom (03727) 27538/25213/26097/41769/27109

WINTER SPORTS

BLADON LINES
1984/85 SKI BROCHURE
THE BIGGEST CHOICE ON SKIS
Tel: 01 785 2200
ABTA ATOL 1232

JULY AND AUGUST OFFERS CORSICA AND CORFU

Save up to £200 on holidays in our own hotels right on the beach. Magnificent watersports, superb cooking and free wine, good company and friendly service. From £164 for one week, £264 for two weeks. Also luxury villas from £135.

BLADON LINES
309 Brompton Road, London, SW3 2DY
01-785 2200 (24 hrs)
ABTA ATOL 1232

CORFU, SKIATHOS & ZANTE

Superb villa studio & hotel holidays in unspoilt locations close to glorious sandy beaches. Unbeatable prices, child discounts. Free windsurfing in Corfu. Availability throughout Summer.

ILIOS ISLAND HOLIDAYS
18a Market Square,
Horsham, W. Sussex RH12 1EU
0403 59788 (24 hr)
ATOL 1452 AITO

JO'BURG, NAIROBI, DAR, MANZINI, HARARE, CAIRO, MAURITIUS, DUBAI, JEDDAH, ATHENS, LARNACA, ISTANBUL, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, BOMBAY, BANGKOK, TOKYO, BARBADOS, CANADA, USA and many European destinations. Flights to DELHI and houseboat holidays in KASHMIR.

FLAMINGO TRAVEL
76 Shaftesbury Ave.
London W1V 7DG

WANTED

AUSTRALIAN PAINTINGS Cash buyer. Top prices paid to you. Please contact George Grunhut, Britannia Hotel, Grosvenor Sq., W1. Phone 629 9400.

FLAT SHARING

WINE AND DINE

PUBLIC NOTICES

OLYMPICS '84

FASHION AND BEAUTY

SERVICES

MOTOR CARS

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

MOTHER'S HELP required for nice San Francisco area family. Driver licence, non smoker. Please contact K. Baker, 504 Hanbury Lane, Foster City, CA 94404. Phone USA (415) 341 1308.

WORLD'S LARGEST Au Pair Bureau offers m'helps, doms; all live-in staff. UK & Overseas Au Pair Agency Ltd, 87 Regent Street, W1. 01-439 6534.

SHORT LETS

U.K. HOLIDAYS

FOR SALE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SEASONAL SALE

NANNIE KNOWS BEST.... Sale of Exclusive Hand Made Children's Clothes. Now on at: 15 Beauchamp Place, SW3. 01-584 5700

BUSINESS SERVICES

WANTED



WEDDING MORNING SUITS

RESISTA CARPETS UNBEATABLE PRICE
£3.95 sq yd + VAT

Spink Buy Jewellery & Silver
Spink & Son Limited, King Street, St James's, London SW1. Telephone 01-930 7888 (24 hours). Established 1666

Educational

HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF FOOD STUDIES
FOOD TECHNOLOGY
FOOD PROCESSING/ENGINEERING

This progressive College is looking for people to join the expanding area of food technology, to develop and teach courses at degree and postgraduate levels. Opportunities exist for research and consultancy, including a wide range of overseas activities.

Applicants should be qualified to at least honours degree level (or equivalent) in an appropriate subject area, and preferably have relevant industrial and/or research experience such as Food Engineering/Technology, Chemical Engineering, or Process Engineering.

Appointments may be made at the Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer/Lecturer II grades according to the experience of the persons chosen.

Principal Lecturer £12,519 — £13,938 (bar) £15,744
Senior Lecturer £10,683 — £12,552 (bar) £13,443
Lecturer II £7,215 — £11,568

Further details and application forms from: The Personnel Office, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RT. Tel: (0482) 446508.
Closing date: 3rd September 1984

HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE of Higher Education

MATHEMATICS TUITION for common entrance. 01-352 4506.

Computer Appointments

U.S.A.

The Largest Independent Employer of ACP professionals in the U.S.A. will be in London and other European Capitals soon.

If you are currently using ACP, ACP/TPF or ALCS and have at least 2 years experience DO NOT MISS out on the opportunities we have in the U.S.A.

Submit your CV with references for your confidential appointment to discuss our challenging professional positions to:

Ewan Stoley, Vice President, ACP/TPF Services,
INFORMATION INDUSTRIES INC.
8880 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri 64114

ROYAL RUSSELL SCHOOL, CROYDON

Together, we can beat cancer.

Help us to fight Britain's biggest killer.
British Heart Foundation

RENTALS

HOMEOWNERS
We specialise in the letting & management of high quality houses in S.W & W London areas. If you are worried about letting your home, take advantage of our experience & personal service. We have lived abroad & know the problems.
HOME FROM HOME Property Management Services Ltd.
01-946 9447

SOUTH KENSINGTON
Super interior designed flat in excellent block, mins from tube. 2 dble beds, good storage space, spacious recep. mod kit, W/D, bath with shower £200 p.w.
GODDARD & SMITH
01-930 7321

WANTED
RING 01-242 2500

Elm Park Lane, S.W.3. 1st Fl. Flat, 2 bed, recep, kit & bath, C.H. £125 p.w.
Christchurch House, S.W.1. Modrn 3rd Fl. Flat. Double bed, recep, kit & bath, lift, C.H. £153 p.w.
Carlisle Mansions, S.W.1. Spacious 3rd Fl. Flat, 3 bed, 2 recep, kit, bath, C.H. £226 p.w.
Devonshire Close, W.1. Mews House with 2 dble bed, 2 recep, kit, bath, garage, C.H. £300 p.w.
Somerset Square, W.14. Spacious House, newly decorated. Part furnished. 4/5 bed, 1/2 recep (lounge 36ft long) 2 bath, kit, utility/shower room, garage, C.H. £500 p.w.
DOUGLAS, LYONS & LYONS
01-235 7933

PORTLAND ROAD, W11
Excellent new 2nd flr. conv. Flat with good, comfortable furnishings. 1 double bedroom, double reception rm, modern kit. & bath. Available immediately for 6-12 months.
£150 per week

LANCASTER ROAD, W10
Light & airy ground/1st flr. Maisonette with large double reception rm, well fitted kitchen with machines, 2 double & 1 single bedrms, bathrm, & shower rm, CH/chw. Modern furnishings. Available immediately for 6-24 months.
£140 per week
CHESTERTONS
01-221 3500

BELSIZE PARK. Newly redecorated furnished 1st floor flat comprising double bedroom, living room, dining kitchen and bathroom, use of large garden, situated in attractive tree lined street. Rent £125 pw. Telephone 722 6311

LUXURY APARTMENTS fully serviced, choice of Mayfair or adjacent to Kensington Palace, from £250 to £800 per week, 3 months to 2 years. Tel: 01-491 2626.

SW1 Unfurn top floor flat overlooking garden square, recep/dining, 2 dble beds with good storage, kit & bath. Newly dec, lift. £160 pw. Co. Let. Cootes 828 8251

SHORT SUMMER LETS. We deal in the most luxurious 3 week min lets in London. Service flats, owners' own homes. Refs essential. £250 p.w. min. Aylesford & Co. 351 2383.

SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES Available and required for diplomats executives. Long or short lets in all areas. Lipfriend and Co. 48 Albermarle St. W1 499 5334.

BED SIT and flat to let Kensington area. Phone 736 2944 or 244 7626 or 769 1236.

CHELSEA. Famous sculptor's studio, model's changing rm/shower, loo, k'tte, walled gdn, service driveway, entry/ph. outhouses. Take over tenancy approx £30 pw f & f £6,000, alternatively will sub let furnished at £150 pw. All letters answered allow fortnight. Box 0065L The Times.

QUEENSGATE GDN, SW7. Lux bright, and spacious 5th floor flat, newly refurbished & redecorated. Dble recep, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, lge kitchen with dining area. Fully equipped. Co let £560 pw. Tel 01-584 7465.

LANCASTER GATE. Absolutely charming 3 bed rm mews hse. Newly dec, recep, super mod kit, bath 2 wc's, patio, parking. £240 Lipfriend 499 5334.

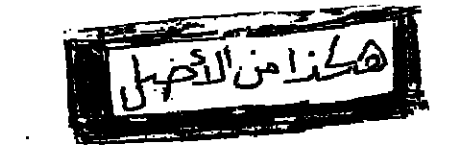
KENSINGTON, W14. Super newly furnished & decorated flat, 2 dble recep, kit, diner, clkrm, w-d. £130 pw Goddard & Smith. 01 930 7321

Entertainments

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News with Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; culinary hints and 'phone-in gardening advice between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 Ask the Family. The final round of the general knowledge competition and the Allchurch's of Blackburn meet the Marks's of London. Robert Robinson is in the chair (r). 9.35 The Littlest Hobo (r). 9.50 Jackanory. Donald Douglas reads part two of the Spuddy (r). 10.05 Why Don't You...? Diverting ideas for bored youngsters (r). 10.30 Play School, presented by Floella Benjamin (r). 10.55 Ceefax.
1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.30 Bagpuss. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r). 1.45 Animal Olympians. A documentary about the champion athletes of the animal kingdom (r).
2.45 Film: Days of Glory* (1944) starring Gregory Peck in his first screen role, as a leader of Russian resistance fighters against the Nazis. Directed by Casey Robinson (First showing on British television).
4.10 Cartoon: Bottles, made by MGM. 4.18 Regional news (not London). 4.20 Play School, presented by Stuart Bradley. 4.45 Battle of the Planets. The first of a new series of science fiction adventures (Ceefax titles page 170). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 The Red Hand Gang. Episode one (r).
5.40 Sixty Minutes. News with Moira Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.38.
6.40 Star Trek. An evil force enters the USS Enterprise in the form of Captain Kirk's alter ego (r).
7.30 The Little and Large Show. The last in the series of repeats and the comedians' guests are Cleo Rocos, Michael Sherval-Martin, Trevor Steedman, Karen Kay and Davy Jones.
8.05 Taxi. Comedy with the drivers of New York's Sunshine Cab Company. This week, Elaine spends all her money at the city's most expensive hairdresser. Last in the series.
8.30 Now Get Out of That. The final leg of the tests of endurance, brains and adaptability, that cover a total of 30 hours. Can the Britons make any inroads into the Americans' big lead?
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Play: The Groundling and the Kite, by Leonard Preston starring the author and John Duttine. The world of popular music is the background to this semi-musical story of the relationship between two men and the pressures from the music business that test their relationship (see Choice).
10.25 Horizon: China's Child. A documentary about China's no children policy that follows the events in the city of Changzhou over a period of two weeks (r).
11.20 Tom Jones Now! The singer's guests...
11.40 News headlines and weather.
11.50 Open University: Work, Energy and Power. Ends at 12.15.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Elaine Lipworth at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.40 and 7.38; Derek Jameson's garden at 6.42 and 8.13; pop video at 6.54; the day's anniversaries at 7.08 and 8.08; cartoon at 7.24; Valerie Perrin at 7.42; video report at 8.38; cooking with John Ely at 8.45; Roland Rat in Liverpool at 9.00.

ITV LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Heritage of Ireland. The fourth programme in the series on the history of Ireland covers the period of the Norman invasion of the country in 1169. 11.15 The Little Rascals in Little Sister. 11.25 British Achievement. This second of five documentaries examines the skill in designing and building the Thames Barrier.
11.50 Cartoon Time. 12.00 Portland Bill. Adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Ken Morley (r). 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama serial about an Australian family during the Second World War.
1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Glenroe. Serial about a farmer and his son, set in rural Ireland. 2.00 Crown Court: Personal Credit. A well-known titled lady is accused of shoplifting (r).
2.30 The Love Boat. Three stories set on a luxury cruise liner. 3.30 Sons and Daughters. Australian-made soap opera.
4.00 Portland Bill. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 The Moomins (r). 4.20 Under the Same Sky. Tom Baker introduces a Belgian film about a brother and sister who run away from a home – with dangerous consequences. 4.50 Freetime with exercises from Mad Lizzie. 5.15 In Loving Memory. Comedy series about a firm of northern undertakers (r).
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 What It's Worth. Gill Brockton answers viewers' letters on consumer matters.
6.35 Crossroads. Doris Luke's legs are getting worse and she is persuaded to see a doctor.
7.00 Human Jigsaw. Ray Gosling examines the reasons why pilgrimages are so popular. With film from Peru, Sri Lanka, France, Luxembourg and Portugal. In Britain, the student pilgrimage to Walsingham is featured. (Oracle titles page 170).
7.30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. Secret service capers in which, this week, the Scarecrow is threatened by a former actor who once played the role of a spy and is now killing real American agents (Oracle titles page 170).
8.30 The Lonelyhearts Kid. Comedy series about a live-in relationship between childhood sweethearts that has turned sour (Oracle titles page 170).
9.00 The Brief. Drama series about an international lawyer. Tonight he discovers his house has been broken into but nothing taken (Oracle titles page 170).
10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.
10.30 The Purple Line. A report by Peter Williams into the tragedy of cot deaths.
11.30 Airline. Jack Ruskin still dreams of keeping his airline a viable proposition. Starring Roy Marsden (r).
12.25 Night Thoughts from Stewart Lamont.

John Duttine: The Groundling and the Kite (BBC 1 9.25 pm)

● Despite the odd shot of kite-flying on Parliament Hill, THE GROUNDLING AND THE KITE (BBC1, 9.25pm) is an unhelpful title for actor-writer Leonard Preston's Play for Today; it certainly never prepares us for a well-observed urban piece about a love relationship under pressure. The pair involved are homosexual, though we are presented with people rather than stereotypes, and the author takes care to root them in carefully detailed environments: the pop music company Songstack Records, where Jimmy (John Duttine) frets away the hours as Artistes and Repertoire manager; the school where amateur songwriter Peter (Preston himself) teaches Shakespeare to unwilling pupils. Behind Peter's abrasive comments we sense the author's understandable desire for a witty, attractive part, but there's little to

CHOICE

fault in the playing. Peter Jefferies directs with the location-sense of someone basking in the BBC's film stock.

● "Now listen, boys", says the approved school housemother in POOLE HARBOUR (Radio 4, 3pm), "this is a caravan park, we're on a week's holiday, so enjoy yourselves." This is easier said than done, for the school's thorniest pupil causes havoc by slipping away with a canoe. Peter Terson's Afternoon Theatre play is a curious kettle of radiophonic fish. Like other Terson pieces, it was recorded on location, yet the dramatist's concern for surface reality clearly stopped short of the dialogue, which sometimes turns characters into ping-pong players bandying attitudes ("You're a cynic" – "I'm a realist"; score, one all). But this is a well-meaning play, with an affective performance by Maggie McCarthy as the teacher with a hard skin and hidden feelings.

● The case of Mrs Yearwood's damaged bed and Mr Newman's missing video might never grab the fancy of Sherlock Holmes, but such matters make natural material for CASE ON CAMERA (Channel 4, 8.30pm), in which small claims disputes are brought to court before our very eyes.

● Repeats, repeats, repeats, but several are worthwhile: Frederick Bradnum's fine radio feature about de Maupassant, A SMALL SPECK OF EVIL (Radio 3, 9.25pm); CHRONICLE (BBC2, 8pm), on the Inca civilisation; HORIZON (BBC1, 10.25pm), on the practical implementation of birth control in China.

Geoff Brown

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Surrealist Painting 6.30 Sanctions and Rhodesia: 4 6.55 Biology: The Vertebrate Kidney 7.20 Biology: Looking at Cells 7.45 Genetics: Heterosis. Ends at 8.10
9.00 Ceefax
5.10 Fiction and Publishing. An Open University production that examines the dangers of fiction being left to market pressures. Publishers would only issue works by best selling authors and unknowns would be unable to break in to the charmed circle. Would it not be a good idea, the programme asks, if we adopted the Swedish idea of fiction being the beneficiary of a state subsidy?
5.35 News summary with subtitles
5.40 Film: One Touch of Venus* (1948) starring Ava Gardner and Robert Walker. Romantic comedy about a statue of Venus that comes to life after Eddie, a window dresser at a large store, kisses the statue in a moment of madness. Eddie incurs the wrath of his jealous fiancée when she discovers Venus has designs on Eddie and he also finds trouble with the statue's owner who, naturally, wants his property back. Directed by William A Seiter
7.00 Past Perfect. The Museum of the Year Awards continues with Kenneth Hudson at the Blaenavon Pit Museum and Sue Jay in Wiltshire at the Devizes Museum
7.30 The Great Egg Race. Teams from Harrow, Ashford and Doncaster are challenged to build a water collecting device with a gale force wind as the only source of energy. Presented by professor Heinz Wolff with guest judge, Favian Acker
8.00 Chronicle: Lost City of the Incas. Film of an expedition specially sponsored by Chronicle, that set out to find Ancient Vilcabamba, the last Inca capital. Presented by archaeologist, David Drew (r)
9.00 Film Buff of the Year. The first semi-final and the specialist subjects are: Westerns of the 40s; Dirk Bogarde, John Houseman; and Marilyn Monroe
9.30 The Paul Daniels Magic Show with guests, Borra; the king of the Austrian pickpockets, and Shari Lewis (r)
10.10 Making Waves. Debbie Rix is at Bodymoor Heath for the Midlands Hydroplane Grand Prix; Bob Langley goes cruising on the Norfolk Broads; and Malcolm McKeag has useful advice about safety at sea
10.40 Newsnight. The latest national and international news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.
11.30 Open University: Education in Trinidad 11.55 Just Seeing for Judy. Ends at 12.25

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Blockbusters. Bob Holness with another round of the general knowledge quiz for 16-18-year olds
5.30 A Full Life. The first programme of a second series in which Jill Cochrane interviews well-known people. Miss Cochrane goes to Edenbridge in Kent where she elicits outrageous and amusing stories from the retrospective angry man, John Osborne
6.00 Design Matters. The final programme of the series on bright young designers highlights the students of Kingston Polytechnic's Fashion Design Course, who thanks to the expertise of their principal, professor Daphne Booker, manage to find jobs in the leading fashion houses (r)
6.30 Old Country. Jack Hargreaves reports from rural Wessex where he describes the old method of making rabbit nets before going on a rabbiting expedition. Later, he discusses the passing of village breweries
7.00 Channel Four News. presented by Trevor McDonald, includes a report from Elinor Goodman on the new French Euro MPs representing the far right
7.50 Comment. With her view on a subject of topical importance is author Margot Lawrence
8.00 Brookside. Michelle invites a group of friends to a pre-course beginners' cocktail party while Heather's colleague, Greg is attracted to Rose and invites her out for a drink
8.30 Case on Camera. Two cases tonight for Alan King-Hamilton. The first is a woman who is claiming compensation for damage to a bed caused by removal men; the second is a video shop claiming damages from a woman who hired a video film and hadn't returned it for over 180 days (see Choice)
9.00 Film: The World That Summer* (1980) A chilling film, set in Germany in 1936, about the events of that summer as seen through the eyes of Hannes Hacker, a 12-year old member of the Hitler Youth, whose grandmother, horror of horrors, is Jewish. Directed by Ilse Hofmann (sub titled)
11.00 Eastern Eye presented by Aziz Kurtha and Shyama Perera. This last programme of the series is in the form of a discussion. On the platform are prize-winning author Salman Rushdie, feminist and politician Gita Mehta, former student activist Tariq Ali and Swaraj Paul, the Indian with the largest business interests in the United Kingdom. They face an invited audience of 100 which includes ex-Maharajah of Patiala and Hasina Wajed, the leader of the Bangladeshi opposition.
11.55 Closedown

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming today 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 6.45* Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20* Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25* Sport. 7.45* Thought for the Day. 8.35* Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Listeners can put questions about summer holiday activities to Dr Denis May and Steven Rennie.
10.00 News; Man and the future. Second of three programmes in which William Woollard explores the mind-boggling ideas of 'the future', from prophecy to rocketry and beyond (2) 'The Runaway Rollercoaster'.
10.30 Morning story: 'The Real Thing'. by Douglas Morgan. The reader is Robert Blythe.
10.45 Daily Service (s).
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute theatre (s) 'The Puma Hunt' A comedy by R.E.T. Lamb. Martin Jarvis plays the lord of the manor who decides to "bag" a puma that has escaped from a local wildlife park. †
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain (s) (19) South England – Second Round.
1.00 The world at one: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Jenny Cutts reports on the Alton Heath and Fun-Club in Hampshire which caters for people aged over 60.
3.00 News; Afternoon theatre (s) 'Poole Harbour' by Peter Terson. With Maggie Mc Carthy, Timothy Bateson and Thomas Henderson. The story of a holiday camp outing by a group of children from an approved school. One of them is given a timely lesson in the importance of not telling lies. †
4.00 News; Came-back. A look the dancing career of Antoinette Sibley. who has meade a triumphant return to the ballet stage after a cartilage operation in the 1970s halted her career.
4.40 Story time: 'The Reverberator' by Henry James (7).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.30 Radio active goes 'Round Your Parts' visiting this week the old village of Humpingham to do some interviews with its local characters.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File on 4.
8.00 Fat Man at Work. Tom Vernon's six-part series takes you inside someone else's working life. Tonight: The Perfumer.
8.30 The Living World. A magazine reflecting the changing world of plants and animals.
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Keep Your Tails Up – 'The Wine Merchant's Tale'. The writer and presenter is Vincent Kane.
9.45 Arts Season. The second of two programmes in which Daniel Snowman talks to the great Spanish tenor Placido Domingo.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Among the Russians' by Colin Thubron, abridged in ten parts (7) The reader is John Rowe. 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast. ENGLAND VHF with if above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Nursing Extra (7). 11.30-12.00am Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 Music Interlude.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning concert: part 1. Debussy's Danses Sacrée et Profane, Krommer's Bassoon quartet No 2, Novak's About the Eternal Longing.†8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part 2. Strauss's Feast of Vienna, Mozart's Laut Freude K 623, Glinka's Trio Pathetique, Strauss's Wiener-Blut.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers. Albeniz and Granados. Granados's Escenas romanticas (Thomas Rajna, piano), Albeniz's Besa el aura (Montserrat Caballe, soprano) and Cantos de Espana (Alicia de Larrocha, piano).†
10.00 BBC Singers. Mendelssohn's Hora est. Spohr's two-choir Mass.†
10.50 Mendelssohn. Janis Vakarelis plays the Piano Concerto No 1.†
11.10 Martyn Hill (tenor). Tippett's Boyhood's End, Finzi's Till Earth Outwears, Britten's On This Island.†
12.05 Rimsky-Korsakov's Scherherazade Suite. Beecham and Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.†1.00 News.
1.05 Gagliano Trio. Roussel's String Trio, Mozart's Flute Quartet K 285B, Lennox Berkeley's String Trio.†
2.00 Guitar Encores. Cheryl Grice plays pieces by Bach, (BWV, 996) Eduardo Sainz de la Maza (Homenaje) and Regino Sainza de la Maza (Zapateado).†
2.25 A Stronghold Sure. Versions of Luther's Reformation hymn: Mendelssohn's Symphony No 5 (Boston Symph Orchestra); Ein feste Burg settings for choir and organ by Mahu, Eccard, Anon, Buxtehude, Bach, Pachelbel; Debussy's En blanc et noir; Bach's Cantata No 5 (Rosemary Hardy).†
4.00 Violin and piano. Tomotada Soh, Dennis Lee. Live from Wigmore Hall. Schubert's G min Sonatina, Mozart's K 301 Sonatina, Dvorak's Op 11 Romance.†4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Presented by Roger Nichols.†
6.30 Stradella. includes three Sinfonias. Parley of Instruments.†
7.00 Two pianos. Jeremy Brown, David Johns. Copland's Danzon Cubano, Ravel's Rapsodie espagnole, Lionel Sainsbury's Fiesta (first performance).†
7.30 Promenade concert (see panel).
8.10 The English Ayre. Michael Cavendish's Fourteen Ayres (1598). Consort of Musicke directed by Anthony Rooley (lute).
8.30 Promenade Concert (see panel).†
9.25 A Small Speck of Evil. Adapted for radio from Recollections of Guy de Maupassant by Francois Tassart. With Michael Elphick.†
10.00 Beethoven. Quartet Op 18 No 5. Lindsay String Quartet.†
10.30 Pimpinone. Intermezzo in three scenes. Music by Albinoni. Sung in Italian.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18. VHF only: Open University. 6.15am Germinal: Fact and Fiction. 6.35 Poetry: The Romantic Hero. Ends at 6.55am. 11.20pm Musical Drama. Ends at 11.40pm.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Delius's Walk to the Paradise Garden; Nicholas Maw's Scenes and Arias. Radio 3.†
8.30 Bax's Symphony No 5 in C sharp minor. BBC Philharmonic Orchestra (conductor Raymond Leppard). Alison Hargan (soprano), Eilene Hannan (mezzo), Linda Finnie (contralto). Radio 3.†

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW) 4.00am Charles Nove† 5.30 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan†including 8.31 Racing Bulletin 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00 Steve Jones†including 1.5, 2.2 Sports Desk 2.05 Gloria Hunniford†including 3.2 Sports Desk 3.30 Music All The Way†including 4.2 Sports Desk 4.05 David Hamilton†including 5.5, 6.2 Sports Desk 6.05 John Dunn†including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only) 7.30 Cricket scores 8.00 Jim Reeves and his Music†A series of seven programmes about the life and music of Jim Reeves, as told by people who knew him 1: Early Years 9.00 Night Owls†with Dave Gelly 10.00 On The Air. A light-hearted nostalgia quiz covering over 50 years of radio history 10.30 It Sticks out Half a Mile. A seaside saga of pier perpetuation starring John Le Mesurier, Ian Lavender, Bill Pertwee 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (†from midnight) 1.00am David Bellamy presents Nightride 3.00 Big Band Special† with the BBC Big Band 3.30-4.00 String Sound†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30am and then at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW) 6.0am Bruno Brookes 8.00 Adrian Jon 10.00 Simon Bates 11.00 Mike Read with the Radio 1 Roadshow at the South Cliff, Bridlington 12.30 Newsbeat 12.45pm Gary Davies 2.00 Steve Wright 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.00 Richard Skinner 10.00-12.00 John Peel (s) VHF Radios 1 and 2 4.00am with Radio 2 10.00pm with Radio 1 12.00-4.00 with Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Gene Splicing. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 The Foodyke Saga. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Double Act. 8.30 Haunted. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 What's New 10.00 Rich Man, Poor Man. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 World's of Faith. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Gene Splicing. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 8.30 Classical Record Review. 8.45 Worlds of Faith 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 These Musical Islands. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Meet The Composer. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Rich Man, Poor Man. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 WALES 1.27-1.30pm News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales today. 11.40 News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.30-1.00pm The Beechgrove Gardeners' Roadshow. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.27-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene around Six. 11.40 News and weather. ENGLAND 5.55pm Regional News Magazines. 12.15 close.

S4C 2.00 Pfalabalam. 2.15 Interval. 3.10 Face The Press. 3.35 Gardeners' Calendar Road Show. 4.05 Great Walks. 4.30 Blockbusters. 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Gwe-Hâ. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 The Games in Question. 8.30 Man About The House, News Headlines. 9.00 Dim Ond Heddiw. 9.30 Cymru: Tirwedd A Thraddodiad. 10.00 Golden Moment. 11.45 Ear Say. 12.40 Close.

TSW As London except: 10.25 Space 1999. 11.10 Prairie Habitat. 12.30 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20 TSW News headlines. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 On The Water. 11.30 Postscript. 11.35 Magnum. 12.30 Weather. Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: starts 12.10-12.30 It's A Vets Life. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon A Time .... Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 On The Water. 6.35 Vintage Quiz. 11.30 The Black Butter Jazz Band. 11.35 Magnum. 12.30 Weather, closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: starts 9.25 Indian Legends of Canada. 9.50 Star Fleet. 10.10 Untamed World. 10.35 Home. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30 The Protectors. 2.30 A Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15 That's Hollywood. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 11.30 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.40 Closedown.

TVS As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 Holiday Time with Ivor Honeypot. 10.25 Once Upon a Time ... Man. 10.55 The Fabulous Funnies. 1.20 TVS News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 A Country Practice. 3.00 Movie Memories. 3.30 Happy Days. 5.45 The Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast To Coast. 11.30 Mannix. 12.30 Company, close.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 European Folk Tales. 10.35 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.00 The Groovie Ghoulies. 12.30 Gardens for All. 1.20 Anglia News And Weather. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00 Follow That. 5.15 Bygones. 6.00 About Anglia. 11.30 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace: Strangler's Web* (1963). 12.30 Billy Graham in East Anglia.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25 Tarzan. 11.15 Cartoon. 11.25 12.30 Gardening Time. 1.20 Scottish News. 1.30 It's A Vet's Life. 2.30 Sons and Daughters. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30 Glenroe. 5.10 Tales At Teatime. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sounds Gaelic. 11.30 Late Call 11.35. 11.35 Mannix. 12.35 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 The Making of the Raiders of the Lost Ark. 11.00-11.25 The World's Children. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 North News. 2.30-3.00 Shillingbury Tales. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 11.30 Musical Special: Aretha Franklin. 12.30 News headlines and weather. 12.35 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: starts 9.25 Zoom the Dolphin. 9.50 The Sindbad Voyage. 10.45 Balham: Gateway to the South. 11.05-11.25 Suomi – Land of the Finns. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 Central News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Central News. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25 Adaptation to Ocean Environments. 10.40-11.25 Cities (London). 1.20 HTV News. 1.30-2.00 The Adventurer. 2.30 A Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 The Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00-6.35 HTV News. 11.30 Lavkas Man. 12.30 Weather. Close.

HTV WALES As HTV WEST except: 6.00-6.35 Wales at Six.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 North East News. 10.25 Interprom Music Special. 10.55-11.25 The Intrepid Mr Twig. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 2.30-3.30 The Devlin Connection. 5.15-5.45 Animals in Action. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.30 That Girl. 12.00 Blessed Are They.

YORKSHIRE As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 Weather. 10.25 The Making of the Raiders of the Lost Ark. 11.10 Cartoon Time. 12.30 The Cop and the Kid. 1.20 Calendar News. 1.30 Calendar Tuesday. 2.30 The Adventurer. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30 Glenroe. 5.15 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 11.30 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace: The Double.* 12.30 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 The Day Ahead: 10.25 The Amazing Years of the Cinema. 10.50 Falcon Island. 11.15-11.25 Sally and Jake. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint along with Nancy. 3.00 The Nature of Things. 3.30-4.00 The Adventurer. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00-6.35 Summer Edition. 11.30 Festival Folk. 11.55 News.

BORDER As London except: 10.25-11.25 Film: Double Bill: Cry Wolf (1980), (Rosalind Ayres), Poor Billy Render (Garfield Morgan). 1.20 Border News. 1.30-2.00 In Loving Memory. 2.30 The Devlin Connection. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.00-5.35 Lookaround Tuesday. 11.30 Harvest Jazz. 12.00 News Summary. 12.03 Closedown.

Entertainments

'Star Wars' talks edge a little closer

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

The United States last night reiterated acceptance of a Soviet proposal to meet in Vienna in September, for talks on space arms controls, but insisted that there should be no precondition.

"We look forward to beginning those talks on the assumption that the Soviet Union will also avoid preconditions," the White House said.

Moscow has insisted that the talks be confined to banning space armaments and is rejecting the Reagan administration's desire to raise questions concerning nuclear missiles. The Soviet Union has described this as an American precondition, which the administration denies.

The White House said it was pleased the Soviet Union had responded to its suggestion to work out a joint statement about the proposed Vienna discussions. "We will respond properly in diplomatic channels," a spokesman said.

The American position on space weapons will be put before President Reagan for final review at the beginning of next month.

The prospects for the Vienna talks are regarded in Washington as far from certain, given the Soviet insistence that the Americans must not raise issues concerning nuclear missiles. The US rejects Moscow's call for a moratorium on tests conducted in space, pointing out that the Russians already have the only operational anti-satellite system.

The State Department also poured cold water on the reported suggestion by President Nicolae Ceausesw of Romania that the Soviet Union would return to the Geneva nuclear arms talks if the US freezes its deployment of missiles in Europe.

Shares plunge worldwide as dollar rises

A sharp upward revision of estimates of the growth of the US economy pushed the dollar up against almost all other currencies yesterday and led to sharp falls on financial markets worldwide.

The pound dropped to $1.3175 and the Deutschemark fell to its lowest against the dollar for 10½ years. The FT 30-share index fell 20.9 points to 755.3

Details, page 13

Devoted team's intricate task

From Peter Davenport
York

The smell of charred timbers still hangs in the air and scaffolding rods litter the stained floor but the painstaking work of restoring the fire ravaged south transept of York Minster is well underway.

Two weeks after the blaze the initial feelings of despair and dismay at the devastation have been replaced by a determination, shared by everyone from the archbishop to the most junior carpenter on the Minster workforce, that the damage created by the intense heat, flames, and dense smoke can be repaired.

The first task, after clearing away the tons of blackened debris, is to fit a temporary roof on the transept to protect the ancient, inner stone walls from the weather.

Within the next three weeks a giant crane will hoist a ready made roof, of lightweight steel struts and plastic sheeting, into place resting on the aisle walls. It will allow work to continue in the dry but it will be another 18 months before the replacement, leaded roof is ready.

The detailed planning of the restoration programme and the techniques that will be used in the operation have fallen to three men who share an intimate knowledge of the cathedral, its history and structure.

Mr Robert Littlewood is the Minster's superintendent of works, the man in charge of the team of 53 stonemasons, carpenters, painters, plumbers, scaffolders, and electricians normally engaged year round on the perpetual restoration and repair of the building.

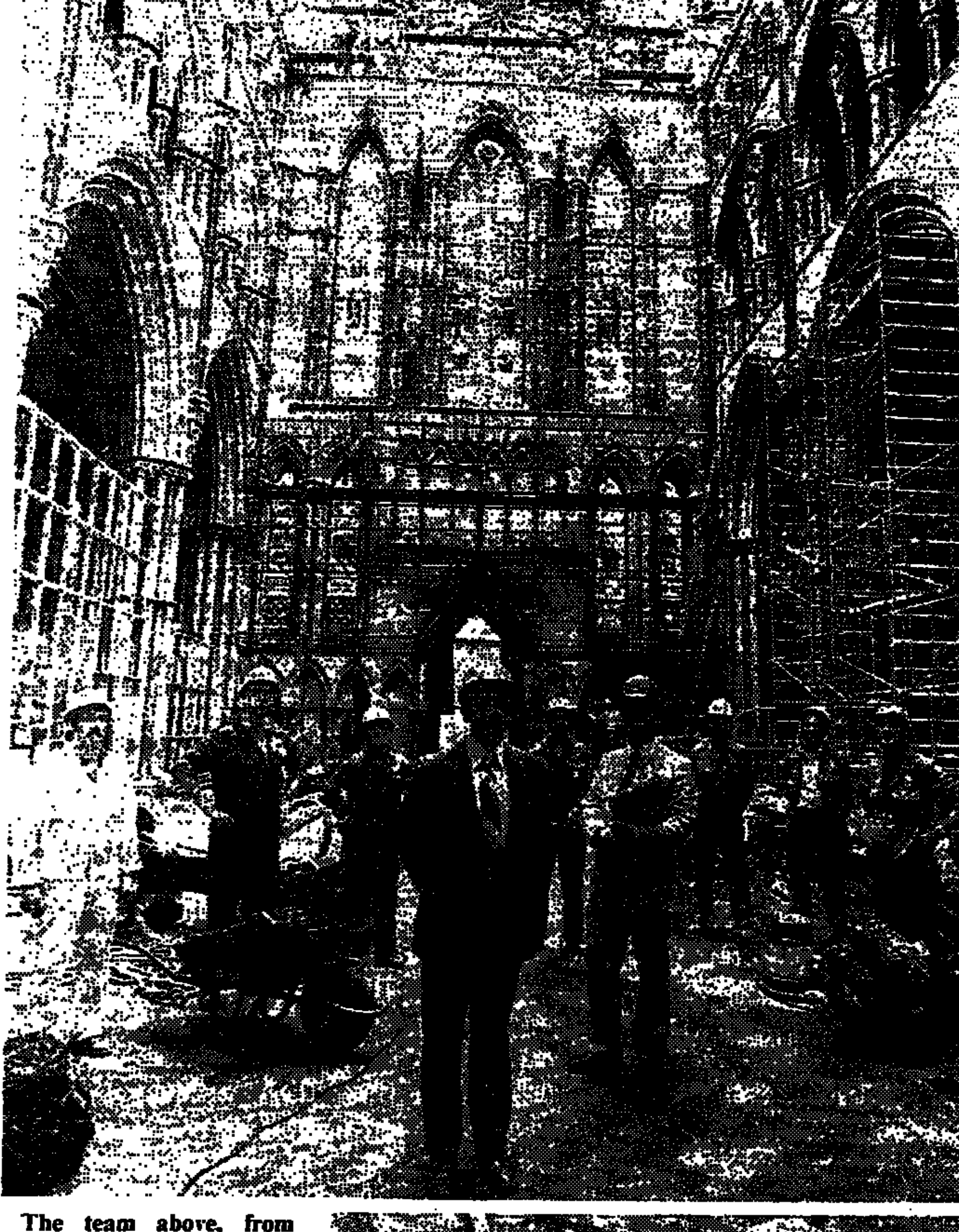
Mr Charles Brown is the surveyor and responsible for drawing up the programme for the restoration work. In this task he walks a fine line between the attractions of using modern replacement materials, with the advantages of extra fire resistance and speed of construction, with the desire to restore the transept, with its oak beamed vaults, to their original condition.

The third, key figure on the team is a former Army officer, Mr Derek Philips. He is director of the York Minster archeological office who led many of the historical excavations that uncovered much of the Roman and Norman remains beneath the cathedral.

The investigation into the cause of the fire is still going on.

The stained glass in the rose window, although laced with hundreds of heat cracks, will be taken down, pane by pane, and sandwiched between clear glass and returned.

Yet the real problem facing the Minster, according to Mr Brown, is to make sure that this never happens again. "Whatever extra precautions we can take we will do so. We cannot do this every five years."





The team above, from left: John Campbell (painter), Derek Philips (archaeologist), Ted Littlewood (foreman scaffolder), Bob Littlewood (superintendent of works), Colin Cartwright (charge-hand plumber), Charles Brown (surveyor of the fabric), Stephen Miles (foreman electrician), Trevor Cuttill (foreman mason), and Bill Clay (foreman joiner). Right: Bill Clay with damaged bosses (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

Coal board steps up back to work campaign

Continued from page 1

Government's policies are guided by a systematic hostility to trade unionism, and an utter disregard for civil liberties.

"It sees people who create the wealth of our society and put it to use for the common good, as 'the enemy within'. The speeches of Mrs Thatcher and her colleages in recent days are designed to prolong confrontation. It is the Government's policies that are real enemy within."

"The attack on the mining industry and the blatantly partisan approach to the nationalized industries and local government reveals the price of this authoritarian approach: economic paralysis and further decline. The Government stumbles from crisis to crisis; its pressures on the NCB have undermined hopes of a speedy settlement in the mining dispute."

The board said as the pit holiday season began in earnest yesterday that 26 pits were working normally, and a further 20 would have been but for the holidays.

● For the second time in two weeks the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday decided to ignore the law by defying a High Court order. (Tim Jones writes from Cardiff).

Leaders of the South Wales area of the union said they had no intention of being at the High Court in London on Thursday where they are due to appear after writs of contempt in a court action made against them.

Dr Kim Howells, spokesman for the union in South Wales, said: "Not only will the men named not be present, but the union has no intention of being legally represented."

The writs, against Mr Emlyn Williams, the area president, Mr Terry Thomas, the vice-president, and Mr George Rees, the secretary, have been issued as a result of action by two Gloucestershire haulage companies, whose lorries have been held up by picketing by miners outside Port Talbot steelworks.

Two weeks ago, a special delegate conference of the union decided to implement new disciplinary procedures aimed against working miners in spite of a High Court ruling it should not do so.

Leaders keep office, page 2

Letter from Naples

Positive living on the volcano's edge

According to Gibbon, the inhabitants of Naples "seem to dwell on the confines of paradise and hell-fire".

Lately they have suffered an earthquake. Several hundred deaths have followed murderous Camorra in-fighting. Crime prospers as never before and the traffic problem in Naples makes Rome's streets seem like the open spaces of central Australia in comparison.

A search for the positive side of the city's life began – with a television crew – in the middle of a disastrous strike of dustmen and roadsweepers.

The first planned interview was with Signor Mario Valentino, a highly successful manufacturer of shoes and other high-fashion leather accessories. His modern offices and one of his factories are in the middle of old Naples, in the quarter known as the *Rione Sanita*.

Screams, whistles and hooting

This appointment provided an interesting drama – trying to reach Signor Valentino through narrow, crowded streets where any available space is promptly filled by a battered Fiat 500 or by dozens of people shouting advice and directions. They literally pick up parked cars to help you pass and carry away the chairs, buckets and old boxes which litter the streets.

Amid excited screams, whistles and furious hooting an old woman sat in a torn wicker chair. In the true Naples style tripe was hanging from a hook and a tablecloth was drying on a bamboo stick.

It took two hours to reach Signor Valentino, who was perfectly sympathetic and understood our difficulties. "One of our problems," he said, "is that we are often tempted to clear out, go somewhere else, because Naples has such a bad name . . . and then of course we had the earthquake in 1981 which still goes on . . . ." At this point his desk began to rear up dangerously, vases of flowers rocked and the display of stylized shoes on the wall threatened to fall to the floor.

One woman we talked to later has a foolproof way of foreseeing the next tremor. In 1981 the earthquake caused cracks in her sitting room wall. She waited cautiously for a few months, before having them repaired and replacing the wallpaper. The next day the house shook and the wallpaper split. So far she has filled in the cracks three times and the next day the foundations shake again. Now she just leaves the cracks.

The centre of tremors is at Pozzuoli, north of Naples, which has been partly evacuated for fear of a real eruption. On some days there were as many as 500 tremors, some vigorous enough to be felt in Naples, a supposedly excitable people take all this extremely calmly.

Professor Giuseppe Luongo watches over the delicate equipment in the Seismological Institute at Naples University which registers every earth movement. I apologized to him for having approached the institute in the wrong direction up a one-way street. "You were quite right," he said. "There is no road leading to the university which is not one-way in the wrong direction."

He was reassuring and very sure of his instruments and his own judgments. "We shall probably get a tremor any minute now. We have recorded more than 40 in the past few hours. It is not easy to live with a continuous earthquake. It is not a big earthquake followed by smaller tremors which then fade away. It goes on and on. And the fear has to be rationalized, which is much easier for people with higher education than simple persons.

Side-effects of earthquake

"What is happening at Pozzuoli could result in an eruption. But not for the moment. An earthquake is not imminent and in fact may never come. Naples would receive side-effects, a fall of ashes, for instance. However we can, with these instruments, give an alarm signal a few days before an eruption. Our problem is that we might give an alarm which would not be followed by an earthquake. We would then have to face the task of dealing with the consequences of a false alarm."

Peter Nichols

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, President Save the Children Fund, opens the International Dolls Houses Exhibition at Longleat, Warminster, Wiltshire, 12.

The Princess of Wales opens the Harris Birthright Research Unit for Foetal Medicine, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London; arrives 11.

Prince Andrew takes the salute at the Royal Tournament, 7.15.

Princess Margaret attends a performance by the Royal Ballet School at Sadler's Wells Theatre, 7.30.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester attends the afternoon performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court Stadium, London, 2.15.

New exhibitions

Wildlife paintings and landscapes, Quay Arts Centre, Newport, Isle of Wight; Tues to Fri 11 to 5, Sat 11 to 4, Sun 2 to 5. (ends Aug 17).

Emmanuel College 1584-1984, Adeane Gallery; and The Ingenious Mr Essex, Architect, Twentieth Century Gallery, both at Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.15 to 5. (ends Sept 2).

Photographs by Tim Rawle, Cambridge Darkroom Gallery, Dale Brewery, Gwydir Street, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 12 to 8, Sun 12 to 6, Mon closed. (ends Aug 12).

Music

Organ recital by Martin Lennox, Cromer Parish Church, 8.

Concert by the English Chamber Orchestra, St. Nicholas' Chapel, King's Lynn, 8.

Organ recital by Christopher Enston, Bangor Cathedral, Gwynedd, 1.15.

Organ recital by David Saint, St. Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Shaw, St. Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Recital by Michael Collins (clarinet) and Kathryn Stott (piano), St. Mary's Centre, Chester, 1.10.

Concert by the London Sinfonietta, Chester Cathedral, 8.

Talks, lectures

The art and architecture of Venice by John Julius Norwich, the Guildhall of St. George, King's Lynn, 6.

Exhibitions in progress

The life of Alice Liddell, in the Upper Library, Christ Church, Oxford; Mon to Sat, 10 to 12.30, 2 to 4.30, Sun 2 to 4.30 (ends 12 August).

General

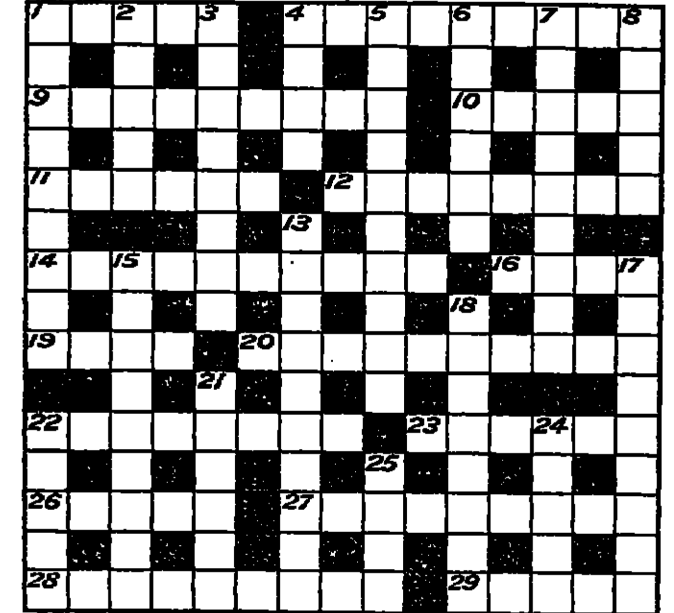
Torquay Rotary Club Summer Fair, Torre Abbey Meadows, Sea Front, Torquay, Devon, 10.

Last chance to see

Quality crafts by leading British potters, glass blowers, textile artists, landscape etchings, portrait photography and picture framing workshop; St James's Gallery, 9 Margarets Buildings, nr Royal Crescent, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends Sat).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,490

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 20 per cent of the competitors at this year's London B regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship.



ACROSS
1 J Duns' non-U language (5).
4 Perch by the cellar to see this event (4-5).
9 Sleeping partner, as Caliban to Trinculo? (9).
10 Renown first of dealers in Arab market rejected (5).
11 One about to return in the city like a ghost (6).
12 Fish, the artist, in mean surroundings (5-3).
14 A beggar's cap so superficially attractive? (10).
16 Bugle notes (4).
19 Gilbert's men are said to be crazy (4).
20 Part of newspaper shows 1 ac tenture, that classical style (10).
22 My old Pa's revision of sacred choral works (8).
23 Topping brown coal to start burning (6).
26 Concern of painters about love, a thing from the heart (5).
27 Burden for the old seaman – not for a sportsman, of course (9).
28 Diet a mess – ruined by a little drink (9).
29 Joint ruled by the big boss (5).

DOWN
1 Churchman sadly abused over swindle (9).
2 Arrangement of biology group (5).
3 Make off with your antique in so furtive a manner (8).
4 Does rain fall só heavily? Hide (4).
5 Action in court as a development of the real thing (4,6).
6 Old Rover against one Rex (6).
7 Suffered article, in French, on a Cumbrian river (9).
8 Some ornate style that makes us irritable (5).
13 Faces confronting Snow White in the old thieves' quarter (5,5).
15 Four-letter word creates great disturbance in a vehicle (9).
17 Evening (or mid-day) service for consumers (6-3).
18 Annoying chap, putting bulkhead on the harbour vessel (8).
21 Mark Miss German loses on marriage (6).
22 1 ac cloth for a Welsh party? (5).
24 A solid if pointless misrepresentation of false images (5).
25 Like Napoleon ere sight of the island which rises here (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,489



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

TV top ten

National top ten Television programmes in the week ending July 15:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 13.70m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 12.60m
3 Crossroads (Thu) Central, 11.55m
4 The Krypton Factor Granada, 11.20, 11.20m
5 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 11.00m
6 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 10.95m
7 Winner Takes All, Yorkshire, 10.85m
8 The Elevator, ITV, 10.35m
9 The Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames, 10.30m
10 Simon and Simon, ITV, 9.65m

BBC1
1 That's Life, 13.50m
2 News and Weather (Sun 9.16) 10.85m
3 Dynasty, 9.80m
4 Crimewatch UK, 9.30m
5 Hi-de-Hi, 9.20m
6 Rio Bravo, 9.20m
7 Nine o'clock News (Wed) 8.55m
7* Nine o'clock News (Thu) 8.55m
9 Nine o'clock News (Fri) 8.50m
10 News and Sport (Sat 9.45) 8.35m

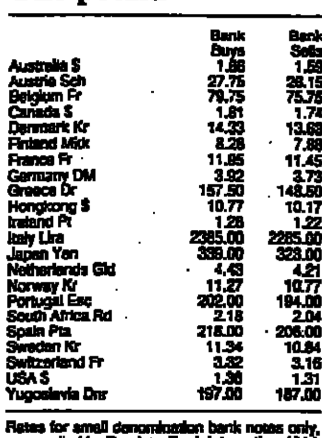
BBC2
1 Call My Bluff, 4.30m.
2 Paul Daniels Magic Show, 4.40m.
3 Solo, 4.35m.
4 Rachel, Rachel, 4.20m.
5 A Winter Harvest, 3.50m.
6 Sunday Grandstand, 3.45m.
7 Cricket: Third Test (Sat 4.29) 3.25m.
8 Arthur Negus Enjoys, 3.15m.
9 Gardeners World, 3.10m.
10 Tenko, 3.00m.

Channel 4
1 Man About the House, 5.90m.
2 They Came From Somewhere Else, 3.80m.
3 Brookside (Tue) 3.75m.
4 Brookside (Wed) 3.60m.
5 Mayflower – the Pilgrims Adventure, 3.50m.
6 All the Rivers Run (Mon) 2.95m.
7 Callan, 2.90m.
8 The Irish RM, 2.50m.
9 Blockbusters (Wed) 1.90m.
10 Case on Camera, 1.75m.

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Deima, BBC, 65,000
2 Sairabang (Thu) Ind, 52,000
3 Y Byd ar Bedwar (Mon) HTV, 50,000
4 Unawd Ind, 47,000
5 Newyddion Saith (Fri) BBC, 46,000
In English:
1 Mayflower-The Pilgrims adventure, 147,000
2 All the Rivers Run (Tue) 144,000
3 Call Northside 777, 119,000
4 Brookside (Wed) 112,000
5 Chopper Squad, 109,0000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at the peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC 1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.3m (6m)
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.3m (5.6m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.66	1.59
Austria Sch	27.75	26.15
Belgium Fr	79.75	75.75
Canada $	1.81	1.74
Denmark Kr	14.33	13.68
Finland Mkk	8.28	7.88
France Fr	11.95	11.45
Germany DM	3.92	3.73
Greece Dr	157.50	148.50
Hongkong $	10.77	10.17
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yen	339.00	323.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.21
Norway Kr	11.27	10.77
Portugal Esc	202.00	194.00
South Africa Rd	2.18	2.04
Spain Pta	218.00	206.00
Sweden Kr	11.34	10.84
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.16
USA $	1.36	1.31
Yugoslavia Dnr	197.00	187.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.9. London: The *FT* Index closed down 20.9 at 755.3.

Roads

London and South-east: Muswell Hill: New gas main being laid along B106, Alexandra Park Road at junction of Grosvenor Road and Roseberry Road. Staples Corner: Relaying of pavement and new electrical supply to centre island along A5 Edgware Road, between junctions with Oxgate Lane and North Circular Road.

Midlands: A46: Roadworks at Farndon Crossroads, S of Newark, Nottinghamshire. A50: Contraflow on Uttoxeter bypass, Staffordshire – avoid. A61: Roadworks at Sheepbridge N of Chesterfield, Derbyshire; temporary traffic lights in use.

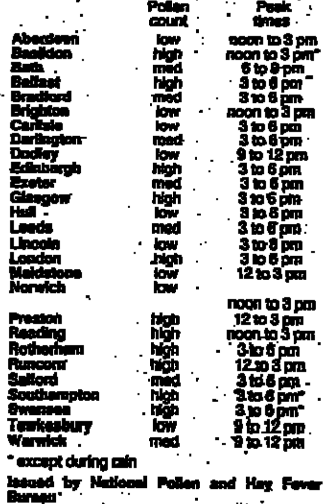
North: M6: Contraflow between junctions 22 (Warrington) and 25 (Wigan) (Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester); two lanes each way. Queensway tunnel closed at night between 9.15pm and 5.45am.

Wales and West: A38: Temporary traffic signals in West Street, Bristol; alternative route signposted. M4: Contraflow between junction 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippenham), Swindon; care required. A470: Roadworks at Builth Wells and at Erwood, on Builth Wells to Brecon Road, Powys; traffic signals 24 hours a day.

Scotland: A75: Realignment of approaches at Buccleuch Street Bridge, Dumfries; on lane only each way and turning restrictions to/from Whitesands. A68: Single-lane traffic between Lauder and Earlston, 24 hours. A82: Single-line traffic one and a half miles S of Ardlui.

Information supplied by AA

Pollen forecast



	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	noon to 3 pm
Basildon	high	noon to 3 pm*
Bath	med	6 to 9 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm*
Bradford	med	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	low	noon to 3 pm
Carlisle	low	3 to 6 pm
Darlington	med	3 to 6 pm
Dudley	low	9 to 12 pm
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	med	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	high	3 to 6 pm
Hull	low	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	med	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	low	3 to 6 pm
London	high	3 to 6 pm
Maidstone	low	12 to 3 pm
Norwich	low	
		noon to 3 pm
Preston	high	12 to 3 pm
Reading	high	noon to 3 pm
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	high	12 to 3 pm
Salford	med	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	high	3 to 6 pm*
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm*
Tewkesbury	low	9 to 12 pm
Warwick	med	9 to 12 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Trade Union Bill, Lords amendments.

Lords (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, first day.

Anniversaries

Births: Simón Bolivar, liberator of Latin America, Caracas, Venezuela, 1783; Alexandre Dumas, *pere*, Villers-Cotterêts, 1802; Ernst Bloch, composer, Geneva, 1880. Deaths: John Sell Cotman, landscape painter, London, 1842; Martin van Buren, eighth President of the USA, 1837-41, Kinderhook, New York, 1862.

Weather

An area of high pressure will persist to W of Scotland. A trough of low pressure will move southwards towards SW districts.

6 am to midnight

London SE, central S England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands, S Wales: Sunny periods, scattered showers, heavy in places; wind E light; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F).

East, NE England: Sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind NE light; temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F), cooler on coasts.

Channel Islands, SW England: Sunny intervals, outbreaks of thundery rain or showers, coastal fog patches; wind E light or moderate; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

North Wales, NW central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE light; temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Mainly dry, sunny periods; wind variable or N light; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetlands: Rather cloudy, a little drizzle at first, sunny intervals developing; wind W light or moderate; 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rather cloudy with a little rain or drizzle in NE Scotland at first, otherwise most areas will be dry with sunny periods; warm or very warm but cooler in N and on some coasts.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable mainly light or moderate, perhaps locally fresh later, sea mainly slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Light or moderate, locally fresh later, sea mainly slight.

Sun rises: 5.13 am Sun sets: 9.01 pm
Moon rises: 1.07 am Moon sets: 5.43 pm
New Moon: July 28.

Lighting-up time

London 9.31 pm to 4.44 am
Bristol 9.40 pm to 4.54 am
Edinburgh 10.05 pm to 4.34 am
Manchester 9.46 pm to 4.43 am
Penzance 9.46 pm to 5.11 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

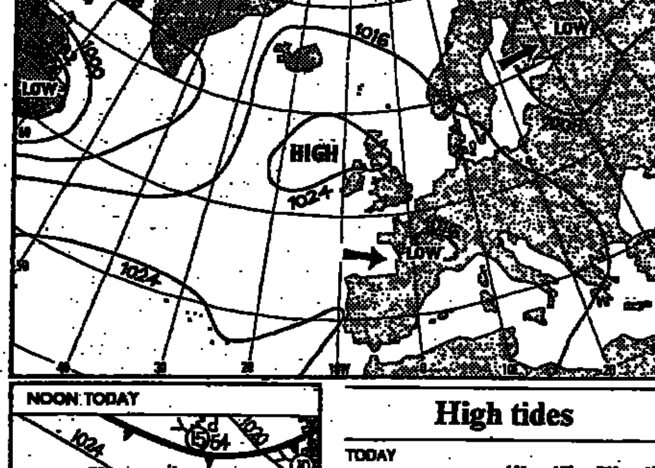
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	19	66	Guernsey	s	25	77
Birmingham	f	21	70	Inverness	f	18	64
Blackpool	s	23	73	Jersey	s	28	82
Bristol	s	25	77	London	s	24	75
Cardiff	s	24	75	Manchester	f	22	72
Edinburgh	s	19	66	Newcastle	c	19	66
Glasgow	s	22	72	Ronaldsway	f	18	64

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 27C (81F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 15C (59F). Humidity: 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.31in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 8.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,020.7 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Jersey, 30c (86F). Lowest day max: Fair Isle 13c (55F). Highest rainfall: Bracknell, 1.69 in. Highest sunshine: Cardiff, Glasgow, 13.3 hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

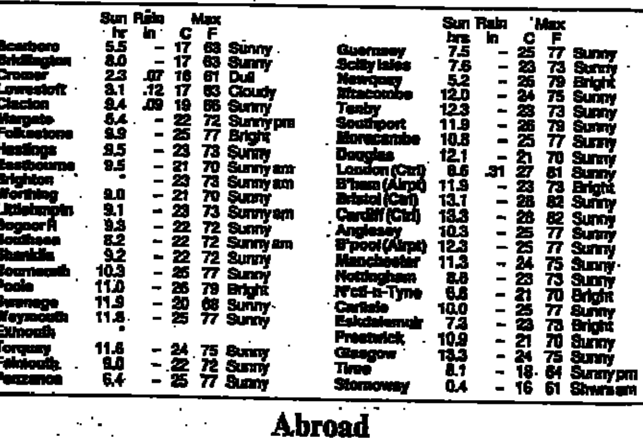
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.48	5.7	14.07	5.7
Aberdeen	10.34	3.3	11.20	3.4
Avonmouth	3.51	10.0	4.21	10.2
Belfast	8.21	2.8	8.55	2.9
Cardiff	3.36	9.4	4.06	9.5
Devonport	2.10	4.3	3.00	4.4
Dover	8.19	5.2	8.34	5.4
Falmouth	1.40	4.1	2.30	4.2
Glasgow	9.51	3.9	10.08	4.0
Harwich	8.57	3.3	9.12	3.4
Holyhead	7.34	4.5	8.18	4.5
Hull	3.30	5.8	3.46	5.9
Ilfracombe	2.41	6.9	3.18	7.0
Leith	11.40	4.5		
Liverpool	8.17	7.5	8.55	7.6
Lowestoft	6.57	2.1	6.36	2.0
Margate	9.05	3.9	9.28	3.9
Milford Haven	2.59	5.3	3.36	2.0
Newquay	1.58	5.4	2.34	6.5
Oban	3.09	3.1	3.29	3.0
Penzance	1.25	4.3	2.12	4.4
Portland	2.56	1.4	3.44	1.5
Portsmouth	8.32	3.7	9.02	4.0
Shoreham	8.11	4.7	8.48	4.9
Southampton	8.15	3.7	8.43	3.9
Swansea	3.05	7.4	3.40	7.5
Tees	12.47	4.3	1.08	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	8.47	3.4	9.08	3.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	5.5	–	17	63	Sunny
Bridlington	8.0	–	17	63	Sunny
Cromer	2.3	.07	16	61	Dull
Lowestoft	3.1	.12	17	63	Cloudy
Clacton	9.4	.09	19	66	Sunny
Margate	6.4	–	22	72	Sunny pm
Folkestone	9.9	–	25	77	Bright
Hastings	9.5	–	23	73	Sunny
Eastbourne	9.5	–	21	70	Sunny am
Brighton	•	–	23	73	Sunny am
Worthing	9.0	–	21	70	Sunny
Littlehmptn	9.1	–	23	73	Sunny am
Bognor R	9.3	–	22	72	Sunny
Southsea	8.2	–	22	72	Sunny am
Shanklin	9.2	–	22	72	Sunny
Bournemouth	10.3	–	25	77	Sunny
Poole	11.0	–	26	79	Bright
Swanage	11.9	–	20	68	Sunny
Weymouth	11.8	–	25	77	Sunny
Exmouth	•				
Torquay	11.6	–	24	75	Sunny
Falmouth	9.0	–	22	72	Sunny
Penzance	6.4	–	25	77	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	7.5	–	25	77	Sunny
Scilly Isles	7.6	–	23	73	Sunny
Newquay	5.2	–	26	79	Bright
Ilfracombe	12.0	–	24	75	Sunny
Tenby	12.3	–	23	73	Sunny
Southport	11.9	–	26	79	Sunny
Morecambe	10.8	–	25	77	Sunny
Douglas	12.1	–	21	70	Sunny
London (Ctrl)	8.6	.31	27	81	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	11.9	–	23	73	Bright
Bristol (Ctrl)	13.1	–	28	82	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	13.3	–	28	82	Sunny
Anglesey	10.3	–	25	77	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	12.3	–	25	77	Sunny
Manchester	11.3	–	24	75	Sunny
Nottingham	8.8	–	23	73	Sunny
N'cstl-u-Tyne	6.8	–	21	70	Bright
Carlisle	10.0	–	25	77	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	7.3	–	23	73	Bright
Prestwick	10.9	–	21	70	Sunny
Glasgow	13.3	–	24	75	Sunny
Tiree	8.1	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Stornoway	0.4	–	16	61	Shwrs am

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	28	82
Akrotiri	s	29	84
Alexandria			
Algiers	s	27	81
Amsterdam	c	18	64
Athens			
Bahrain			
Barbados*			
Barcelona	s	27	81
Beirut			
Belgrade	s	30	86
Berlin	c	16	61
Bermuda*	f	30	86
Biarritz	f	29	84
Boulogne	s	22	72
Bordeaux	s	29	84
Brussels	s	22	72
Budapest	f	27	81
Buen Aires*	c	7	45
Cairo			
Cape Tn	s	19	66
C'blanca	s	27	81
Chicago*	f	29	84
Cologne	s	21	70

		C	F
Copenhgn	f	18	64
Corfu			
Dallas*			
Dublin	s	19	66
Dubrovnik	s	30	86
Faro	s	32	90
Florence	f	30	86
Frankfurt	s	21	70
Funchal	s	25	77
Geneva	s	31	88
Gibraltar	s	28	82
Helsinki	f	14	57
Hongkong	s	32	90
Innsbruck	f	25	77
Istanbul	s	28	82
Jiddah	s	39	102
Jo'burg			
Karachi	f	27	81
Las Palmas	s	28	82
Lisbon	s	27	81
Locarno	s	28	82
L Angeles*	c	23	73
Luxembg	s	20	68
Madrid	f	37	99

		C	F
Majorca	s	29	84
Malaga	s	29	84
Malta	s	34	93
Melbourne	c	13	55
Mexico C*	f	19	66
Miami*	th	22	72
Milan	s	30	86
Montreal*	f	28	82
Moscow	c	20	68
Munich	f	22	72
Nairobi	c	20	68
Naples	s	28	82
New Delhi	c	30	86
New York*	s	25	77
Nice	f	26	79
Oslo	f	19	66
Ottawa			
Paris	s	26	79
Peking	f	30	86
Perth	s	17	63
Prague	c	17	63
Reykjavik	c	11	52
Rhodes			
Riyadh	s	42	108

		C	F
Rio de Jan*	s	19	66
Rome	s	27	81
Salzburg	f	25	77
Sao Paulo*	c	12	54
S Francisco*	c	15	59
Santiago**	s	17	63
Seoul	f	28	82
Singapore	f	30	86
Stockholm	r	15	59
Strasbourg	s	23	73
Sydney	f	19	66
Tangier	s	31	88
Tel Aviv	s	30	86
Tenerife	s	32	90
Tokyo	c	28	82
Toronto*	s	28	82
Tunis	s	34	93
Valencia	s	30	86
Vancouver*	s	18	64
Venice	s	28	82
Vienna	f	25	77
Warsaw	c	17	63
Washington*	r	26	79
Zurich	s	27	81

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1984. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. TUESDAY JULY 24 1984. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.